ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, May 15, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page. Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BOYLE.—On May 14, 1930, at 63, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, to BEATRICE, wife of SIR EDWARD BOYLE, Bt.—a son.

BROWNING.—On May 12, 1930, DOROTHY, wife of CAPTAIN J. S. BROWNING, M.C., of Rife, Alberta, Canada, of a daughter.

CLARIDGE.—On May 10, 1930, at 10, St. Mark's-road, Alverstoke, to MARGARET, wife of LIEUT.-COMDR. G. P. CLARIDGE, R.N.—a daughter (still-born).

DENHAM-DAVIS.—On May 13, 1930, at "The Dales," Ewell Downs-road, Ewell, to JILL (*née* Stimson), wife of CAPT. J. DENHAM-DAVIS—a son (COLIN).

DOUGLAS.—On May 12, 1930, at 39, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, to MAY, wife of WILLIAM SCOTT DOUGLAS, The Priory, Hatfield Broad Oak, of a daughter.

FERGUSON.—On May 12, 1930, at 29, Chatsworth-road, Chiswick, to MARJORIE, wife of ALEX. FERGUSON—a son.

FOX.—On May 14, 1930, at 87, Eaton-square, S.W., to MYRA, wife of SIR GIFFORD FOX, Bart.—a daughter.

GORDON.—On May 13, 1930, to ELSIE (*née* Croucher), wife of CHARLES G. S. GORDON, 30, Broadwater-down, Tunbridge Wells—a daughter (ELIZABETH).

GREEN.—On May 13, 1930, at Cambridge, to CLARE—wife of H. L. H. H. GREEN—a daughter.

HEARLE.—On May 13, 1930, at Liskeard, Cornwall, to GWENDOLINE (*née* Rossi), the wife of DR. H. N. HEARLE—a daughter.

LAMBERT.—On May 13, 1930, at a nursing home, to VERA (*née* Pembroke), wife of MERVYN LAMBERT, of 31, Lynde-avenue, N.W.2—a daughter.

LANGTON.—On May 13, 1930, at Garden Reach, Cookham Dean, Berks, to HILDRED (*née* Holmwood), the wife of LESLIE LANGTON—a son.

LEWSEN.—On May 14, 1930, at 83, Teignmouth-road, N.W.2, to PEGGY (*née* Davidson), wife of DR. S. CHARLES LEWSEN—a daughter.

LONGSON.—On May 13, 1930, at North End, Uttoxeter, to JUDITH (*née* Bishop), wife of MATTHEW LONGSON, jun.—a son.

MATTHEWS.—On May 11, 1930, at Darjeeling, India, MARJORIE (*née* Barrow), wife of W. H. MATTHEWS—a son.

PHILLIPS.—On May 7, 1930, at Talping, F.M.S., to JILL, wife of E. O. PHILLIPS—a son.

RUSSELL.—On May 13, 1930, at Muldron, Chipstead, Surrey, to NORA (*née* WOLSELEY) and ALAN RUSSELL—a son.

TINDAL.—On May 13, 1930, at 16, Middle-way, N.W.11, to ELFRIDA (*née* Dorey) and WILLIAM S. TINDAL—a daughter.

WALKER.—On May 13, 1930, at New House, Wormingford, to MURIEL, wife of JAMES G. WALKER—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BOSVILE : GORDON-CLUTSENAAR. — On May 14, 1930, at the Register Office, Chelsea, THOMAS BOLLE BOSVILE, of Gate Helmsley House, York, to MRS. FRANCES ALICE GORDON-CLUTSENAAR, of 39, Gunter-grove, Chelsea, younger daughter of the late William Gordon, of Threave, Castle Douglas.

CHURCH : BURKE.—On May 14, 1930, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Quex-road, N.W.6, VICE-ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. CHURCH, C.B.E., to MARGARET MARY, daughter of the late JOHN and ELIZABETH BURKE, of Holywood, Co. Down.

RAPER : BRAMWELL.—On May 7, 1930, at St. Ann's, Soho, by the Rev. Basil Bourchier and Canon J. Alexander Kensit, ARCHDEACON, youngest son of Mrs. W. A. Tapper and the late Mr. W. A. Tapper, of 77, Anson-road, N.7, to ELLA OLIVER, elder daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. J. MILNE BRAMWELL, of Wimpole-street and Lodsworth, and stepdaughter of Mrs. J. Milne Bramwell, of 6, Hereford-square.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

CHUBB : CHUBB.—On May 15, 1880, at St. Stephen's, Southampton, by CHARLES LUTTRELTON CHUBB to JANE BLANCHE CHUBB.

SMITH : SMITH.—On May 15, 1880, at St. Margaret's, Rochester, by the Rev. Canon Lee and the Rev. G. E. Peake, VICAR, FREDERICK FRANCIS SMITH, younger son of Frederick James Smith, Recorder of Margate, to MAGGIE SARAH, second daughter of the late ALFRED SMITH, M.A., of The Gleanings, Rochester.

DEATHS

ALEXANDER.—On May 13, 1930, suddenly, at Heathcote, Hoolton, Cheshire, WINIFRED ADA, wife of HAROLD G. ALEXANDER.

AMESBURY.—On May 12, 1930, at "Genesta," 112, Richmond Park-road, Bournemouth, GEORGE CORNWALLIS, the dearly beloved husband of MURIEL EMMA and second son of the late COL. S.C. AMESBURY, I.M.S., and brother of MAJOR-GEN. ARTHUR AMESBURY and Sons. (Indian papers, please copy.)

ARDAGH.—On May 13, 1930, at 193, Sutherland-avenue, Maida Vale, LT.-COLONEL GEORGE HUTCHINS ARDAGH, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre avec Palme, formerly 58th Second Northampton Regiment; also 15th Bn. Royal Irish (Regt.), beloved husband of Dr. Ardagh. I.S.C. Funeral service at St. Saviour's Church, Warwick-avenue, to-morrow (Friday), at 11 o'clock.

BALDWIN.—On May 12, 1930, at Frith View, Painswick, suddenly, after a short illness, FLORENCE BALDWIN, daughter of the late Henry Pierce Baldwin, aged 77 years. Funeral at 12 noon to-day (Thursday), Painswick Church.

BARBER.—On May 11, 1930, at Knipoch, Argyllshire, suddenly, of heart failure, MRS. THOMAS BARBER, of Barnby Moor House, Nottinghamshire, wife of the late Thomas Barber, of Lamb Close, Nottinghamshire, and daughter of the late William and Martha Sprague, of Eberboro' Grange, Ottawa, Canada, in her 81st year.

BARNES.—On May 13, 1930, after a long illness, ALFRED THOMAS HOLLAND BARNES, of Ashgate, Chesfield, aged 72. Funeral at Old Brampton to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30.

BEAL.—On May 12, 1930, at No. 10, Palace Gardens-terrace, Kensington, LOUISA AMY, beloved wife of EDWARD WILLIAM BEAL and daughter of the late Sir Peter Henry Edlin, K.C., first Chairman of the County of London Quarter Sessions.

BELL.—On May 13, 1930, at 17, Southernhay West, Exeter, CAPTAIN EDWARD WALLACE BELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 77. Funeral service Exeter Cathedral, Saturday, at noon.

BOURNE.—On May 11, 1930, at Hong-kong, JOSEPH HAMPSHIRE BOURNE, beloved husband of Betty Bourne, father of James and Horace Bourne and Kathleen Adkins, and formerly Rector of Broome, Worcestershire, aged 70.

CALLARD.—On May 13, 1930, at Crest View, Crowborough, after a very long illness, EMILY ALICE, wife of the late DANIEL J. CALLARD and eldest daughter of the late William Kent.

CHAVASSE.—On May 10, 1930, at 24, Albany-terrace, Worcester, MARGARET COLQUHOUN CHAVASSE, daughter of the Rev. Horace Chavasse, and late Vicar of Rushall, Staffordshire, in her 91st year. Funeral at Rushall to-day (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

DALZIEL.—On May 13, 1930, at 107, Fellows-Road, N.W.3, GILBERT, son of the late EDWARD DALZIEL, in his 77th year. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium, 10.45 a.m. to-morrow (Friday).

DAVIES.—On May 11, 1930, at 55, Edgar-road, Winchester, MATILDA ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE, sister of the late THOMAS LEWIS OWEN DAVIES, for many years Vicar of Penr Tree Church, Southampton. Funeral Penr Tree Church, Southampton, to-day (Thursday), at 2 p.m.

DELL.—On May 12, 1930, at a nursing home in Bournemouth, MARY ELIZABETH DELL, formerly of Clapham, S.W.

DOVE.—On May 10, 1930, at Manor Cottage, Jersey, ADA FLORENCE OWEN, the beloved wife of EDGAR R. D. DOVE and widow of Robert Stanser Ingles. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

FRY.—On May 12, 1930, at Little Holt, Shortlands, CHARLES ROBERT FRY, in his 83rd year.

GLEIG.—On May 7, 1930, at Ryde, LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES FLEMING GLEIG, son of the late Jonathan Duncan Gleig and his wife Caroline, in his 90th year.

HARVIE.—On May 13, 1930, ELIZABETH ADAMS, elder daughter of the late P. C. HARVIE and of Mrs. Harvie, Norfolk Lodge, West Worthing.

HAWKES.—On May 7, 1930, at Geduld, Transvaal, HENRY CESAR HAWKES, aged 77.

HENDERSON-SCOTT.—On May 8, 1930, very suddenly, in Madrid, MINNA HENDERSON-SCOTT, lately of 37, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W.7, widow of Charles Henderson-Scott, Barrister-at-law. Funeral at Norwood Cemetery. Arrangements to be announced later. Letters to 15A, Ilchester-place, Kensington, W.14. (Australian and New Zealand papers, please copy.)

HENMAN.—On May 13, 1930, at 25, Kendrick-road, Reading, WALTER JAMES HENMAN, J.P., Oxon, aged 85 years. Funeral at Christ Church, Reading, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.

HICKMAN.—On May 13, 1930, suddenly, at 6, Beaufort-gardens, MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH PALLISER HICKMAN, C.B., late R.A., in his 74th year. Service Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, to-morrow (Friday), 2 p.m. Interment Brookwood Cemetery, 4 p.m.

JAMESON.—On May 12, 1930, at 9, Kendrick-road, Reading, ISABELLA JANE, daughter of the late REV. F. J. JAMESON, aged 63 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium on Saturday, at 11.15 a.m. Requiem at St. Giles' Church, Reading, at 7.30 a.m.

JONES.—On May 14, 1930, at his residence, High Littleton House, High Littleton, near Bristol, JOHN GRIFFITH JONES, Vice-Admiral (retired).

LUND.—On May 12, 1930, at Germiston, South Africa, THEODORE LUND, M.D.

McPHERSON.—On May 10, 1930, at Inascrula, Boon, Queensland, ADOLPH MCPHERSON, in his 79th year.

MARTIN.—On May 13, 1930, at Barton-on-Sea, MRS. HENRY MARTIN (FLORENCE M., *née* Nettleton), in her 83rd year.

DEATHS (continued)

MASON.—On May 13, 1930, at West End Lodge, Folkestone, INGLIS WILFRED MASON, of the Stock Exchange, the dearly loved husband of Jessie M. Mason, and only son of the late Dr. W. Inglis Mason, of Sudbury, Suffolk, and Mrs. W. Inglis Mason, aged 57 years. Funeral service to-morrow (Friday), Parish Church, Folkestone, 12.30 p.m., followed by interment St. Martin's Churchyard, Cheriton, Folkestone.

MORRIS.—On May 14, 1930, at Withdean Grange, Withdean, Brighton, EDITH ROSINA, dearly beloved wife of HERBERT JAMES MORRISS, aged 65 years. Funeral service at Patcham, Brighton, on Saturday, May 17, at 12 noon.

MUNRO.—On May 8, 1930, at Bettyhill, Sutherlandshire, JOHANNA (MUNNIE), for 33 years faithful nurse and friend in the family of Mrs. Richard Bulman, Woolton, Lancs.

PARBURY.—On May 13, 1930, at Springfield, Crawley, FREDERICK GEORGE, dearly loved husband of ETHEL JANE PARBURY, aged 70. Funeral at West Crawley Church to-morrow (Friday), at 3 p.m.

PATTEN.—On May 14, 1930, at 35, Great Ormond-street, after one day's illness, JACK OLIVER PATTEN.

PERROTT.—On May 13, 1930, at 36, Elsworthy-road, N.W.3, MARY GORDON, youngest child of the late REV. O. G. D. PERROTT, M.A. Oxon., of Kensington and Brighton, and of the late Mrs. Perrott, of 28, Queen's-road, N.W.8. Service at All Saints' Church, Finchley-road, to-morrow (Friday), 11.30 a.m. Interment Hampstead Cemetery.

PIGOTT.—On May 13, 1930, at her home, 39, Gloucester-terrace, W.2, ELLEN ALICE PIGOTT, the dearly-beloved wife of the late William Arthur Pesterre, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford. Funeral at St. Cuthbert's Cemetery, Oxford, at 3.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

SKEATS.—On May 13, 1930, suddenly, at 27, Kendall-avenue, South Sanderstead, ARTHUR SKEATS.

TATTERSALL.—On May 12, 1930, at Charlton Place, Canterbury, MAJOR JOHN CECIL DE VEEL TATTERSALL, late Queen's Bays. Funeral to-day (Thursday), at 2.30, at Bishopsbourne.

WALLER.—On May 13, 1930, at Delta House, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, WILLIE ROWLAND WALLER, F.C.A., J.P., C.A., aged 69 years.

WILBRAHAM.—On May 13, 1930, at Delamere House, Northwich, Cheshire, HUGH EDWARD, beloved husband of LILIA JANE WILBRAHAM, aged 72 years. Funeral Weaverham Parish Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

WILLIAMS.—On May 13, 1930, at 23, Mountview, Rickmansworth, MARY ANN, beloved wife of THOMAS ADAM WILLIAMS, late of Derby-road, Bournemouth. Funeral service 81, Peter's Church, Mill End, Rickmansworth, to-morrow (Friday), 12 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON.—On May 14, 1930, at Tunbridge Wells, from heart failure, EDITH, daughter of the late GEORGE WILLIAMSON, of North Shields. Funeral at Tunbridge Wells, 12.30 to-morrow (Friday).

WISEMAN.—On Tuesday, May 13, 1930, at "Uplands," Luton, EDWARD WISEMAN, beloved husband of Agnes M. Wiseman, aged 82.

YORKE.—On May 13, 1930, peacefully, at Hall Land, Slinfold, Sussex, CHARLES FREDERICK YORKE, aged 83. Funeral St. Peter's, Slinfold, to-morrow (Friday), 2.30. No flowers or mourning, by his special request.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BEST.—In proud and ever-loving memory of CAPTAIN JACK BEST, M.G.C., killed at Bresle, May 15, 1918, aged 28, second dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Best, late of Park House, Midhurst; also of his aunt and dear friend, (BUNNY) JOHN ROLAND BEYNON, who died May 21, 1923.

BROOMAN WHITE. LIEUT. RONALD.—Killed in France, May 15, 1915. In unfading memory.

MITCHELL.—To the dear memory of GUY SPENCER MITCHELL, Major, The King's (Liverpool Regt.), killed in action near Arras on May 15, 1917; and of his brother, JULIAN SPENCER MITCHELL, Capt., K.S.L.I., died of wounds at Braisne on Sept. 28, 1914.

MOND.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN FRANCIS L. MOND, R.F.A. and R.A.F. (57th Squadron), who fell at Bouzencourt-sur-Somme on Wednesday, May 15, 1918, aged 22 years, while fighting several enemy aeroplanes. Buried Communal Cemetery, Doullens.

"Per Ardua ad Astra."

"But they being dead their glory is alive."

MOND.—In proud and loving memory of our dear nephew, FRANCIS L. MOND, Captain, R.F.A. and R.A.F., killed over Bouzencourt, May 15, 1918, while fighting single-handed three enemy aeroplanes.

PLATT.—To the dear and splendid memory of CAPTAIN H. E. A. PLATT, 1st Coldstream Guards (late 19th Hussars), killed at Hooge, May 15, 1916.

WILLIS.—To the dear and honoured memory of my beloved son, AMI SHERLOCK ASHYAS WILLIS, Captain, Middlesex Regt., who died of wounds in France on May 15, 1917, after three years' War service. Mentioned in Papers (2 times). "HOME."

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail or knock the breast; no weakness, no contempt,
"Dispraise or blame—nothing but well and fair and what may quiet us in a death so noble."

HAMILTON-STEWART.—In honoured memory of our dear Chief," H. HAMILTON-STEWART, Actor-Manager, who will ever live in our hearts because of his greatness in everything.

HOW.—In abiding memory of SIDNEY RADCLIFFE HOW, loved husband and father, of Wallington, Surrey, and Lord's, called to higher service, May 15, 1919.

ROGERS.—To our dear, loving, darling Dada, FREDERICK CHARLES ROGERS, of Tangley, Jacob's Well-lane, Winchester, who was taken from us May 15, 1927. We often wonder where you are, Dada dear, you who thought so deeply on the Great Beyond.

ROPER.—In loving memory of HAROLD ROPER, B.A., Admiralty, Whitehall, and Hampstead, who died suddenly May 15, 1912.—DOUGLAS, DERRICK, GWEN, and GERTRUDE.

THOMAS.—In loving memory of ANNE THOMAS, of 21, Second-avenue, Hove, who passed away on May 15, 1917, in her 83rd year. R.I.P.

WATTERS.—In fondest memory of my sweet wife, AGNES H. WATTERS, died May 15, 1916. "The all of thine that cannot die returns again to me."

WHITE.—In memory of our dear brother, HAROLD HOLDEN WHITE, of Maitfield Place, Kent, who entered into Rest, May 15, 1922.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.

The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

DRUCE and Co., Ltd., BAKER-STREET, W.1. Funerals arranged for and personally conducted. Memorials executed in any cemetery in England or Wales. Valuations for probate. Telephone: Day Service, Welbeck 8254; Night Service, Epsom 239.

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PERSONAL

NANCY.—Please do write. All frightfully anxious.—M.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 5s. 6d. for line (minimum two lines). A fee comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement, and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

THE FOLLOWING BOND has been LOST:—5 per Cent. NATIONAL WAR BOND, 1922, B.2965 for £100. Any information regarding this Bond should be addressed to Mr. W. Pope, 82, Seymour-street, Euston, N.W.1.

TWO MEETINGS of GREAT INTEREST to friends of CHRISTIAN WORK ABROAD will be held TO-DAY. At 12 noon in the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, Dr. Y. CHENG, the Moderator of the Church of Christ in China, will preach a SERMON. At 6.30 p.m. the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. At 6.30 p.m. the ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the QUEEN'S HALL. The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT GOSCHEN will preside. Speakers: Dr. C. Y. CHENG and Dr. HOWARD SOMERVELL. Mr. Roy Henderson will give a song recital. All are invited.

TAXATION IS LOW, living cheap, schooling good and inexpensive. Those contemplating retiring to South Africa should apply for information to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

IRELAND.—SMALL CASTLE, beautifully situated, Antrim coast, easy reach of England; three reception, eight bed rooms; five acres; would make ideal summer residence. FREEHOLD £3,000.—Write Box E.847. The Times, E.C.4.

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GENTLEWOMAN desires POST where she can have sole charge of child; held similar post.—Write Box G.744, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG LADY of good social position, wife of Army Officer, seeks post; widely travelled, versatile, energetic, interested in Art; could adapt herself to almost any interesting post; references.—Write Box E.857, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN, wishing to learn English, seeks complete BOARD in family where young men; preference given to teacher knowing French; London region.—Write Box Havas Agency, Nancy, France.

KENSINGTON.—£70 per annum. TOP FLAT, three kk. rooms and kitchenette; bath and self-contained; this house; suitable two ladies.—A. S., 58a, Addison-gardens, W.14. 'Phone, Riverside 2145.

HOME LOST unless some sympathizer would lend £100; below £100; return £1 weekly.—Write Box 8,902, The Times, E.C.4.

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CORNISH RIVIERA.—Delightful FURNISHED HOUSE, nine bed rooms, three reception rooms; charming garden and private beach; fishing, golf, &c.—Write M., 174, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

A LADY very highly RECOMMENDS a refined GENTLEWOMAN as COMPANION; most capable and reliable in any capacity; excellent needlewoman; accustomed to correspondence, management, and accounts; kind and helpful in illness or any emergency.—Write Box 3335, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WOLSELEY LANDAULETTE, 16 h.p., 1929 model; condition perfect; mileage 5,600; special body for invalid or elderly person.—Apply Lieut.-Col. Charrington, Winchfield, Hampshire.

SEA MEADS, MOUNTS BAY (safest bathing in Cornwall).—Well appointed stone cottages on picturesque sea-border estate; gardens; recreations; education in dunes, open commons, and free life for children; VACANCIES now and onwards.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.—A charming detached COUNTRY HOUSE near golf course; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, bath, garage; pretty grounds of ½ acre; available July or September. Rent 12½ guineas a week.—Tyndall, "Ethra Cottage."

ST. HUGH'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, WOODHALL SPA, to be LET for August and early part of September or part thereof; or large party would be taken as Paying Guests; home produce; cricket, tennis, swimming bath in large garden. 400 yards from first-class golf course.—Apply as above.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARDS TABLE for SALE, excellent condition; cheap; seen by Burroughes and Watts' overview in Wimbledon; first reasonable offer accepted.—Write Box A.1011, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR LORD'S.—FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; one sitting, three bed rooms, kitchen (electric cooker), bath room; central heating; constant hot water 6gns. weekly.—Write Box 8463, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

URGENT APPEAL.—Ex-Officer has started small MOTOR BUSINESS, employing only ex-Service men, and solicits orders for any make of new or second-hand car; also repairs to small painting.—Write Box N.884, The Times, E.C.4.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Charming SERVICE SUITE available in private hotel; own grounds; ideal situation; unexpectedly vacant; last tenant five years; modern bath room, &c.; latest equipment.—Write Box 3753, Smith's, Bournemouth.

SEAFORD, 7; Cleveland Terrace.—One-third Elizabethan house, self-contained, furnished; six rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; central heating; electric light, gas cooker. —The Place. (Telephone 56.)

SUSSEX COAST.—Artistic HOUSE by sea to be LET or SOLD; Angmering-on-Sea; 15/15 guineas weekly; part time by arrangement; four reception, two bath, nine bed (some small); electric light; library; croquet, tennis; garage.—Zangwill, Far End, East Preston, Littlehampton.

THE SPA of VITTEL (Vosges) announces that a Medical Representative will shortly visit your Head Office, Berkeley-street, W.1, on May 15th till May 16th to give information regarding the waters and cures to persons interested. Enquiries welcomed.

BRIGHTON.—Superior Licensed House, Marine-parade, is a delightful GUEST HOUSE; every comfort. 'Phone 5575.

SOUTH HAVEN, FELPHAM, BOGNOR REGIS.—Two ladies (trained nurses) undertake the care of one or two small or delicate children in sunny house on South Coast; small home for visiting parents' absence abroad, or own nurses.—The Misses Shaw.

BRIDGE.—EMPIRE SCHOOL and CLUB. Auction and Contract; best tuition in London.—9, Adamson-road, N.W.3 (at Swiss Cottage). 'Phone, Primrose 7070.

SERVICE FLAT in ST. JAMES'S; open outlook; well furnished; good catering, valeting, &c.; large sitting room, double bed room, bath room; 8gns. summer.—Write Box 8,537, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING FLAT (Furnished) to be LET immediately; four bed rooms.—C., 60, Cromwell-road. 5029 West.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Charming Unfurnished SERVICE FIRST-FLOOR FLAT overlooking gardens; large reception room, two bed rooms, bath, two reception; electric light; secluded garden, tennis court. Auction Monday next (19th).—WHITEHEADS, Auctioneers, Bognor Regis.

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY to save motor-car depreciation.—Mann, Egerton and Co. have a few shop-soiled high-grade cars to offer at considerable reductions; chassis include Rolls-Royce, Bentley, Daimler, Sunbeam, Hispano-Suiza; electric display district one mile; Surrey exchange and unique deferred terms.—MANN, EGERTON and Co., 156, New Bond-street, W.1. Gerrard 9060.

SUITS, Overcoats, Costumes, TURNED as NEW. Cut and fit retained exact and fashionable as before. Price List. John Maclean, 97-99, Charing Cross-road, Reg. 2305.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE of all descriptions WANTED for cash, large or small quantities, especially complete furnishing contents of houses. Also high prices given for fine specimens of antique old English or French furniture.—Write or call MAWERS, Ltd., 225, &c., Fulham-road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

£10 SHORT STORY PRIZE. Award, May 30; entry form free; MSS. (every kind) placed.—Cambridge Literary Agency, 8, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ELEGANT ASPARAGUS, grown in the Vale of Evesham. From all good fruit stores.

HOLIDAYS.—Before going away send your jewels, plate and other valuables for safe custody to the NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT and TRUSTEE Co., Ltd., 1a, Queen Victoria-street, London E.C.4. Terms extremely reasonable. Goods collected by arrangement.

"FOR He that is mighty hath done to me great things; and holy is his name. And his mercy is on them that fear Him from generation to generation." —Lk. i. 49-50.

MESSRS. SINGLE and SINGLE, American Counsellors-at-Law, of Lloyd's Building, E.C.3, announce that the Secretary of State has granted EXEMPTION from the provisions of Section 7 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, in respect of Mr. HORACE T. ATKINS, who was admitted to partnership as from the 1st January, 1930.

NOTICE.—DR. JOHN BUCHANAN, late of 280a, Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, who died on 27th February, 1930, by his Will, dated 9th February, 1929, bequeathed a number of legacies, one of them being £100 to the "ROYAL CALEDONIAN HOSPITAL, CROWN COURT, LONDON, E.C.4." Dr. Buchanan's Executors cannot trace said Hospital, and they hereby invite it, or any other body or institution which has absorbed or claims to represent it, to lodge a statement and claim with the Subscribers.—J. A. Caldwell and Co., Solicitors, 14, St. James-street, Paisley, Agents for said Executors.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

ADVERTISER (aged 45) has had 25 years' first-class business training; he is accustomed to a principal's responsibility, and is a fighting factor in commercial construction; he is original, resourceful, energetic, adaptable, with very wide experience in sales and general administration; advertiser's experience and record make him eminently suitable for a position of great responsibility; he would prove of great value to a man of large business interests who desires a first-grade man in whom he can place implicit trust; replies from principals only, in absolute mutual confidence.—Write Box S.1128, The Times, E.C.4.

PIANO REQUIRED.—Bechstein, Steinway, or equal make.—Write M., care of 7, Davies-street, W.1.

WANTED, PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY (17 or 18) as HOLIDAY COMPANION to boys 13 and 10, during August; seaside and country.—Write Box 8,999, The Times, E.C.4.

SEAFORD.—Magnificent UNFURNISHED FLAT, with central heating and constant hot water. Rent £80 per annum inclusive.—Further particulars, Flats and Chambers column, page four.

GOOD HOME offered a CHILD.—Write Box 0639, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ROLLS-ROYCE 20 h.p. (1927) four-seater Fixed Head Coupé, mileage only 16,000; special luggage capacity and every possible accessory; personally driven and kept throughout and in perfect condition; Rolls-Royce inspection if desired; selling unexpected; £950 direct sale only.—Sir Oswald Simpkin, 15, Church-row, Hampstead.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Rosa Hall Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming as a

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA. P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.) Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
‡Comorin	16,000	Cartwright	—	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 22
†Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadle	June 13	June 20
‡Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaiser-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin	16,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Ranpura	16,500	Everidge	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Nartunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
‡Ballay	13,500	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Bendigo	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin	16,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Medina	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	June 6	—
Rhodan (cargo)	6,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo)	7,648	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kaisar	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana	16,600	Cadle	June 13	June 20
Arabistan	9,000	Wallace	June 26	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'bro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*HATIPARA	5,162	July 21	July 24	May 31
*TREKIEVE	5,244	June 11	June 14	June 21
†DONDALA	8,441	July 2	July 4	July 12
*MASULA	9,213	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'dro.	LONDON
†MOVADA	8,195	—	—	May 17
†MCLOBIA	9,100	—	May 24	May 31
†MANTOLA	9,324	June 21	June 11	June 14
†MASHOBRA	8,324	June 28	June 21	June 28

† Calls Tangier. ‡ Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'dro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MADURA	9,077	—	—	—	May 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	May 31
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
MODASA	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mids'bro.	Immingham.	LONDON
—	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pace, R.E. (ret.), P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi only), Gowman and Co., Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
WAIMARA (new motor vessel)	11,000	June 13
RANGITANE	9,000	July 4
RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. G. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5290), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By say Atlantic, Line and Panama Canal, thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From Vancouver:	From † San Francisco.
‡ORANGI	May 23	—
MAKURA	—	June 11
TAHITI	June 25	—
	—	July 9

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BALRANALD	13,000	June 6	June 7
MARLOO	13,000	July 4	July 5
†BENDIGO	13,000	July 11	—
BARADINE	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2

† Calls Also Marseilles 17th July; non calling Malta.

CABIN ACCOMMODATION for
Tons. London. Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA .. 16,500 May 16 May 22
R.M.S. NARKUNDA .. 16,500 Aug. 1 Aug. 7
Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only), 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other Lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Sept. 6	Sept. 12	Sept. 14
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
aCity of Venecia	7,529	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of London	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Exeter	7,679	Oct. 2	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Simla	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterb'y	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Perth	10,202	Oct. 15	Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Venice	8,305	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras, (d) Especial sailings from Hull.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 13	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Roma	7,482	Sept. 27	Bay, East London
City of Oxford	7,500	Oct. 11	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at moderate rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Av. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3340
GLASGOW: 175, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	16,500	May 17	May 24	May 26
KAMO MARU	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 9
KATORI MARU	16,000	June 14	June 21	June 23

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lord's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0644-9.
(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Building, Liverpool.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

CHENONCEAUX	May 16	and May 30	ATHOS II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.			
A. V. GARROS	May 23	and June 6	GENERAL DUCHESNE
PIERRE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.			
ASKOLD	May 28	and June 4	LOTUS
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND BEYROUT.			
MARIETTE PACHA	May 20	and May 27	LAMARTINE
Fortnightly sailings from Marseilles.			

LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO.
Inexpensive cruises by all lines to Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, Bermuda, Cuba, Panama, Central American ports, and Mexico. These cruises, lasting from five weeks up, start at £50 during the summer season.

MADEIRA
and the
CANARY ISLANDS.

16 days' round voyage	21 guineas.
2 weeks' round voyage	30 guineas.

Personal tours in any of the above, with hotel accommodation and sight-seeing, may be arranged.
Programmes and sailing lists from.
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-STREET, W.1, & 500 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic ..	Wed., May 21	Homeric ..	Wed., June 4
Majestic ..	Wed., May 28	Olympic ..	Wed., June 11

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) Baltic ..	Sat., May 17	†(2) Adriatic	Sat., May 31
Cedric ..	Sat., May 24	Arabic ..	Sat., June 7

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16	Albertic ..	Fri., June 6
Doric ..	Fri., May 30	Laurentic ..	Fri., June 13

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Cabanic .. Sat., May 17
(Via Queenstown.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(6) Belgenland ..	May 17
(4) Pennland ..	May 24

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland ..	Sat., May 24
(6) Westernland ..	Sat., June 7

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	..	May 24	June 21
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	..	June 7	July 5

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Monseñabela, 17,281 tons	..	May 17	June 14

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - - MAY 17
*LANCASTRIA .. May 17 BERENGARIA May 24
Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
‡CARINTHIA - - - MAY 17
*LACONIA .. May 24 ‡SCYTHIA .. May 31
‡ Calls Boston. † Calls Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ASCANIA - - - - MAY 18
ALAUNIA .. .. May 24 *AUSONIA .. May 31
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
‡ATHENIA - - - MAY 17
ANTONIA .. .. May 23 ‡LETITIA .. May 31
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	May 16	May 27
"FRANCE" (c) ..	May 21	May 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	May 28	June 4
"PARIS" (c)	June 3	June 9

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

MAIDEN VOYAGE TO NEW YORK
of the Giant Motor Ship
"LAFAYETTE," MAY 18TH,
Speed and Luxury in Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Classes.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. May 19
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. June 16
Full particulars of sailings from Agencies.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
BREMEN.
NEW YORK
FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.
S.S. EUROPA .. .. May 23
Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.
S.S. BERLIN .. .. June 6
Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.
MOXON SALT and Co., Ltd.,
11A, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK

ALBERT BALLIN ..	May 17
NEW YORK ..	May 24
DEUTSCHLAND ..	May 31
HAMBURG ..	June 7

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, May 25, May 29.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Magdalena, from Southampton ..	May 21
Orinoco	June 18
Teutonia, from Plymouth ..	June 5

COLOMBO, STRAITS & FAR EAST
Regular Fortnightly Sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Genoa.
Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London, Ltd.), 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L. From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. From £38 Return (Tourist Cabin).	A.M.L. From London Weekly. One class only £20 10s. With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

America .. May 22	President Harding May 29
LEVIATHAN .. June 5	President Washington June 5

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*ELYSIA ..	May 16	†CASTALIA ..	July 11
†CIRCASSIA ..	May 30	†CIRCASSIA ..	Aug. 29

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS,
carrying FIRST CLASS and TOURIST CLASS passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and berth fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA ..	May 16	TRANSYLVANIA	June 6
CAMERONIA ..	May 23	CALEDONIA	June 11

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire	15,000	May 16	May 24
Yorkshire	13,500	May 30	June 7
Leicestershire ..	12,000	June 13	June 21
Shropshire	15,000	June 27	July 5

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
London. Southampton.

*WINDSOR CASTLE ..		May 15
‡LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	May 22	—
KILMORAL CASTLE ..	—	May 29
†‡LLANDOVERY CASTLE ..	May 29	—

*Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. EURIPIDES From Liverpool	23rd MAY	
(1) S.S. NESTOR Liverpool	13th JULY	
(1) S.S. CERAMIC Liverpool	23rd AUG.	

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to Y—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; and
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.
LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN. PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN ..	May 17
M.V. HIGHLAND PRINCESS ..	May 31

Full details on request to :—
Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency: 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

NEW HOLIDAY CRUISES.
DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAYS AT SEA AT MOST REASONABLE COST.
Full details and Booklets gratis.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 7607.
And 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 9870.

GLEN LINE
FORTNIGHTLY TO
STRAITS, CHINA, & JAPAN.
NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

GLENAPP	From London	May 24
GLENGARRY	From London	June 7

For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAYS.
Frequent departures of special cruising steamers; from 13 days at 22 guineas.
SEA AND LAND HOLIDAYS.
Special reduced summer fares from 10 days at £11.—Apply for full programme free on request.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2004-5.

NEDERLAND LINE
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA,
VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID, AND COLOMBO.
THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO
AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5833-4-5.

PLEASURE CRUISES
TO
NORWEGIAN FJORDS,
NORTHERN CAPITALS
FROM BRITISH PORTS.

	Tons.	Days.	From
June 19 s/y "Prince Olav"	2,500	13	£31 0 0
June 21 s.s. "Orantes" ..	20,000	20	30 guineas
June 21 s.s. "Atlantis" ..	16,000	13	20 guineas
June 25 m/y "Stella Polaris"	6,000	16	£47 0 0
July 5 s.s. "Arandora Star"	15,000	13	20 guineas
July 5 s.s. "Atlantis" ..	16,000	19	29 guineas
July 19 s.s. "Orford" ..	20,000	19	30 guineas

Full particulars, cabin plans, Cruises Programme, free from

DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd.,
81, PICCADILLY, W.1.
and 50 Branches.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON, via
SPAIN, PORTUGAL and PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO ..	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	29 MAY
BAHIA	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	12 JUNE
RIO DE JANEIRO ..	S.S. "ORANJA"	3 JULY
SANTOS	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	31 JULY
MONTEVIDEO ..	For passage and full information apply to the Agents :—	
BUENOS AIRES ..	D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.,	
	WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.	

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Sthampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,939	May 23	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
†DEMERARA	11,454	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,939	July 18	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

	Via France, Spain.		PERU, PANAMA CANAL.
CHILE			
BERMUDA, HAVANA,			
Vessel.		Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA (calls Azores)	..	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	..	9,298	June 12
ORDUNA	..	15,507	July 3
ORBITA ..	..	15,495	July 31

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
CRUISES to
GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.
From SOUTHAMPTON .. 6th June .. 14 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE—AUGUST.
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

MONTCLARE ..	..	May 16
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)		May 17
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)		May 24
MONTCALM	..	May 30

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ..	..	May 16
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (E.C.) ..		May 23
DUCHESS OF YORK ..	..	May 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.) ..		June 6

(B) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MINNEDOSA .. May 15 | D. OF BEDFORD May 24

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	May 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	May 31

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI ..	May 28	NIAGARA .. June 25

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool
31, Mosley-street, Manchester
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham
Canute-road, Southampton
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol
25, Rothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	June 25
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23

Fares from £38 to £62.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGER SAILINGS TO FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at sea to the South of France and Egypt. special Summer Return Fares to Marseilles £32, Port Said £35. Next sailings :—

AENEAS ..	24 May	ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.
AGAMEMNON ..	21 June	HECTOR ..	6 Sept.
PATROCLUS ..	19 July	ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or principal Travel Agents.

NEW ZEALAND
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	23 May
†CORINTHIC	12,567 tons from Southampton	20 June
†IONIC	12,351 tons from Southampton	18 July
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI	11,120 tons from Southampton	12 Sept.

Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Line's Offices, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

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(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
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BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; and
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

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Full details and Booklets gratis.
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And 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 9870.

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NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

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For fares and full particulars apply GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3. (Monument 0457.)

MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAYS.
Frequent departures of special cruising steamers;

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ADA WILLIAMS Deceased. Pursuant to Trustee Act 1925 (15 Geo. 5. Ch. 19) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ADA WILLIAMS late of Ainsworth, Alan Road, Llandilo in the County of Carmarthen, who died on the 25th day of August 1929, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 31st day of January 1930 by Charles Denham Evans and Henry Arthur Hall the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Executors on or before the 31st day of July 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified, and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 9th day of May 1930.
C. DENHAM EVANS Abersyron. Solicitor for the said Executors.

C. H. D. CASS deed. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of Major CHARLES HERBERT DAVIS CASS of Dol-llan (near Llandyssul) Llanllwnny-ar-arth in the County of Carmarthen who died on the 24th day of June 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 7th day of August 1929 by Charles Henry Cockburn Heyman and Edith Caroline Heyman the Executors therein named are required particularly thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of June next after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 13th day May 1930.
EVANS THOMAS & JONES 12 Lincoln Street, Llandyssul. Cards. Solicitors to the said Executors.

RE GEORGE BOWRON Deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims against the Estate of GEORGE BOWRON late of 22 Radnor Road Harrow in the County of Middlesex Electrical Engineer who died on the 25th day of January 1930, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on 6th May 1930 by the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited the Executor therein named, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 20th day of July 1930 after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the Executor shall then have had notice, and the Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims the Executor shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 13th day of May 1930.
T. RICHARDS & Co., 109 Baker Street, London, W.1. Solicitors for the said Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Ltd.

RE MARIANNE GEORGIANA TAYLOR deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of MARIANNE GEORGIANA TAYLOR late of Ambleside Cottage Chilhurst Sussex Widow who died on the 7th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 31st day of March 1930 by Grindlay & Company Limited and Charles Ralph Cooke-Taylor the Executors are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 31st day of July 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice And they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 13th day of May 1930.
ALBERY & LUCAS, Midhurst, Sussex. Solicitors for the said Executors.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CROWN AGENTS for the COLONIES.
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.
APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following POSTS:—
ASSISTANT ENGINEERS (12) REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of NIGERIA for the Public Works Department for two tours of not less than 12 nor more than 18 months' service in the first instance. Good satisfactory record of officers appointed will be eligible at the expiration of three years' service for confirmation in the permanent and pensionable establishment. Salary £480 a year for the first three years, then £510 rising by annual increments to £920. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates must be attached to the age of 25 years on date of appointment, and should preferably have attained the age of 23½ and must not be over 35 years of age. Must have obtained an engineering degree at a recognised University, passed sections A and B of the examination of the A.M.I.C.E. examination or have passed the Association in Civil Engineering of the City and Guilds Institute, or possess such other degree or diploma or distinction as may be considered equivalent in this case. Candidates whose qualifying diplomas have been obtained without a college course, should have had three years' practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified Civil Engineer. It is preferred that all candidates should have had two years' practical experience on good engineering work subsequent to taking their degree or completing their articles, but under certain conditions this may be waived in the case of candidates in possession of an engineering degree.
M/1675.—ASSISTANT ARCHITECT REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of NIGERIA for two tours of 12 to 18 months' service and possible extension. Salary £480 a year for the first three years, then £510 rising to £720 a year by annual increments of £30, and thence rising to £930 a year by annual increments of £40. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Free quarters and passages and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 25 to 35 years of age, should be A.R.I.B.A. or hold some equivalent diploma. Should have had architectural experience in a municipal, county, or similar office.
M/2065.—ASSISTANT ENGINEER REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of TANGANYIKA TERRITORY for roads construction for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service. Salary £480 to £600 a year according to experience and qualifications. Outfit allowance of £30 on first appointment and passages and quarters and liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, 28-35 years of age, must have had experience of railway or road construction engineer's work abroad. Must be able to undertake the construction of earth and gravelled roads, including earthworks, steel, reinforced concrete, and timber bridges and auxiliary works. Preferably should have had experience of survey and location works, and preferably should be Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference number against the appointment for which application is made.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.
There are VACANCIES for CHEMISTS on the scientific staffs of research establishments of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Candidates must have a good degree in chemistry, or equivalent qualifications, together with some research experience. Further information, including particulars of salary, prospects, and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen-street, S.W.1, to whom the latter should be returned not later than June 6th.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
COMPETITION :—Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases).
Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent by return in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1, not later than the receipt of application forms is 10th July.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL
(Founded 1746),
91, Dean-street, W.1.
HONORARY SURGEON to OUT-PATIENTS.
Candidates for this Hon. Staff appointment are requested to send in their applications, with not more than three copies of testimonials, to the Secretary, at 283, Harley-street, W.1, not later than June 2nd, 1930. Candidates must be Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons (England). The election, which is by ballot of the Governors, will be duly announced to the candidates. Personal canvassing of the Board or Medical Staff permitted. The Laws relating to the appointment can be obtained from the Secretary.
By Order of the Board,
HY. J. EASON, Secretary.
May, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW.
LECTURER IN SPANISH.
The University Court invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of LECTURER in SPANISH, who, in addition to some duties at the University, will be responsible, under the Professor, for the contribution made under the conditions of the Stevenson Bequest to the teaching of Spanish in the Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College. These conditions provide that the teaching at the Commercial College shall have special reference to the commercial and trade relations of the Spanish-speaking countries.
The Session at the Commercial College runs from the beginning of September to the end of May, and there are Day as well as Evening Classes.
Salary from £400 to £500, per annum, according to qualifications.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, and accompanied by 20 copies of testimonials, should be lodged at the University of the University Court, The University, Glasgow, W.2, not later than 7th June, 1930.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Tite-street, Chelsea.
HOME SISTER REQUIRED; must be able to assist in teaching the Nurses according to the syllabus of the General Nursing Council.—Apply Matron.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.
APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post. 12 copies of one 1s. 9d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d., quarto or foolscap.—E. Rix, 9, Pulross-place, London, W.C.1.
A Few first-class speciality Salesmen (with cars) are required for the sale of a high-priced article to shops and stores at 25 per cent. straight commission. Only those intending to earn a minimum of £10 weekly and to qualify to become managers need apply. Special consideration to cash register and auto-scale men. Fidelity bond required.—Write fully Dixon, 116, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
APPLICATIONS are invited by the 16th June, 1930, from Master Mariners between 45 and 55 years of age (not, single men or widowers) for the position of House Governor of the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Home.—Full particulars will be forwarded by the Secretary, 58, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.
A Progressive Firm, looking for good men, willing to give gentlemen retiring from abroad or from Services and wishing to enter business here (also young Varsity men) opportunity of training (free) and practical experience sales and sales organization side of business; can earn while learning; no investment required; attractive work.—Write, giving particulars education and nature of work done, if any, to Box G.1613, The Times, E.C.4.
A Retired R.N. or R.N.R. Navigator, preferably with some knowledge of yachts, desirous of congenial job, should write to Box G.1697, The Times, E.C.4.
BOOKKEEPING Teachers required by large organization of private schools. Applications are invited for progressive whole-time appointments from well-qualified young men (25 to 30 years of age) who have sound general education, organizing ability, good appearance, alert, and not afraid to work hard. State age, commencing salary, when free, qualifications (general, educational, and commercial), and references, &c.—Write Box A.1000, The Times, E.C.4.
CHARTERED Accountant, young, keen, wanted for progressive building society, South coast; salary commencing £200-£250.—Full particulars to Box 864, care of Judds, 47, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
ENERGETIC young man, 23-25, good knowledge economic, correspondence, for large tannery in India; experience in similar business preferred but not essential; small commencing graduating salary; good prospects for right man.—Apply A. E. P., 140, Upper Thames-st. E.C.4.
FELLOW of Institute of Actuaries required for administrative position in Insurance Company in London; age between 34 and 38; must have had experience of ordinary Life Assurance business and routine and organization of office staff, &c.; knowledge of permanent disability insurance an advantage.—Write details of previous experience and salary required with application to Box 1182, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

GENTLEMAN, Private Secretary, under 22, required for small professional business in London.—Write Box A.1029, The Times, E.C.4.
GOOD Salesman of managerial type wanted in London for large distributing organization; good prospects for right man.—Write Box G.1750, The Times, E. C.4.
JUNIOR Draughtsman required at once, experienced in the design of reinforced concrete essential.—Reply giving age, salary, experience, copy testimonials, to Johnsons R. C. Eng. Co., Ltd., Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
LONDON House extending organization desires to get in touch with an educated man (not over 40) for special representative work in London. Applications are invited from keen men who can bring something to a new job and expect big things from it. Salary and commission discussed at interview. Full details of past appointments held, age, if disengaged, must be stated. —Write Box A.1023, The Times, E.C.4.
PROGRESSIVE Multiple Provision Stores.—Exceptional opening for reliable live man with the necessary experience to qualify for position of district inspector.—Reply by letter, in confidence, stating experience, Butlers Stores, 18, West Smithfield, E.C.1.
RETIRED Master Mariner, not over 55, to act as Assistant to general manager and superintendent of estate; watchman's salary £100 per year and free house.—Apply by letter only to General Manager, Willows Office, Windsor.
SALES Manager required for well-known, old-established Tobacco Manufacturing Company; applicants must be able to produce records of a successful sales management and possess a knowledge of the trade.—Write stating age, full details of experience and remuneration expected to "D.M." care of Streets, 6, Grace-church-street, E.C.3.
SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities for young men of Public School education.—Details from Director, Business Careers Association, Ltd., Premier House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
SECRETARY, with good knowledge of accountancy, wanted by firm for large multiple tailoring firm; previous experience of this or allied trade preferred; commencing salary £500 per annum.—Apply by letter (in confidence), stating age, full details of experience and remuneration expected to "D.M." care of Streets, 6, Grace-church-street, E.C.3.
SALES Promotion.—Opportunity for career with great possibilities, which are essential, a sound knowledge of the ramifications of Press Advertising would prove an asset. —Write, stating qualifications and salary required, to Box A.1015, The Times, E.C.4.
SECRETARY-ASSISTANT; about 20, required for London dental practice; experience unnecessary; good education and appearance essential.—Write Box 2342, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
SLACER (female) required; must be quick, neat, and accurate worker; used to small work.—Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Creed and Co., Ltd., East Croydon.
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VACANCY for articled youth in Consulting Electrical Engineer's Office with a large amount of work in hand both for H.T. and L.T. distribution work. Applicants must have had University training and passed examinations in drawing, mathematics, and electrical engineering; training will include general management of electricity undertakings; prospects of being placed in charge. Premium £150 for period of three years; salary £1 per week.—Write Box S.979, The Times, E.C.4.

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LANGUAGES.—Englishwoman, well educated, with good knowledge languages (Polish if possible), for translation work in office.—Write Box E.860, The Times, E.C.4.
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A Duke's Head Agent highly recommends his Assistant (30) as Resident. Public School and College degree; 20 years' experience; all duties; unimpeachable references.—Write Box G.1654, The Times, E.C.
AMBITIOUS Young Man, 23, Public School type, 3 years' situation Secretary or otherwise; five years' experience; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, securities, &c.; drive car; musical.—Write M., 71, Hanover-road, N.W.10.
AMBITIOUS young man, 26, urgently seeks position as commercial and shipping experience West Africa; willing go abroad.—Write Box E.818, The Times, E.C.4.
AMBITIOUS Gentleman, 26, educated Cambridge, requires any post with advancement; some banking experience, but adaptable; French spoken; highest references.—C. S., 6, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W.
AN alert General Manager and/or Buyer (food, &c.), 25, with wide practical experience of department store management and branch supervision, requires appointment; acquainted with all the best wholesale markets; age 36; highest references; moderate salary.—Write Box A.1002, The Times, E.C.4.
ARCHITECT, A.R.I.B.A., 41, accomplished painter and etcher, speaks French, German, Italian, and Arabic, desires first-class post where his linguistic and artistic training can be fully utilized. Drives own car. Would travel abroad to supervise decorative work, &c.—Write Box 8438, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
APPOINTMENT required by young gentleman (23) of good education and appearance wishing to obtain more responsible post; thorough knowledge London and New York Stock Exchange practice, bookkeeping, typewriting; adaptable, hard worker, with business capabilities; would consider position abroad.—Write Box 00402, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
BACHELOR, 40, seeks morning post as Companion to Gentleman; reader, nursing, secretarial; bridge, musical; W. or S.W. district preferred.—J. B., 65, Colebourne-court, S.W.5. Flaxman 9751.
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ENGINEER, experienced in railway, road, and harbour construction, 10 years manager last firm, requires situation anywhere abroad.—Write Box 8.993, The Times, E.C.4.
EX-CHIEF Petty Officer seeks employment, abroad preferred; used to tropics and charge of native labour; willing to go anywhere.—Write Box G.1703, The Times, E.C.4.
EX-OFFICER, 33, excellent education, testimonials, health certificate, nine years present occupation India, speaks Hindustani; splendid planting, commercial, military connexions North and South; advancement sole reason seeking responsible progressive position.—Write Box S.1134, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPORT.—Sales Manager with extensive foreign experience seeks similar position, or as representative abroad; good English motor or agricultural engineering concern; good linguist.—Write Box S.1139, The Times, E.C.4.
FRENCH Gentleman, long experience export, import business in London and Continent, seeks position as Correspondent; also willing travel Continent or French Colonies.—Write Box A.964, The Times, E.C.4.
GENTLEMAN requires post Companion to gentleman; travelling or otherwise; drive car; good social references.—Write Box 804, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.
GENTLEMAN, 30, ex-Public School, healthy, energetic, experienced rubber planter, previous commercial experience, good knowledge Malay. Tamil, Siamese; desires appointment anywhere abroad; excellent references.—McGregor, Hartley, Frogmore, Blackwater, Hants.
LADY Solicitor, aged 24, desires post in London immediately; practical experience of usual branches.—Write Box G.1717, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY, 24, capable, desires post any capacity; reception, general office, shorthand, filing, telephone, interviewing; good address; moderate salary.—"B.," 44, Barnwell-road, S.W.2.
LADY (barrister's widow) desires post any capacity; Receptionist, Lady Manageress; smart, young, good appearance.—W., 54, Aberdare-gardens, N.W.6.
MANAGER, 37, Buyer, or similar capacity; capable complete control staff; knowledge French; anywhere, home abroad.—Write Box 2376, Frost-Smith Advertising, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.
MANAGER or Representative for home or abroad; advertising, publicity, organizer, is now open to discuss new appointment; has 20 years' managerial experience, including eight years South America as general manager powerful import and export house; speaks fluent Spanish; could consider home appointment.—Write Box N.744, The Times, E.C.4.
MANAGING Director, 45, large public school, flotation, floating day, desires represent genuine business concern London in executive capacity; highest ability, integrity, and intelligence.—Write Box 0604, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
OXFORD Undergraduate seeks Tutorship (Classics) or Secretaryship (typewriting and shorthand) in Long Vacation.—RM./KVDD. London, W.C.1.
PERMANENT situation required by young lady, refined, capable, quick; shop, factories, &c., or any business capacity except clerical; references.—Write Box 8.1133, The Times, E.C.4.
SALESMAN, successful experience sales manager, organizer, canvasser, all branches marketing, seeks appointment; highest references.—Write Box N.850, The Times, E.C.4.
SECRETARY of Public Company (nine years), age 36, desires to improve position as such with progressive company where experience, tact, and initiative are essential qualifications.—Write Box N.896, The Times, E.C.
TEA PLANTER, 21/2 years' experience, wants Assistant's position on Indian estate; keen and energetic; free in June; good references.—Write A. Donnithorne, P.O. Mhanje, Nyasaland, British Central Africa.
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YOUNG Man of general education and training seeks position as Assistant Accountant.—Write W. Shotton, 54, St. George's-road, Warwick-square, S.W.1.
YOUNG Lady, good secret., requires energetic post any description; would learn; knowledge French.—Write Box E.855, The Times, E.C.4.
ADMINISTRATORS, Secretaries, Organizers, Shorthand-Typists, Typewriting Operators, Clerical workers, including University women, can be secured by writing or telephoning The Central Employment Bureau, 54, Russell-square, W.C.1. Telephone Museum 0519. No fee.

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Shorthand-Typist, thoroughly experienced (including home legal), requires position; good speeds; excellent testimonials.—Write Box A.1024, The Times, E.C.4.
EFFICIENT Confidential Secretary seeks congenial post; wide experience; excellent references; accustomed acting on own initiative in principal's absence; accept low commencing salary; trial period not objected to.—Write Box 0941, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
EXPERT shorthand typist (120 words per minute) secretarial post, literary, medical, or commercial; shorthand, French, knowledge Italian; 12 years' office experience; would travel.—Write Box N.803, The Times, E.C.4.
INTELLIGENT, quick young gentlewoman, trained shorthand-typist, speeds 120/50, knowledge French, desires Secretaryship.—Write Box G.1723, The Times, E.C.4.
THOROUGHLY experienced Secretary (shorthand-typist) requires appointment; private or commercial; at present 54 per week.—Write Box 8.991, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG lady, refined, well educated, willing, seeks post as Secretary or Companion-Secretary to lady; no ties; would travel; practical office experience.—Write Box 8.1120, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG lady wanted for London; three in family; post as Secretary or Companion-Secretary to lady; must be quick, neat, and accurate worker; used to small work.—Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Creed and Co., Ltd., East Croydon.

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN lady recommend experienced Nursery Governess for boy 7 and girls 5 (latter) required by beginning June. —Mrs. Zouros, Hotel Meurice, Lausanne.
EXPERIENCED Nurse or Nursery Governess (English or Swiss-French) required for London for two children, girl 4 and boy 2; knowledge of health and training and good needlewoman essential.—Write Box N.879, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess required immediately for boys 8 and 5 years.—Mrs. Wise, Washbrook Grange, Ipswich.
MRS. Aubrey-Fletcher requires a Nursery Governess for two little girls of seven; age about 30; excellent teacher; P.N.E.U. methods preferred; very good French essential; £50.—Ewhurst, Surrey. Ewhurst 245.—Please write Chilton House, Thame.
NURSERY Governess required; aged 27-30; two boys, 5 and 3; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday; particulars also salary, Banton, 17, Chartfield-avenue, S.W.15.
EDUCATED girls too young for General Hospitals offered exceptional advantages in small surgical hospital in Devon; lectures, personal tuition, salary, uniform supplied; arrangements made for future training. —Write Matron, Box E.796, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPERIENCED Nurse (college-trained or otherwise) for three little girls; must be unsurpassed; personal reference essential; Kensington.—Write Box 7374, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
POOR Nations' Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, I. of W.—Probationer Nurses required; ages over 18 years; must be strong and healthy. Training and certificate given. Salary £35 to £45.—Apply Matron.
WANTED at once, English family in Berlin, trained and experienced Lady Nurse for five months old baby; salary £90; age 25 to 35; interview London first week June.—Berthoud, 31, Ahorn Allee, Berlin, Charlottenburg.
GOVERNESSES and Nursery Governesses required; Hants, £80; Town and country, £70; Town, £65; Kent, Ireland, Yorkshire, £60.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.
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LONDON.—£68-£80; good experienced French or Swiss Nursery Governess, 25-35, to charge and teach music; English speaking; personal reference. Others, all parts.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.
NURSERY Governess required, two girls, 2 and 4, Italy, end May; 6 to 8 hours; clothes provided; must be fond of children and have others who go to school, France; ditto girl 4 and boy 6, Henley, about £70; ditto boy 7 and girl 3, Town, £70; Lady Nurse girl 1½, France; Nurse and Needlewoman, Surrey; three adults, Wales.—Write Box 3348, The Times, 72, Wigmore-street, W.1.
A Good Cook-General; house-parlourmaid kept; modern flat; small adult family; good wages and outings.—Write Box 2230, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPERIENCED trained Cook required, beginning of June, for small residential club; sleep out; good references essential; state age, experience, and salary required.—The Warden, 24, Earls-avenue, Folkestone.
EXPERIENCED Cook, also Parlourmaid, wanted for small family of three; good wages, general outings, holidays; charwoman kept; start at once or by arrangement.—Write, giving experience and references, Box 26, Smith's Library, Broadway, Ealing, W.5.
GOOD Plain Cook, May 31st; 25-30; family two; three maids, including betweenmaid.—Apply Mrs. Percy Smith, 27, Hyde Park-street, Hyde Park, W.2.
GOOD Cook required; three in family; five maids.—Write Mrs. Sannyer Atkin, 49, Elm Park-gardens, S.W.10.
GOOD Cook or Cook-Housekeeper; also Parlourmaid; personal reference essential; three family, four maids.—Write 36, Green-street, W.
GOOD Cook and Parlourmaid for family two, housemaid kept; friends interchanged.—T., 21, West-side, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.
LADY Cook required immediately for small high-class service; suite house.—Apply, in person if possible, 5, Hyde Park-place, W.2.
MRS. George Crawley requires, about 20th May, Cook-Parlourmaid and Housemaid for Linden House, Wentworth, Virginia Water; good wages; near bus route; must have good references.
SUPERIOR Maid required at once, all duties; one lady and little girl; small cottage; gas cooker; constant hot water.—M.," Cottage, Middle-avenue, Farnham, Surrey.
VERY good Cook wanted for maisonnette next Albert Hall; good wages given; age not over 40; help half day; three in family.—Write full particulars W. M., care of 5, Victoria-grove, W.8.
WANTED, experienced Cook; kitchenmaid kept, three other maids; own bed room; gas cooker; wages £60; electric train service. Longshaw, Chipstead, Surrey.
WANTED, London, really good Cook and Kitchenmaid, together or separate; nursery; good wages suitable applicants.—Write, or call Monday, or after 4-6.
YOUNG active woman for housework and a little cooking; small bed rooms; £60 and £50; good references.—Ludshott, York-road, Sutton.
WANTED for flat in South Kensington, good Cook-housekeeper; two in family; comfortable situation; preferred; good wages.—Write Box G.1718, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, two friends as Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; country; modern house; two in family; state age, wages, and experience.—Mrs. White, The Warren, Shirwell, Barnstaple.
WANTED, Cook-General; small house, easy place; two in family; no late dinners; house-parlourmaid kept; references essential.—Apply Mrs. Harrison, Kilworth, Burkes-road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.
WANTED, Cook (plain), quiet seaside town, single, handed Maid for all duties and good plain cooking; no other maid kept; must like animals; good references essential; age 28-40; wages £42.—Apply Miss Stehn, Pelham Cottage, Seaford, Sussex.
COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; maisonette; three in family; £55 and £52. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.
COOK-GENERALS and House-Parlourmaids required for good situations.—Apply Universal Aunts, Ltd., 37, Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
COOK-GENERALS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, Parlourmaids, &c., wanted; good wages.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tele., Primrose 2464.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid required; three in family; four servants kept; good outings and wages. —Apply Lady Carruthers, 26, Foxgrove-road, Beckenham, Kent. 120 miles London.
WANTED, at once, second Parlourmaid of two; one in family; eight maids kept; C. of E.; some experience and good appearance essential.—Write Lady Bennett, Harwarton, Speldhurst, Tunbridge Wells.
PARLOURMAID required for private side of school house; not under 25; under parlourmaid or houseparlourmaid considered; good wages, outings, and holidays.—Irvine, Pazeites, Charterhouse, Godalming.
PARLOURMAID, Under, required June 18th to work with butler; two in family; eight servants; comfortable situation.—Write fully, or apply 5 p.m., Mrs. Tanburn, 9, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, near Baker-street Stations.
EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid required, end June; 2 Bensons and Bucks; family two, baby nurse; four kept; own bed room; good references essential.—Write Box 8.1154, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid required; two in family; three children; eight staff; Slough four months, then London.—Apply before 11, 1-2, or after 6, 28a, Bryanston-square.
EXPERIENCED Parlourmaid required for June 4th or June 11th; labour-saving flat; good waitress; age 25 to 30 years; three in family; three maids kept; good house; maids always kept.—Apply, with references, Mrs. Wrie Mrs. Levy, 50, Harley House, Regent's Park.
UPPER Parlourmaid of Two required; country only, seven miles from Colchester; eight maids.—Write full particulars, Mrs. Campbell, Layer Marney Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.
WANTED, good Parlourmaid; 35-40; two in family; four maids kept; personal reference essential.—Write Owner, 3, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park.
WANTED, Head Parlourmaid of two; must be good at valet and plate cleaner.—Write Mrs. Douglas Gordon, Fullbrook House, Elstead, Godalming, Surrey.
WANTED, experienced Parlourmaid; wages £55-£60; own bed room; three in family, five maids; electric train service London, return fare 1s. 1½d.—State age, references, &c., to Mrs. Stoddart, Longshaw, Chipstead, Surrey.
PARLOURMAIDS, £52, and House-Parlourmaids, £48-£52, wanted for Town; flats and houses.—Apply Victoria Domestic Agency, 205, Victoria-street, S.W.1. No fee.
PARLOURMAID; non-basement house; two in family; three servants; separate bed room; £55. No fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, W.8. Western 6636. Buses stop at door.
PARLOURMAID; three in family; two other maids kept; maids' bath and sitting rooms.—Mrs. Clements, 8, Cadogan-gardens, Sloane-square, London. Telephone, Kensington 3017.
WANTED, end of May, gentlewoman House-Parlourmaid to two; three in family; modern house in country village with lady cook; 40 miles from London. —Honble. Mrs. Fordham, Steeple Morden, Royston, Herts.
HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, young, early June, for flat; two in family; good wages; personal reference.—Write Mrs. Smith, 53, Ashley-gardens, Westminster, S.W.1.
HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted; responsible, nice girl; cook, housemaid, and morning girl kept; small family; separate bed room; easy, comfortable situation; close to station.—Apply Mrs. Ely, The Red House, Bickley.
HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted for Surrey; age 25-30; two housemaids kept; good wages and outings; own room; personal character.—Mrs. B., 11, Cravenhill, near Paddington Station.
HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required early June; experienced; three maids kept; small family; good silver cleaner; separate bed room; good wages.—Mrs. Harris, Culverdene, Totland Bay, Isle of Wight.
HOUSE-P

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CORNER FLAT in CLEVELAND HOUSE, exceptionally well designed, fitted and decorated in period style, on first floor, overlooking the square, and having lounge, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, vestibule, hall, cloak room, &c.; very modern convenience. Rent £1,850 per annum. Also a Maisonette on the fifth and sixth floors, comprising hall, three reception rooms, and seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £1,400 per annum.

RUTLAND-COURT, RUTLAND-GATE, S.W.7.
A CHARMING MAISONNETTE on entrance and lower ground floors, having lounge, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; dinner lift. Rent £650 per annum. Also another, having hall, three reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Rent £700 per annum.

CAMPDEN HILL-COURT, KENSINGTON, W.8.
THIRD FLOOR; two reception, five bed rooms, usual offices; radiator in hall. Rent £450 per annum.

CARDINAL-MANSIONS, WESTMINSTER.
ENTRANCE FLOOR; two reception and four bed rooms. Rent £240 per annum.

MORPETH-MANSIONS, WESTMINSTER.
ENTRANCE FLOOR; two reception and four bed rooms. Rent £240 per annum.
Apply at the respective buildings or to the Owners, as above. Telephone, Mansion House 6726.

WAY & WALLER, FLATS.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).
A RARE COMBINATION of ATTRACTIONS is possessed by an Unfurnished Service Flat, close to Park-lane, now available for immediate occupation; a beautiful outlook over Park or Gardens from every room; complete service from a full staff of perfectly trained servants; latest systems of central heating and constant hot water; three spacious bed rooms, beautifully equipped bath room and separate enclosed shower bath, dining room, and a reception room of particularly handsome proportions. Telephone, Mayfair 8022 (Extension 1).
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, in quiet, secluded position facing the Park.—Excellent Unfurnished Service Flat, with two bed rooms, reception room, and bath room; constant hot water and excellent service. Rental only £300 per annum, including full service. Reasonable terms for long lease and fittings. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 1).
GROSVENOR-SQUARE (out of).—Beautifully Furnished Maisonette available for season or longer. Accommodation comprises six bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, and usual offices. Rent according to period. Mayfair 8022 (Ext. 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

UNFURNISHED FLATS,

all absolutely up to date and many in recently erected buildings. Rents include rates; —

	Bed.	Bath.	Rec.	Rent
Hallam-street	3	1	2	400 p.a.
Piccadilly (West)	2	1	1	475 p.a.
(Service flat)				
South-street	5	1	2	500 p.a.
(Precise gardens)				
Grosvenor-street	4	2	2	500 p.a.
(Panelling)				
New Cavendish-street	5	2	2	550 p.a.
Victoria-street	5	2	3	600 p.a.
Welbeck-street	5	2	3	700 p.a.
Connaught-place	4	1	2	725 p.a.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

MARBLE ARCH.

MINUTE HYDE PARK.

A Bachelor's attractive BED-SITTING ROOM in refined house, redecorated and furnished; bath rooms on 1st floor; telephone; 21s.-3gns., with breakfast and service.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

A Bare Minute Tubes and Buses; central yet quiet.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly decorated; exterior as desired; from 35s.—21, Linden-gardens, W.2. Par. 7802.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 11s. and you will linger longer. From 3gns. weekly. Special terms for families. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 1, Chesterfield-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; meeting by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Bare Five Minutes GLOUCESTER-ROAD and SOUTH KENSINGTON STATIONS.—12, ROLAND-GARDENS; recently opened; hot and cold running water all rooms; excellent cuisine. From 3½ guineas. Also rooms with private bath room. Kensington 6325.

A Bare Minute Bakerloo, Regent's Park; home comforts; good food; central; from 2½gns.—OSNABURGH HOUSE, REGENT'S PARK. Museum 2088. Don't look farther for good home.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Most up-to-date Private Residential; large private garden.—29, Lancaster-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. From 45/6.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare Four Minutes Earl's Court Tube.
38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147.
IDEAL RESIDENTIAL
Standing in own grounds.
Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, good men's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

THE MADRID

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907).
147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.
A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential noted for its comfort, cuisine and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

A BED-SITTING ROOM, double or single; beautifully furnished; artistically decorated; running hot water, electric heating; by Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 0744.

A BED-ROOM and Sitting Room, facing Park; private bath room, lavatory; service, breakfast, late dinner privately; 4½ tns.; permanency preferred; extra room. 112, Park-road, N.W. Primrose 1528.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE(35); hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good cuisine; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot water; 2 minutes Tube, 10 minutes Piccadilly; moderate. Omnibus pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Ayot Manor, 6, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION.
TELEPHONE, PADDINGTON 5095.
A Beautifully Furnished Residence for business and professional men offers bed-sitting rooms fitted running h. and c. water and gas fires; ample bath rooms; constant hot water; terms, including breakfast, bathe, light, boots and attendance, from 2gns.; comfort assured. Inspection invited.

MAIDA VALE, W.9.

A Comfortable, good-class Residence; gas fires, 'phone; good table; large garden, tennis; close bus and Tube; moderate terms.—181, Sutherland-avenue.

A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, Chalfont Park, Peter, Bucks.; no housekeeping worries; private sitting rooms; own produce; near three links; 45min. Piccadilly. Vacancy married couple.

A PAYING GUEST accepted in charming first-floor high-class flat (Hampstead), near station; cheerful bed room, sitting room, bath; every comfort; reference required.—Mrs. Tilney, Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1, or 'phone Primrose 3186.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,

139-141, CROMWELL-ROAD, W.7.
A House replete with quiet comfort and exceptionally well Furnished; reliable attendance; good English cooking; inclusive terms from 2gns. Frobisher 2770.

A Lady OFFERS a COMFORTABLE HOME in her attractive house to a few guests; most convenient to all parts; terms moderate.—14, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. 'Phone, Park 1146.

THE KENYA.
95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A Small and comfortable establishment in ideal position; every convenience; good varied cuisine; from 2½gns.; bed, breakfast, bath, 8s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

SPRING, 1830.
Before making arrangements elsewhere
PLEASE INVESTIGATE
THE MERITS OF
HOLLAND COURT.
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
A HOME of COMFORT, good cuisine and reliable attendance; hot and cold water in bed rooms, gas fires, from guineas per week; one minute Holland Park Tube Station.
'Phone, PARK 0264.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water, gas fires in all rooms; 2 minutes Tube; 27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4168.

6, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

Hyde Park (Padd. 8848).
A BSOLUTELY newly decorated throughout. FURNISHED (or Hampton) and UNFURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS with running hot and cold water, late,4 stoves, Yale locks, telephone and meeting if required. Furnished, from 30s.; Unfurnished from 25s. Breakfast and dinners as required.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; fitted running hot and cold water, with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5661.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN POSDON.—Most up to date (minute) Tube, 3 omnibus; all parts; eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, best mattresses. First-floor rooms with private bathe. Cuisine a specialty. Private garden. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
ABSOLUTE comfort and good English food with every convenience for business or others' visits; gas fires from £2 12s. 6d.—41, Queensborough-terrace (off Bayswater-road), close Tube. Park 3206.

A PARTMENTS, Comfortable BOARD if desired; bright Residence; 9—10 Park-road, Finchley. Three minutes Church End Station, near golf, tennis; 30 minutes West End; small or large; terms moderate. Inspection invited.

A IRY, quiet SUITES VACANT, best part SOUTH KENSINGTON; three rooms and bath; £5 10s. monthly.—Write W., 19, Cathcart-road, S.W.10.

A PARTMENTS.—Delightful position CAMPDEN HILL; South aspect; very well furnished; vacant May 27th; excellent cooking and attendance.—Write Box C.743, The Times, E.C.4.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS,

HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.
ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted with hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube; omnibus, and Kensington Gardens. From 2½ gns. with breakfast. Park 7875.

LADIES ONLY. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 12, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8957.)
5, Queen's-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
LADIES OR GENTLEMEN
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS; 25s. to 42gns. weekly; every comfort; lounge; hot and cold water; gas fires; breakfasts, dinners.—Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 8623.

AMERICANS. — ONE-ROOM HOMES; concealed cookers, pantry cabinets, divans, &c.; from 30s. 22, Cheniston-gardens (High-street Kensington Station). Occasional meals also. Service BED LOUNGE. 8, Inverness-place, W.2. Park 5330.

APARTMENTS, well Furnished, in private House; every convenience; own 'phone, bath, good valeting. —44, Halsey-street, Cadogan-square, S.W.3.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A COMFORT, CLEANLINESS, COOKING, OUTLOOKING and SERVICE. HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER all bed rooms. Luxuriously furnished. NIGHT PORTER. Inclusive terms from 13s. 6d. daily or 4gns. weekly. Padd. 8914.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Three minutes two Tubes, buses and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; electric lifts; terms for single £3 12s. 6d. and £3 18s. 6d.; double 7, 8, and 9 guineas, daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

AN attractive GUEST HOUSE assuring the comfort as expected in a private house; French and English cooking, constant hot water. From 3½gns.—25, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Station; divan beds, single and double; breakfasts; gas fires; electric light, geyser; baths.—31, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). 'Phone, Victoria 0215.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS, double and single; divan beds, gas coolers; meals optional; from 25s. to £3 3s.—12, Bina-gardens, Tele., Kens. 9058. Also other houses.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 4gns., breakfast, valet, telephone; references given and required.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9251.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. New luxurious sitting room furniture, new artistic decorations, bath rooms on every floor, fitted basins, wardrobes, everything new and first class. Singles 29s., doubles 39s., including service and electric light. Dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

THE QUEENS.

244-248, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.
Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally conducted, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

AT 20, CRAVEN-HILL-GARDENS.—Highly recommended for first-class food and service; passenger lift, constant hot water. Terms moderate. Padd. 4023.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 3gns., double from £5 15s.; private reception; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Comfortably Furnished bed-sitting rooms; hot and cold water; breakfasts optional; gentlemen, married couples. Padd. 8135.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.—Charmingly FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS with board from 3½gns. Constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

AT 32, PHILBEACH-GARDENS, S.W.5.—Simply but charming BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 35s.; dinner 2s. 6d.; near Tube and Met. Prob. 3163.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished Rooms, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires; from 2gns. Breakfast. Museum 0600.

AT MARBLE ARCH.—Well-appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast from 30s.; gas fires, geyser baths, telephone.—33, Cambridge-street, W.2.

AT BRAMHAM-GARDENS and 4, COURTFIELD-GARDENS.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; other meals as required; highly recommended.—Kens. 9414.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT LANCASTER-GATE, ONE LARGE and ONE SMALL BED-SITTING ROOM, tastefully furnished; modern conveniences; refined house.—'Phone Padd. 2351.

AT 25, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, W.2.—High-class; residence; every modern appointment; double and single rooms; good catering. Terms moderate.

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

AT Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; en pension from £2 17s. 6d., handsome lounge restaurant; large grounds, eight TENNIS COURTS; bridge; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground, 5mins. Warwick-avenue Tube, 10mins. Piccadilly; bus service all parts.—Mrs. Holt. Abercorn 2182.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)

AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

BACHELORS' FURNISHED SUITE; bed room, sitting room, bath room; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 8063.

BACHELORS' SERVICE ROOMS.—Inclusive terms with breakfast, valet, telephone; references given and required.—25, Manchester-street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM adjoining in exclusive residential quarter; own 'phone; extra room available; meals served in own rooms as required.—'Phone, Kensington 5745.

BACHELOR SUITE, two fine rooms, bath room adjoining; magnificently furnished; running water, gas fires, electric light; telephone; excellent central position; 4gns, including good breakfast and every service.—Jackson, 29, Gower-street, W.C.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BACHELOR SUITES; bed-sitting rooms, well furnished; bath, breakfast, near Tube; personal supervision from 35s.—18, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kensington 4874.

BARONS COURT.—Comfortable BED ROOMS; lounge; highly recommended; two minutes stations; bath; gas fires; terms strictly moderate.—39a, Barton-street, W.14. Fulham 4111.

BEAUTIFULLY sunny BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street, W.1, facing Welbeck-street. Welbeck 7058.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BEAUTIFULLY Furnished DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM adjoining in exclusive residential quarter; own 'phone; extra room available; meals served in own rooms as required.—'Phone Kensington 5745.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; central; one double, two single; private house; every comfort, valet.—11, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 6126.

BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 0425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well Furnished and decorated; hot and cold water, gas fires all rooms; single from 35s., double 3 guineas, including breakfast, bath, light, service.—12, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 5248.

BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET, with Breakfast, from 32s. 6d.; other meals if required.—Padd. 8863. 5, Devonshire-terrace, Lancaster Gate, W.2.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—57, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Kens. 8798.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, divan and concealed beds and washstands. Single 24s., double 17s. each, including service, electric light, and hot baths day and night; 14 bath rooms, showers; lounge; ball porter; gas fires, rings, central heating.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2. (Westbourne-grove). Park 9900.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior (divans), single and double; breakfast, phone, all conveniences.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished and decorated, in gentlewoman's house, five minutes Gloucester-road Station; from 30s., including breakfast, light, baths; dining room, lounge.—Mrs. Merriman, 50, Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

121, SLOANE-STREET.

CADOGAN-CHAMBERS.—A few ROOMS available now; Self-contained Suites, one, three rooms.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CHELSEA. — Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, single or double, every convenience; good address; 3-5gns.—'Phone Flaxman 8456.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS.
16-17, LEINSTER-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Beautifully equipped high-class residential. Every comfort. Running water, gas fires all bed rooms. From 2gns. single, 5½gns. double. 'Phone, Padd. 3978.

COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET; breakfast if required.—'Phone Welbeck 9130 or call 9, Welbeck-street.

KEW GARDENS.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, facing gardens, near Cumberland Gates; running water; slot fires. From 2½gns. tariff.

CRAWFORD-STREET, W.1.—Large BED-SITTING ROOM, use bath room; 15s. per week.—Apply letter only, Miss Thomas, 28, Emperor's-gate, S.W.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot. cold water; 5-7gns., single 3-4gns. Suites, 12s. 6d. daily; no extras; expert chef. 117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2606). New Management.

DOCTOR'S WIDOW offers comfortable HOME, partial board, 2-3gns.; large lounge, nice bed rooms; mending done; close Earl's Court, S. Kensington, buses.—38, Hartcourt-terrace, S.W.10. Flax. 1770.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms; overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. Inclusives. Ealing 1011.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, breakfast, bath, books, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1608.

NEAR KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS. Double and Single; breakfast, bath, light.—25, Cheniston-gardens, W.8. Kelvin 8816.

ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, BAYSWATER; electric gas cookers, baths; all conveniences. Rents from 15s.—Graham, 2A, Pembridge-road, Notting-hill-gate.

PAYING GUEST RECEIVED, doctor's house, W.8; young society; two rooms; close Tube; suit two friends.—Write Box 8,813, The Times, E.C.4.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED, private family, young society; 30mins. City; 7 and 7A buses pass.—39, St. Quentin-avenue, North Kensington. Park 5364.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).— Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen attendance, 3½ and 4 gns. inclusive. 'Phone, 1ift.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (Just Off).

Aristocratic street; high-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; 'phones; French chef; full breakfast, 5gns.; bed-sitting rooms, 2gns.—Welbeck 2954.

QUIET GUEST HOUSE; English food, good bath rooms; gas fires, 'phone; part board, from 35s.—77, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court.

RUSSELL-SQUARE (The Toledo, 14, Woburn-place). Facing Royal Hotel; central position; five minutes King's Cross, Euston; buses pass door; bed, breakfast from 5s. 6d., or 35s. weekly. Reduction parties.

RHODESIA COURT,

29, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.
Passenger lift to every floor. Personal supervision.
Gas fires in all bed rooms. Constant hot water.
Double rooms 3½-7gns., singles 2½-3½gns.
Minute Gloucester-road Station. 'Phone, Kens. 5363.

REDUCED TERMS.—Marble Arch, 96, Seymour-street.—Newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS from 21s.; breakfast if desired. 'Phone, Padd. 1229.

38, EMPEROR'S-GATE.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Gloucester-road Station; large lounge and dining room; excellent cuisine; no noise, no traffic; gas fires; single 2½gns.-3gns., double 4½gns.-6gns. Western 3746.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, constant hot water; including baths, lights, service, 2½ guineas; smaller room 35s.; unfurnished room 21s.—88, Sussex-place. Kensington 3019.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. A Combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; stone lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal supervision; central. Kens. 7024.

SWISS Cottage, Swiss Suites 4½gns. Western 6470.

THE MANOR.

32, 34, and 36, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.
Within three minutes Paddington Station; Omnibus Buses and Tube Railways to all parts of London. A homely, comfortable establishment of exceptional merit. An ideal establishment for residence, where every attention to individual requirements and prompt service are rendered. Fortnightly dances.
Visitors' friends invited (no charge).
Inclusive terms from 3½ guineas per week.
BED ROOMS FITTED WITH HOT AND COLD WATER AND GAS FIRES.
BILLIARDS. BRIDGE. WIRELESS.
LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
INCLUSIVE MODERATE TERMS. NO EXTRAS.
Full board-residence, light, attendance, and baths. Single from 3½gns. Double from 6gns. per week.
Bed and Breakfast from 8s. 6d.
For tariff apply Manageress, or 'phone Paddington 4556.
FOR VALUE, COMFORT, CUISINE, CHOOSE

THE MONTANA,

ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.
Gas fires, 'phone, running hot and cold water in all rooms. Suites, bed-sitting rooms. Terms from 6gns. Week. 4694.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ground floor; 3min. Lancaster-gate Tube, buses; excellent meals may be had; service; valeting; very moderate. Padd. 6094.

UNFURNISHED and FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS for working Gentlewomen from 15s.; breakfast if required.—Write first Triscott, 57, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.

CHELSEA.

VARSITY MEN.—Large BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; constant hot water; dinners optional. —'Phone Flax 2987, or write Box G.1742, The Times, E.C.4.

WELL FURNISHED SITTING ROOM with TWO BED ROOMS; suit business gentleman; meals optional.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

WELL-FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, good class private house; excellent table.—Maida Vale 7585; 97, West End-lane, W.6.

WELL-FURNISHED modern ROOMS, minute Earl's Court; constant hot water; excellent meals, optional. Bed and breakfast from 30s.—'Phone Frobisher 1231.

W.1.—NEW CAVENDISH-STREET.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET to gentleman; 2½gns. per week.—'Phone Welbeck 8753.

BECKENHAM.

4, THE AVENUE.—BOARD-RESIDENCE in well-appointed house. Excellent food; garden; gas fires. Very moderate terms; three minutes Beckenham Junction, 20 minutes City and Victoria. Beckenham 1219.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, 7 and 26, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS.—12s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; service and catering optional; view mornings only, or by appointment; others in KENSINGTON. —Apply office, 20, Holland-street, W.8. 10-12 only.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

Near Baker-street Station.
Luxuriously Furnished Service Lounge Bed Rooms, one ground floor; excellent cooking and service. Welbeck 7385.

20, BARKSTON-GARDENS (one minute Earl's Court Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; divan beds, gas fires, constant hot water; from 25s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional. Frobisher 3315.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Ideal situation opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

22, HYDE PARK-GATE (near Queen's-gate). Select, quiet, modern FURNISHED FLATLETS; h. & c.w.; grillers; 2gns. Service Suites 4½gns. Western 6470.

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A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL is QUIET POSITION OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
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BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and crossed lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH (Manor-road), in an acre beautiful grounds. 100 yards sea, central for everything.

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Close sea, Square, and Meyrick Park Links; hot and cold water bed rooms. 'From 2½gns. 'Phone 5740.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LONDON

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EASTBOURNE.—Ideal position; GAS FIRES BED ROOMS; well-appointed house near schools, sea, golf, Beachy Head.—"Fernleigh," Meads. 'Phone 2675.

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FERRING GRANGE, near WORTHING.—A beautiful country mansion in rural surroundings; extensive wooded grounds; lovely surroundings; every convenience; spring terms from 3-5gns. 'Phone Goring 21.

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Overlooks sea; renowned comforts and cuisine. Tele. 684.

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GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box F.1727, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS received large farm; modern conveniences; electric, wireless, 'phone; garage; tennis; excellent table; from 2½gns.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

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HOVE, THE LAWNS HOTEL,

KINGSWAY. Leading Private Hotel on sea front; central heating; 2 passenger lifts. From 4gns. inclusive.

HOVE, TOWN HALL.—APARTMENTS or BOARD-RESIDENCE, one minute from sea; moderate terms; 6s. bus from Brighton Station to door.—17, Tisbury-road. Tele. 4464.

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THE DRIVE; near sea; garage. From 4gns. Tele. 2815.

HOVE. "SUTTON

Law Report, May 14

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—in dismissing an appeal by the defendants from a decision of the Lord Chief Justice in favour of the plaintiff, who claimed possession of premises in Castle-street, Bristol, held that a statutory tenant could not, by a declaration of trust in favour of a company, transfer the benefit of the tenancy to the company. On the execution of the declaration of trust the company was put into possession of the premises in pursuance of an agreement to purchase the benefit of the tenancy and acquire the business at the premises. The effect was to determine the statutory tenancy and no right to possession as against the plaintiff passed to the company. There was also no evidence from which it could be inferred that the plaintiff agreed to regard the company as tenants. (WILKINS v. THE CARLTON SHOE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

The hearing was continued of the action before Mr. Justice Wright and a City of London special jury in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

Mr. Justice Charles and a common jury began the hearing of an action in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, N.W., claims from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, damages for personal injuries which she alleges that she suffered through his negligent treatment of her for cancer. The defendant denies negligence and that the plaintiff suffered from the treatment, and says that she failed to undergo the whole of it. He pleads that he acted in good faith and says that the plaintiff knew that he was not a qualified medical practitioner. (BURRELL v. EVANS.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
£300 DIVORCE DAMAGES
TEMPLE v. TEMPLE AND GUILD
(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

In this petition Mr. Frederick Wilson Temple, an advertising manager, of Royal-road, Teddington, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Jane Elsie Temple, *née* Davis, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. John Guild, a scientist at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington. The petitioner claimed damages against the co-respondent.

There were formal denials by the respondent and co-respondent, but they did not contest the petition. The damages were agreed at £300, subject to the approval of the Court.

The marriage took place on February 10, 1912, at the Wandsworth Register Office, and the parties lived together at Golders Green and Teddington-on-Thames.

It was alleged that an intimacy grew up between the respondent and the co-respondent when in 1924 the petitioner became Labour candidate for the Spelthorne Division, and the co-respondent, as chairman of the local Labour Party Association, was one of his most prominent supporters; and that the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery at Kozy Kot, East Molesey, and were now living together.

Mr. Noel Middleton appeared for the petitioner; Mr. C. L. Beddington for the respondent and co-respondent.

MR. JUSTICE HILL granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent, and assessed the damages at £300, to be paid into Court within three months.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Godfrey and Robertson; Messrs. Scott Duckers and Co.

MR. JUSTICE EVE made an order in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding-up of International Talking Screen Productions, Limited.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICERS OF THE NIGER COMPANY
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER
(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT *and a City of London Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, and the Niger Company, Limited, of Union House, London, E.C.1, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of the Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation, breach of duty, and breach of contract in respect of their employment by entering into cocoa transactions on their own behalf. The plaintiffs further claim the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling respectively as compensation when their services were no longer necessary owing to the amalgamation of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited.

The defendants deny the allegations except in so far as they admit that they made a profit of £1,360 in respect of certain dealings in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. Philip Vos for the defendants. Mr. Cyril Salmon held a watching brief for interested parties.

Mr. George James Cole, who was attached as private secretary to Mr. Snelling in July, 1926, continuing his evidence, told Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES that all the contracts in which his name was used for the purposes of secrecy, as well as all other contracts about which he knew, were always entered into on behalf of the Niger Company.

Mr. DAVIES.—Did you ever hear of any syndicate for whom any of those transactions were done?—Not before I heard Mr. Pritt mention it in Court.

In reply to Mr. PRITT, cross-examining, the witness said that he did not know of any occasion when either Mr. Bell's or Mr. Snelling's name appeared on a contract, and he had never heard of the initials R.T.D., C.T.C., and G.S.2 which were used in the brokers' books.

Mr. PRITT then read a letter which Mr. Cole said that Mr. Snelling sent to him on June 30, 1929, which ran:—

> Certain signs of animosity from A. and E. directors seeking cover from their cocoa losses make me advise you not to communicate with me personally for a while, so that if asked you can say you have no contact, this is only for your own sake, also if you are asked about any cocoa transactions, answer fully and frankly. If Mr. Bell and myself had anything to hide you would still have to do this, but we have not. Do not answer this so as to take further back your last contact with me.

In re-examination, Mr. Cole said that when he received that letter he certainly did not know that the defendants had anything to hide. He did not know that either of the defendants had entered into any personal transactions.

SIR EDGAR SANDERS'S EVIDENCE

Sir Edgar Sanders, who joined Lever Brothers, Limited, in 1921, and became a director of the Niger Company in the late autumn of that year, said, in answer to Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES, that there came a time after the complaint of leakage of information when Mr. Snelling told him that they had sold cocoa in names other than that of the Niger Company, some in his (the witness's) own name. It was perfectly in order, Mr. Snelling told him, and all that he would have to do was to sign receipts for the contracts.

Mr. DAVIES.—Had you any idea that any of the directors were doing any speculation in buying and selling cocoa?—Certainly not.

Whose were the contracts which you were asked to sign?—I signed them thinking I was doing so on behalf of the Niger Company.

The witness said that he was on good terms with both of the defendants.

Mr. David Delbanco said that he was now a salesman in the cocoa department of the United Africa Company, Limited, and was formerly in the employ of the Niger Company.

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES.—You would be the person in charge in carrying out cocoa transactions?—Certainly.

In August and September, 1927, did you follow your usual routine with regard to cocoa transactions?—Absolutely.

In December, 1927, did you get any information about contracts which had been entered into some time before you got them?—On December 17 or 19 I received a folder containing 10 contracts.

How did they come into your possession?—I cannot remember exactly; Mr. Snelling might have handed them to me.

Had you any idea that anybody was entering into contracts without informing you?—Certainly not. I was astounded. I had occasion to see Mr. Snelling a little later and I said to him: "I do not like it at all, because these contracts were done behind my back." Mr. Snelling became rather cross and said: "It is quite a good thing to do."

The witness said that he entered the 10 contracts in his sales books. Two of them were in the name of Sir Edgar Sanders and eight in that of Mr. Cole.

Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Had you never heard anything about those contracts before?—Never.

Mr. Delbanco said that he did some business in November and December, 1927, with William Porter and Company, brokers. He never did any business except on behalf of the Niger Company and in the name of the Niger Company, and the pool [formed by four companies, who were trading in West Africa, to protect their interests in cocoa dealings] was immediately informed.

Mr. PRITT, cross-examining, referred to dealings in differences and asked if it was right to say that for every 3½ tons sold in the world one ton would be delivered?—Yes.

In New York the transactions are something like 30 times the deliveries, and in England the proportion is very much smaller?—Yes.

THE QUESTION OF LEAKAGE

The questions of leakage of information and of secrecy were very much before everybody concerned, including yourself, early in 1927?—No, not to my knowledge; the first that I heard about leakage was some time in 1928.

The witness said that he thought that the reason why he was not told about the December contracts and others later was because the pool existed at that time and he might have objected to the making of sales for the Niger Company without reporting them to the pool.

Mr. PRITT.—You might have objected that your principals were doing what they ought not to? Do you know that they had taken counsel's opinion?—I heard that they had taken legal advice before they ever did them at all.

In reply to Mr. BEVAN, in re-examination, Mr. Delbanco said that there was no record in the Niger company's books of the R.T.D., C.T.C., and G.S.2 transactions.

Major-General W. W. H. Grey, who became a director of the African and Eastern Trading Corporation after the War, and who was now one of the managing directors of the United Africa Company, Limited, gave evidence of the formation of the pool. He negotiated it on behalf of the African and Eastern and dealt with Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling, mainly the latter, in respect of the Niger Company. He (the witness) was chairman of the pool. There were 400 meetings in the three years.

After Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES had questioned General Grey with regard to the policy of the pool, he asked: Did the African and Eastern ever hide any transactions from the Niger Company?—No.

Did you have any dealings in speculation in cocoa on your own?—Never; neither in cocoa nor any other produce.

Did the African and Eastern enter into transactions in names other than the African and Eastern?—No.

The witness added that that company never used initials or aliases. If secrecy were necessary in any transactions he thought that the African and Eastern preserved secrecy as much as any of the other companies.

General Grey said that he thought that all sales at that time affected the market and naturally affected the pool policy.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—At any time did you authorize either Mr. Bell or Mr. Snelling to sell on their own account?—No; I had no idea at any time that either of them dealt on their own account. It was not until August, 1929, that I heard about it.

Mr. PRITT, cross-examining.—You were always of opinion from the very beginning of the pool that a great deal of information was leaking out?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—Why do you say that?—Sometimes we got information of pool decisions almost as soon as the decisions had been taken.

Were you ever satisfied that you got to the source of it?—Never.

Mr. Snelling and he, continued the witness, frequently discussed the question of leakage.

Mr. PRITT.—Did you discuss with Mr. Snelling his putting through some sales without letting the ordinary cocoa department know?—I think that it was discussed.

And did you actually discuss such a proposal for the African and Eastern Company?—I don't think we discussed that; I am quite certain that no such transaction was ever put through the books of the African and Eastern.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Jullus, Edwards, and Co.; Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CHARGES OF FORGERY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE: A SETTLEMENT
BARCLAY v. MORGAN
(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

A settlement was announced of the action in which Mr. Samuel Barclay, an art dealer, of Alexandra-court, Maida Vale, W., and the Alexandra Galleries, Haymarket, S.W., claimed from Miss Frances Morgan, of Crawford-gardens, Cliftonville, Margate, £2,000 on two bills of exchange for £1,000 each, alleged to have been accepted by Miss Morgan and dishonoured on presentation. He alternatively claimed £2,000 as the price of certain pictures sold by his agent to Miss Morgan. Mr. Barclay claimed a further £1,000 as the balance of the purchase price of other pictures similarly sold to Miss Morgan.

Miss Morgan denied that she accepted either of the bills sued on, and also that she bought any of the pictures in question.

Mr. Barclay's case was that, in May, 1929, a man known as Patrick Weir told him that he had sold six pictures by Marcus Stone, R.A., Frederick Goodhall, R.A., J. B. Burgess, R.A., and other artists, which belonged to Mr. Barclay, for £3,500 to Miss Morgan, who had paid £500 down and had promised to give three bills of £1,000 each in respect of the balance. Mr. Barclay complained that, when the bills were presented, they were dishonoured.

Miss Morgan said she had not accepted the bills, but that her signatures to the acceptances had been forged.

Evidence was given that, after the transactions in question, Mr. Barclay found out that Weir's real name was Bernard Weiner and that he had been convicted on several occasions of false pretences, fraud, embezzlement, and being an undesirable alien, and other offences.

Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., and Mr. F. W. Gentle appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. Linton Thorp for the defendant.

Mr. CASSELS, announcing the settlement, said that no suggestion was made by Miss Morgan against Mr. Barclay of being concerned in any fraudulent transaction. Miss Morgan regarded Mr. Barclay as being an innocent party in the matter from start to finish, and she believed that Mr. Barclay regarded her with considerable sympathy. Miss Morgan had lost a considerable sum of money as the result of Weir's visit to her last May. She realized that Mr. Barclay was out of pocket, as she was herself, and it was felt that the financial position between them could fairly be adjusted. Miss Morgan was willing to pay to Mr. Barclay £600 in return for the bills, to contribute £300 towards his costs, and to return the six pictures to him.

Mr. HILBERY said that Mr. Barclay by no means wished to insist on his claim to the uttermost, but, once the matter was challenged in the way it had been challenged, he was bound, as a business man of repute, to bring the case to trial. Mr. Barclay's position had been that Miss Morgan had the pictures, that he had only received £260 out of the £480 which he himself had to pay for the pictures, and that he had paid £600 to Weir, leaving him actually £820 out of pocket. The terms which had been announced placed him in a reasonably fair situation having regard to the fact that both he and Miss Morgan were victims of a transaction carried through by a man whose honesty and integrity could not be relied on.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE said that counsel were to be congratulated on having arrived at what was as satisfactory a settlement as could have been reached. A juror would be withdrawn on the terms endorsed on counsel's briefs and there would be a Judge's order if necessary.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stewart-Moore and Twyford; Messrs. Kingsford, Dorman and Co., for Messrs. Walter Hills and Shea, Margate.

A COMPANY DIRECTOR'S AFFAIRS

A sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court was appointed to be held yesterday before Mr. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON for the public examination of Don Gabriel de Andia Yrarrazaval, described under a creditors' petition as of Grosvenor House, Park-lane, W., company director. The debtor was adjudicated bankrupt on May 2.

Mr. C. HOY WATENER, Assistant Official Receiver, said that it was a somewhat remarkable case. He had intended to apply for an adjournment of the debtor's examination *sine die* and for a warrant for his arrest. Yesterday, however, he received from Paris a letter from the debtor in which he stated that he very much regretted that he had not been able to get into touch with the Official Receiver sooner; that he had been unable to attend to business for seven weeks; that he had been in a nursing home suffering from acute poisoning; and that he had been slowly poisoned during the last 12 months, and was quite willing to undergo medical examination at the hands of a doctor nominated by the Official Receiver.

The examination was adjourned generally with liberty to the debtor to apply for it to be reinstated in the list when he is able to attend the Court.

COURT OF APPEAL
DECLARATION OF TRUST OF STATUTORY TENANCY
WILKINS v. CARLTON SHOE COMPANY, LIMITED
(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, and LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The COURT dismissed this appeal by the defendants from the decision of the Lord Chief Justice in an action heard at Bristol Assizes for possession of a dwelling-house and shop known as 26, Castle-street, Bristol. The facts as found by the Lord Chief Justice were as follows:—

By an agreement dated July 25, 1921, between the Corporation of Bristol and Mr. Charles Lewis, trading as the Carlton Shoe Company, the corporation agreed to let the dwelling-house and shop to Charles Lewis for a term to begin on June 24, 1921, and to continue until determined by either party by six calendar months' notice in writing expiring on any March 25, June 24, September 29, or December 21, at a rent of £50 a year, payable quarterly, the tenant not to assign, underlet, or part with the possession of any portion of the premises without the written consent of the corporation.

This tenancy was determined on March 25, 1922, by what was admitted on behalf of the defendant company to be a valid notice to quit from the corporation, and from that date Mr. Lewis held as a statutory tenant under the Rent Restriction Acts.

By an agreement dated April 27, 1922, between the corporation and Mr. Wilkins, the plaintiff, the corporation agreed to let the premises to the plaintiff for a term of 75 years from March 25, 1922, at a yearly rent of £127 10s. on the terms, *inter alia*, that the plaintiff should pull down the premises and rebuild them on a new line of street, in accordance with plans and specifications to be approved by the corporation, within 12 calendar months from the date of the agreement.

On March 13, 1928, the Carlton Shoe Company, Limited, was registered, its object, *inter alia*, being the acquisition as a going concern as from December 31, 1927, of the business carried on by Mr. Lewis under the style of the Carlton Shoe Company, and the assets thereof, including the premises at 26, Castle-street, Bristol.

By a contract dated March 14, 1928, between Mr. Charles Lewis and the Carlton Shoe Company, Limited, it was agreed that Mr. Lewis should sell and the company should purchase as from December 31, 1927, *inter alia*, the benefit of the tenancy at 26, Castle-street, Bristol, described as being determinable by six months' notice, and all other property to which Mr. Lewis was entitled in connexion with the business carried on in the name of the Carlton Shoe Company, the tenancy being sold subject to the rents and covenants contained in the agreement for tenancy under which the same was held. It was provided that the purchase should be completed on April 20, 1928, and possession should so far as practicable be given to the company; and that the vendor should use his best endeavours to obtain all necessary consents to the assignment or transfer of the premises, and, if such consents could not be obtained, the vendor should enter into a declaration that he would hold such premises for the company.

Mr. Lewis never applied to the plaintiff for his consent to an assignment, but by a declaration of trust dated May 7, 1928, declared that he held the premises at 26, Castle-street, the tenancy whereof was vested in him as a statutory tenant, in trust for the company, and undertook thenceforth to hold and deal with the same as the company should direct. On the execution of this declaration of trust, and in pursuance of the contract of March 14, 1928, the company was put into possession of the premises, and had since carried on its business there, using the premises as a branch of its own.

After entering into possession the company made quarterly payments of £12 10s. to the plaintiff, and it was contended on the company's behalf that a yearly tenancy between the company and the plaintiff was to be implied from such payments. The receipts for such payments invariably stated that the money was received "for use and occupation of 26, Castle-street, and without prejudice to the refusal to acknowledge you as tenants."

The Lord Chief Justice held that the effect of putting the company in possession in pursuance of the contract of sale was to determine Mr. Lewis's statutory tenancy, and that no right of possession against the plaintiff passed to the company. His Lordship further held that no tenancy was to be implied from the quarterly payments made to the plaintiff. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff.

The defendants appealed.

The case was reported in *The Times* of April 8 and 16 *The Times* L.R., 333.

Mr. P. W. Beney and Mr. L. R. Dunne appeared for the appellants. Mr. E. H. C. Wethered and Mr. Malcolm McGougan for the respondent were not called on to argue.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in giving judgment, said that the case was so complicated and the facts were so peculiar as hardly to be applicable to any other case. As the result of the contract of March 14, 1928, the limited company went into possession and Mr. Lewis went out, remaining on only as managing director of the company. The transaction thus entered into was an assignment of the whole of Mr. Lewis's interest in the premises in question. On the cases decided on that point Mr. Lewis, in whom the premises were vested as a statutory tenant, had no power to sublet. The company, therefore, had no title, but were trespassers. The addition of the declaration of trust made no difference to the position. The company still remained trespassers.

With regard to the payments which had been made, and which had been continued after the contract of March 14, 1928, he declined to infer that the plaintiff, who received the payments, agreed that the persons making them should be regarded or treated as his tenants. There were no materials before the Court from which to infer such an agreement. That left the company as trespassers, and there must be an order against them for possession.

LORD JUSTICE GREER and LORD JUSTICE SLESSER agreed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Peachey and Co.; Messrs. Hatchett-Jones and Co. for Messrs. Bolton and Davidson, Bristol.

In the case of Ashton v. Nash, reported yesterday, in which the plaintiff, Miss Martha Amelia Ashton, was awarded £1,375 18s. 9d. for personal injuries, the question, "Assuming that you could not see it, and you knew that a refuge was there, do you think that you ought to have gone at 15 miles an hour, trusting to luck?" to which the defendant answered:—"I think that perhaps I should have exercised more caution"—was put by Mr. J. A. Bell, counsel for the plaintiff, and not by Mr. C. G. L. Du Cann, who appeared for the defendant.

A GRAMOPHONE COMPANY'S LIQUIDATION
REASONS FOR FAILURE

The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders of Symphony Gramophone and Radio Company, Limited, of 23-24, Warwick-street, Regent-street, W., were held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant. The order to wind up the company was made on March 17, 1930, on the petition of a creditor.

Mr. H. P. NAUNTON, Assistant Official Receiver, reported that the company was registered on October 5, 1928, with a nominal capital of £200,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of 2s. each, and was formed to carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in gramophone motors, gramophones, records, radio gramophones, radio-receivers, and electro-magnetic recording and reproducing devices.

A prospectus was issued in October, 1928, offering 1,750,000 shares of 2s. each at par. They were all taken up by the public, and a further block of 150,000 shares was issued to the vendors, making a total issued capital of 1,900,000 shares. The trading account prepared for the company to December 31, 1929, showed a loss of £35,704. The failure of the company was attributed to the heavy cost of the Gilwern factory, coupled with the fact that no use was made of it; to the very heavy cost of certain Waterworth patents in respect of which no trading was done; to unprofitable trading; and to the very poor radio season during 1929-30.

The statement of affairs filed under the liquidation showed assets valued at £55,546 to meet ranking liabilities of £87,462, and a total deficiency of £222,482 with regard to contributories. It would thus be seen, concluded the Chairman, that there was a deficiency of over £30,000 in assets to meet the liabilities, and consequently there was no prospect whatever of any return being made to the shareholders.

The creditors nominated Mr. Charles Lathom and Mr. Henry Morgan for the post of liquidator; the shareholders unanimously voted for the appointment of Mr. Henry Morgan, and the CHAIRMAN announced that the facts would be reported to the Registrar, by whom the appointment would be made in due course. A committee of inspection was also selected.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CANCER TREATMENT: CLAIM AGAINST UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONER
BURRELL v. EVANS
(*Before* MR. JUSTICE CHARLES *and a Common Jury*)

The hearing was begun of this action in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., seeks to recover damages from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, of Ashburn-place, S.W., for personal injuries which she says she suffered by reason of his negligence.

The plaintiff's case is that on or about September 8, 1928, the defendant represented and thereby warranted to her that he could permanently cure her of cancer in three months; that his treatment was herbal; that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer; and that he was qualified and competent to cure the plaintiff. Mrs. Burrell says that the representations—which were partly oral, partly in a booklet called "The Cardigan Cancer Treatment," and partly in a pamphlet entitled "Cancer Cure," reprinted from *Light* of June 2, 1928—were false and that the warranty was broken. Alternatively, the plaintiff pleaded that the representations were false to the knowledge of the defendant, or were made recklessly not caring whether they were true or false; and that the defendant was negligent by wrongfully treating her when he was an unqualified practitioner by applying caustic fluid to her body, and, by his advice, preventing her from consulting a qualified practitioner.

The defendant admitted that he was an unqualified medical practitioner, but said that the plaintiff was aware of the fact. He admitted that he represented that his treatment was herbal, but denied that he warranted it, or that he represented that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer. He denied all the other allegations and said that the plaintiff failed to undergo the whole treatment. He asserted that he acted in complete good faith and believed the statements which he made; further, that he was not negligent and that the plaintiff had not suffered injury from his treatment.

Mr. Harold Simmons appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus for the defendant.

"CASE OF EXCEPTIONAL GRAVITY"

Mr. SIMMONS, in opening, said that the case was one of exceptional gravity, the plaintiff being a woman who discovered that in September, 1928, she was suffering from the dreadful scourge of cancer in her breast. The defendant was an unqualified man who advertised largely that he was in a position to cure cancer and the plaintiff was induced to consult him with the result that whereas in September, 1928, her condition was such that it might have been cured, it was now incurable solely because of the treatment which she had received at the hands of the defendant and of his advice.

The plaintiff was 47 years of age, and until 1922 she was a school teacher. Since then her activities had been mainly in the political world, where she had many friends. In September, 1928, when her case was diagnosed as that of cancer of the breast, she received from the defendant his circular. It was headed "The Cardigan Cancer Treatment Discovered by the late Messrs. Daniel and John Evans, of Cardigan, Administrator, D. Rees Evans." In a "foreword" the booklet stated:—

> The Evans Cardigan Cancer Treatment was discovered by my late father and uncle (Messrs. Daniel and John Evans, of Cardigan) 30 years ago. Since its discovery and in the years 1906-1913 it resulted in the invasion of Cardigan by cancer patients from all parts far and near. It was universally reported upon by the Press at that period, but owing to my War service, also the demise of my father in 1912, also my uncle in 1919, this treatment had become dormant until my release from the Army in 1919. Since that time I have exhausted volumes of paper (also my patience) in appealing to recognized research institutions to hold an impartial inquiry into the results of this treatment—results covering hundreds of cures effected 30 years to the present time. Research has barked the question and states that I must divulge my formula beforehand . . .

The booklet went on to give the conditions of the "British Empire Cancer Campaign," followed by "Testimonies and sworn statements from a few cured cases, 1897-1927."

Mr. Simmons said that there were 140, and possibly more, varieties of cancer which, if left alone, might in due course entirely disappear. So far as the breast was concerned, when there was a malignant growth in that part of the body there were only two remedies known to science—one, an operation; and the other, the use of radium or X-rays.

The defendant on September 2, 1928, forwarded the above booklet in a letter to the plaintiff. His treatment was that of the application of caustic or burning, and if he had said that the discovery was 3,000 years old he might have been more correct, because caustic treatment had been in existence many centuries. Many cases believed to be cancer were not cancer at all.

Mrs. Burrell telephoned to and then called on the defendant, who merely looked at her breast and then said that it was cancer right enough. He told her that he could cure her in three months, and that she would have to attend for the treatment. She did so, and the "treatment" consisted in taking a brush out of his pocket, dipping it in a fluid and painting her breast. The plaintiff attended regularly for a time and suffered intensely. However, she persisted.

Later on the defendant agreed to an investigation on behalf of a newspaper. On October 25, 1928, two doctors called and saw how ineffectual the treatment was; how the defendant treated one patient after another, using the same brush and taking no precautions. The result of the investigations was that no word of commendation appeared in the newspaper.

The plaintiff went on with the treatment until December. She compared her treatment with that of another woman patient. The defendant tried to keep his patients apart, and was angry when he heard that the plaintiff and the other woman had met and compared notes. The torture was so great that in December the plaintiff wrote to the defendant that she was taking a holiday from the treatment, adding: "The agony of the treatment is almost more than flesh and blood can stand continuously." She felt relief when the treatment ceased. Eventually she saw a qualified practitioner and on his advice she went at once to the Cancer Hospital, where the radium treatment was applied with partial success.

The result of the plaintiff's treatment at the hands of the defendant, said counsel, was that she now suffered from partial paralysis, and the poison had penetrated every part of her body. The defendant told the plaintiff that he would treat her for two guineas a week, and that was agreed to, but no fees had been paid and no demand had ever been put forward.

"NO QUESTIONS OF PREVIOUS HISTORY"

The plaintiff gave evidence in support of her counsel's statement. She said that when she first saw the defendant he spoke of the way in which he had been penalized by the medical profession and of his experience in Liverpool and Cardiff. When she showed him her breast he made no examination and asked no questions as to previous history from a medical point of view. He said that the stuff which he used was herbal, and that he had spent four years at Liverpool University, but did not take his final examination because his formula would have been at the service of the Medical Association or the medical profession if he had qualified as a fully-fledged medical man, and he did not want to give it up.

Asked about the defendant's treatment-room, the plaintiff said that there was nothing washable in it, and that Mr. Evans wore a coat which looked as if it required brushing.

Words would not describe what she suffered; she was in agony the whole time, and particularly at night.

The plaintiff was cross-examined on an article in *Light*, written by Mr. Hannen Swaffer.

She said that she was charging the defendant with fraud.

Mr. BEYFUS.—You are not suggesting that Mr. Swaffer had any fraudulent conspiracy with Mr. Evans in writing the article?—No; I think that he must have been taken in as we all have been.

Counsel said that he had eight witnesses to call who had been cured by the treatment—one as long ago as 1908.

His LORDSHIP said that the jury would hear of what the witnesses had been cured.

Mr. BEYFUS (to the plaintiff).—When you began did you believe that you were getting an honest and genuine treatment?—I believed all he said and the representations which he made to me.

Why did not you pay?—You don't pay until you get the bill. I had the money put by to pay.

This man whom you are branding as fraudulent does not seem to be very mercenary?—Not with me.

The plaintiff said that she did not tell the defendant what pain she was suffering as he did not seem to have the slightest compassion for anyone in pain.

Mr. BEYFUS challenged the plaintiff's statement that the defendant had given her a local anæsthetic, which, he said, the defendant was not allowed to buy.

The plaintiff said that she only knew what was used.

Mr. BEYFUS.—You are charging the defendant with fraud and negligence. In what respect do you say that he was negligent?—In the sense that in painting this thing pieces of my flesh fell away, leaving a large hole. He not only did not cure the cancer, but increased it with the irritant.

The plaintiff added that she was a very fit woman when she began the treatment and had a 100 per cent. chance to get better.

Medical evidence was then called and his LORDSHIP told the plaintiff that he agreed with counsel that it would be advisable for her to leave the Court, which she did.

A VISIT TO THE DEFENDANT'S HOUSE

Mr. R. H. J. Swan, senior surgeon at the Cancer Hospital, Fulham, one of the two medical men who attended at the house of the defendant, said that Mr. Evans told them that he could not give the details of his formula as it was lodged in the name of his wife and somebody else in case something happened to him. They did not get to know what the nature of the fluid was.

The witness described what he saw at the house—the defendant painting the breasts of two patients, one of whom was the plaintiff—and said that Mr. Evans did not clean out the surface of the ulcers before painting or sterilize the brush. He (the witness) admitted the plaintiff to hospital straight away on the understanding that she gave up the defendant's treatment and put herself in the hands of the hospital staff.

The witness quoted figures of the number of successful operations performed for cancer, and said that he thought that they could claim to cure cancer by operation. He went on to refer to the treatment by radium. There, he said, they had very good results, but time had not yet elapsed to enable them to say whether the results would be lasting. Many cases were doing well, but they could not claim for five or seven year periods as they could after an operation; the treatment was too new.

Mr. SIMMONS.—How long has the burning treatment been known?—I should say for centuries.

Is that treatment of any value for cancer of the breast?—No.

Mr. BEYFUS questioned the witness with regard to the other woman whom he saw at the defendant's house with the plaintiff, and asked:—Would you be surprised to hear that apparently she is cured, and appears to be a healthy woman suffering no pain or discomfort?—I should be rather surprised to hear that if it were told me by a surgeon.

Do you think it would be helpful if you examined her before the end of this case?

His LORDSHIP (to the witness).—If she is agreeable I should be obliged if you would.

The witness.—I shall be happy to do anything to assist.

His LORDSHIP (reading from a booklet).—Here is a man who says that he had cancer, and in five weeks was completely cured. Do you think that likely?—I should want to know the evidence.

I gather that what you would want to know is whether the man was suffering from cancer at all?—That is so.

Mr. BEYFUS said that he had a woman in Court who, in 1919, was told by a specialist at Cardiff that she was suffering from cancer. He advised an operation, but she underwent the defendant's treatment, and had been a healthy woman ever since. He asked whether that would affect the mind of Mr. Swan?

The witness.—No; in that particular case you have not definite evidence of cancer.

Mr. Swan agreed that the defendant did everything to show him the two cases at his house, and added:—I was impressed by his good faith. He was very good to give us every facility for examining the cases.

His LORDSHIP asked Mr. Swan what he thought of the lettuce leaf which was used, and the witness replied that he did not think anything of it.

Mr. BEYFUS said that that was not put forward as part of his case.

His LORDSHIP.—It might as well have been a cabbage. (Laughter.)

Mr. BEYFUS informed his Lordship that the defendant had preserved specimens of cancer which had fallen away from some of the patients, and several large glass jars were handed to the witness, who said that a well-known pathologist would be called who would be better able to give an opinion of them.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stewart-Moore and Twyford; Mr. George R. Cran.

INNS OF COURT
CALLS TO THE BAR

Last night was Call Night at the Inns of Court. The following is a list of those called:—

LINCOLN'S INN

E. Slade, St. John's Coll., Oxf., M.A., holder of Certificate of Honour awarded Hilary Term, 1930; J. D. Medora; S. E. D. de Silva, Lond. Univ.; J. S. R. Reeve, B.A.Cantab.; H. B. Sonpal, Tech. Coll., Manch., and Lond. Univ.; A. M. R. Topham, B.A.Cantab.

INNER TEMPLE

(Miss) M. Owen, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxf., B.A., B.C.L.; J. K. Elliot, Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A., LL.B., R. D. Hyde, Exeter Coll., Oxf., B.A.; J. L. B. Todhunter, Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A., LL.B.; C. R. Malcolm, New Coll., Oxf., B.A.; J. M. Barker, Jesus Coll., Camb., B.A.; G. F. Hilder, Lincoln Coll., Oxf., B.A.; N. M. G. Faulks, Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb., B.A.; R. L. Sich, Merton Coll., Oxf., B.A.; J. P. Ashworth, Ch. Ch., Oxf., B.A., B.C.L.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

R. S. H. Capes, M.A., St. John's Coll., Oxf., Sir Thomas White Scholar; G. W. Haslett, M.A., Magd. Coll., Camb.; C. E. Keysell, M.A., Magd. Coll., Camb.; Helen Rushton, B.A., Manch. Univ.; L. Egeland, B.A., B.C.L., Trin. Coll., Oxf., M.A., of Univ. of S. Africa, Fellow of B.N.C., Harmsworth Law Scholar; L. A. Kenworthy, LL.B., Leeds Univ.; G. E. Ll. Thomas, B.A., Trin. Hall, Camb.; (Mrs.) Sibyl E. V. M. Morrison, LL.B., Sydney Univ., barrister of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

GRAY'S INN

W. D. Collard, holder of Inns of Court Studentship, Council of Legal Education, Michaelmas, 1929, Lord Justice Holker Senior Scholar, Gray's Inn, 1929; G. C. Dodd, Malayan Civil Service; W. W. Daniel, B.A., Corpus, Oxf., I.C.S.; L. B. Gibson, LL.B., Univ. of Lond., Malayan Civil Service; M. G. George, B.Sc., Univ. of Wales; S. K. R. Duncan, Lieut.-Commr., R.N., (retd.); J. Lewis, LL.B., Victoria Univ. of Manch.; E. H. Hanson, B.A., New Coll., Oxf., Lord Justice Holker (Bacon) Scholar, Gray's Inn, 1928, H. C. Richards Prizeman, Gray's Inn, 1928; E. I. G. Unsworth, LL.B., Victoria Univ. of Manch.; A. McFarland, LL.B., and Emmott Memorial Scholar in Law, Univ. of Lpool; P. G. Whitefoord, M.B.E., M.C., Capt., R.A., Staff Officer, R.A., Southern Command.

THE CENTENARY OF SCOTT
DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S APPEAL

The Duke of Buccleuch, president of the Sir Walter Scott Centenary Committee, in a letter to the Press, appeals for funds for commemorating the centenary in 1932 "in a fitting manner." As was stated in *The Times* of May 10, the executive have decided on the following ways of marking the occasion:—A ceremony at Dryburgh, Scott's burial place; a service in St. Giles' Cathedral; the publication of a commemorative volume of articles on Sir Walter Scott or his works; the foundation of a Lectureship on Scottish Literature in the University of Edinburgh; and an exhibition in Edinburgh of portraits and manuscripts during the centenary year.

The Duke of Buccleuch writes:—"It is thought that to make the commemoration a success it will be necessary to have a sum of £5,000, and I ask you to allow this appeal to the public to appear in your paper, as the committee consider the centenary to be an event of such importance that it should be brought to the attention of every one. May I therefore appeal to all Scotsmen throughout the world to contribute towards the commemoration of the death of one of Scotland's greatest men, and one who did so much to make the people of Scotland understood beyond their own country?"

He adds that subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Elliot R. Smail, the Commercial Bank of Scotland, 80, Nicolson-street, Edinburgh, the honorary treasurer, and asks that these be forwarded as soon as possible, so that the committee may know how far they may proceed with their preparations.

Sporting News

RACING

THE CHESTER CUP

MOUNTAIN LAD WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. H. C. Sutton's five-year-old horse Mountain Lad, ridden by Lane and trained by Gooch, won the Chester Cup yesterday at Chester by a length and a half from Paul Caret, who was three-quarters of a length in front of Dark Hillock. Joyous Greeting was fourth, many lengths behind the third horse, and Tanker fifth. The winner started at 20 to 1 against, the second at 13 to 2, and the third, who has several times before run well in this race, at 100 to 6.

Apart from the fact that the going was rather heavy, the conditions for this always popular event were ideal, and there was, as in the past, a very large attendance of visitors. It may well be that as a test of the thoroughbred this race is not perfect, but as a spectacle it is unique in racing in this country. The horses are always well in the view of the visitors, who can see every incident in running. Soon after the start the field comes past the Stands. After going once round the course, they again come up the Straight and past the Stands. Once more they stream away, and then comes the finish up past the Stands. Yesterday's race was always thrilling to watch, even if the running was made from beginning to end by Mountain Lad except for a part of the first two furlongs, when he was just led by Highbury. First Flight, who had won this race a year ago, was the last to start and when the first turn was made he was many lengths behind. He never gave up trying, and at the finish he was nearer to the winner than he had ever been before in the course of the race.

Paul Caret was always well placed, and when the field went down the far side of the course he was in the first four, who were Mountain Lad, Highbury, Mint Master, and Paul Caret. Mountain Lad still led when the field came up the Straight for the second time. Mint Master, Paul Caret, and Highbury were still there, as was West Wicklow. At this stage none of the runners, with the exception of First Flight, was so badly placed that it would have been possible to say with confidence that he was without a chance. Going away from the Stands for the second and last time, Mountain Lad, Paul Caret, and The Niche began to draw away, and, approaching the Bridge Turn, they were clear of their opponents. Mountain Lad was then still in front, but he did not appear to be going any better than The Niche and Paul Caret, if so well. Of the three at that moment I thought that The Niche was going best. He disappeared with remarkable suddenness, for so soon as the Straight was reached he vanished out of the race as if he had been injured. Such, I learned after the race, was not the case, but he has only one pace and when the others quickened he was unable to go with them, and his rider, when he found that his horse could not win, dropped his hands.

Early in the Straight the riders of both Mountain Lad and Paul Caret were hard at work, with Mountain Lad just in front. All the way up the Straight he seemed in danger of defeat, but he never gave in and, holding on to his advantage to the end, won a most gallant race by a length and a half. Dark Hillock was staying on, but, as in previous years, he could not find the finishing burst necessary to win. Joyous Greeting was another who was running on, but, like many others in the race, the course did not suit him. It would not be fair from this race to say that Paul Caret did not stay, for, after all, he was second. Mountain Lad is by Alan Breck, who, in my opinion, should have won the Derby. He would, I am sure, have had a fine career as a stallion in this country, but unfortunately he was sold some years ago to stand in the Argentine, where, I am told, he has been a great success. The race was a fine spectacle to watch, and not the least thrilling part of it was the pluck of the winner, who would not be beaten. Lane, who rode him, also never gave up, and all praise is due to both horse and rider. The trainer and his assistant also must have done their work well, for it is no mean feat to have a horse so fit that he can make all the running in a race of two miles and a quarter when the going is as dead as it was yesterday.

This important event, the most important of the meeting, was preceded by two comparatively unimportant races, but each of them had an exciting finish. In the first, the Badminton Stakes, Kitty Bly won by a short head from the Lady Southampton gelding, with Mary Fischer third. The winner had always been prominent, for, with Poetry, she had been first away from the gate. Poetry was beaten halfway up the Straight, and then Kitty Bly had to be ridden all out to hold off the challenge from the unnamed and unsexed son of Blandford. The second in this race was ridden by G. Richards. It was his turn in the next race to win by a short head. This was in the City Selling Plate, in which he rode Grand Minister, running in the colours of Captain Hogg owing to his owner's recent sad bereavement. Grand Minister was badly drawn at the start, and it did not seem, when the Straight was reached, that he had much chance, but Richards never gave up, and close home he was able to challenge and beat Stormy and win in the last stride. Argos Lad, who had drawn the rails and had made most of the running, was third. This was the first winner saddled this season by Captain Hogg. Every one hopes that it will be far from his last, and that his and his owner's luck has now turned.

Such races as the Dee Stand Selling Handicap may be of little importance, but I can never refrain from becoming enthusiastic even in such a race as this when one of the runners is an old and gallant horse whose delight in racing is obvious. Cragford is such a horse. Tim and Ned Carver, years ago, were the same. Yesterday, old Cragford had to carry 10st. and give away as much as 35lb. to some of his opponents. He was generally expected to succeed and he started a pronounced favourite. He was fairly well away from the gate, but not so well as Lemin, who was soon leading him by several lengths. Approaching the Straight it was obvious that one of the two would win. Lemin led the old warrior into the Straight by three or more lengths, and the Straight here is not more than two furlongs. Now a horse may give away weight or he may give away ground, but he cannot, in so short a distance, give away both. Cragford was giving Lemin 16lb., and if they had been level at will have been possible to say with confidence that he was without a chance. Going away from the Stands for the second and last time, Mountain Lad, Paul Caret, and The Niche began to draw away, and, approaching the Bridge Turn, they were clear of their opponents. Mountain Lad was then still in front, but he did not appear to be going any better than The Niche and Paul Caret, if so well. Of the three at that moment I thought that The Niche was going best. He disappeared with remarkable suddenness, for so soon as the Straight was reached he vanished out of the race as if he had been injured. Such, I learned after the race, was not the case, but he has only one pace and when the others quickened he was unable to go with them, and his rider, when he found that his horse could not win, dropped his hands.

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IMPORTANT TO GOLFERS

GOLF BALLS manufactured by A. F. Penfold, the product during a period of TWENTY YEARS of the ACKNOWLEDGED BEST BALL of each season, are now obtainable from all Professionals and Sports Dealers, at the popular retail price of

2/- each, under two names.

The "PENFOLD," 1.65ins. diameter, 1.62 ounces weight. In three markings. Mesh, Lattice and Recess.

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The "BROMFORD" against wind is the longest driving ball ever produced and should be used whenever the wind tends to oppose flight.

The "PENFOLD," is the ideal with an assisting wind. For play through the green this ball is unrivalled.

On the Putting Green there has never been a ball to equal these latest creations by Penfold.

If any difficulty is experienced in obtaining supplies we will pass credit for your country if you communicate with either the Wholesale Selling Agents: Messrs. CANN & TAYLOR, 37, Grosvenor Avenue, East Sheen, London, S.W.14. Telegrams: Golfaid, Mortlake, London. Telephone No. 3079 Putney, or the Manufacturers as under, GOLF BALL DEVELOPMENTS, Ltd., Bromford Lane, Ward End, Birmingham. Telegrams: Golfaid, Phone, Birmingham. Telephone: East 1038.

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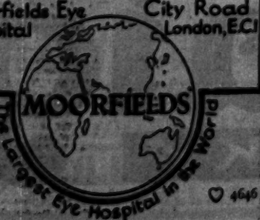
Moorfields Eye Hospital — City Road London, E.C.1



♡ 4646

THE CHESTER CUP

MOUNTAIN LAD WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. H. C. Sutton's five-year-old horse Mountain Lad, ridden by Lane and trained by Gooch, won the Chester Cup yesterday at Chester by a length and a half from Paul Caret, who was three-quarters of a length in front of Dark Hillock. Joyous Greeting was fourth, many lengths behind the third horse, and Tanker fifth. The winner started at 20 to 1 against, the second at 13 to 2, and the third, who has several times before run well in this race, at 100 to 6.

Apart from the fact that the going was rather heavy, the conditions for this always popular event were ideal, and there was, as in the past, a very large attendance of visitors. It may well be that as a test of the thoroughbred this race is not perfect, but as a spectacle it is unique in racing in this country. The horses are always well in the view of the visitors, who can see every incident in running. Soon after the start the field comes past the Stands. After going once round the course, they again come up the Straight and past the Stands. Once more they stream away, and then comes the finish up past the Stands. Yesterday's race was always thrilling to watch, even if the running was made from beginning to end by Mountain Lad except for a part of the first two furlongs, when he was just led by Highbury. First Flight, who had won this race a year ago, was the last to start and when the first turn was made he was many lengths behind. He never gave up trying, and at the finish he was nearer to the winner than he had ever been before in the course of the race.

Paul Caret was always well placed, and when the field went down the far side of the course he was in the first four, who were Mountain Lad, Highbury, Mint Master, and Paul Caret. Mountain Lad still led when the field came up the Straight for the second time. Mint Master, Paul Caret, and Highbury were still there, as was West Wicklow. At this stage none of the runners, with the exception of First Flight, was so badly placed that it would have been possible to say with confidence that he was without a chance. Going away from the Stands for the second and last time, Mountain Lad, Paul Caret, and The Niche began to draw away, and, approaching the Bridge Turn, they were clear of their opponents. Mountain Lad was then still in front, but he did not appear to be going any better than The Niche and Paul Caret, if so well. Of the three at that moment I thought that The Niche was going best. He disappeared with remarkable suddenness, for so soon as the Straight was reached he vanished out of the race as if he had been injured. Such, I learned after the race, was not the case, but he has only one pace and when the others quickened he was unable to go with them, and his rider, when he found that his horse could not win, dropped his hands.

Early in the Straight the riders of both Mountain Lad and Paul Caret were hard at work, with Mountain Lad just in front. All the way up the Straight he seemed in danger of defeat, but he never gave in and, holding on to his advantage to the end, won a most gallant race by a length and a half. Dark Hillock was staying on, but, as in previous years, he could not find the finishing burst necessary to win. Joyous Greeting was another who was running on, but, like many others in the race, the course did not suit him. It would not be fair from this race to say that Paul Caret did not stay, for, after all, he was second. Mountain Lad is by Alan Breck, who, in my opinion, should have won the Derby. He would, I am sure, have had a fine career as a stallion in this country, but unfortunately he was sold some years ago to stand in the Argentine, where, I am told, he has been a great success. The race was a fine spectacle to watch, and not the least thrilling part of it was the pluck of the winner, who

3.0.—EARL OF CHESTER'S HANDICAP (6f.).—Tangira appears in an earlier race, but if kept for this race would have a good chance. Lacock ran well at Epsom but seems rather outclassed here. Radio, through Tuffan, and using the weights in an earlier handicap, is no better handicapped than Tangira. I am the Captain has not run since winning at Liverpool in the first week of the season. Using Tuffan and Radio, and the running of Roigrey with Tuffan earlier in the season, the handicapper seems to me to have taken a chance here with ROIGREY, and, although he is a horse who continually disappoints, I shall, as he seems so kindly handicapped, give him another chance and make him my selection.

3.30.—ORMONDE STAKES (5f.).—Clove Hitch has apparently been reserved for this race, and on known form he is, I suppose, the best selection, but it may well be that there is a newcomer here who will be able to win. Accordingly I shall not make any selection.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Our runners for the last day of the Chester Meeting will be few in number, but among them are a few well-fancied candidates.

In the Wynn Selling Plate Twin Spirit will run for Captain Hogg. She is a nice filly and is, I believe, better than her public form would indicate. Goosander has a chance, but my selection is VERTUMNA, who has improved since she ran at Nottingham. Melithea filly has a chance.

In the Combermere High-Weight Handicap Hindustan will prove better than our other representative, Burgee.

In the Great Cheshire High-Weight Handicap GUY MANNERING will carry the confidence of the Clarehaven Lodge stable. He ran very well in the City and Suburban at Epsom and I select him to win with some confidence. Grandi-son and Filament have both done well lately and they have good chances.

It is doubtful if we shall be represented in the Dee Stakes, and our only runner in the Earl of Chester's Welter Handicap will be SPRING ZEPHYR, who is a little useful and this is the kind of race she can win.

In the Ormonde Stakes KHARTOUM and Mellowness filly are both fancied and the former may win.

FOLKESTONE RESULTS

1.45 (1.45).—THE LYDD SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

BISHOPS PARK, b or br g. by St. Tudwal—Red Coll (Colonel A. C. Little). aged, 10st. 11lb. G. Wilson 1

WILD SCOT, br g. by Stornoway—Wild Arum (Mr. P. Home Rigg). aged, 10st. 9lb. J. Browne 2

Also ran:—Duncairn (Mr. Payne), Nursemaid (A. Robson), Wood Owl (T. Elder).

(Winner trained by Little, at Kineton)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Wood Owl, 6 to 1 each Bishops Park and Wild Scot, 6 to 1 Nursemaid, 100 to 8 agst Duncairn.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each quarter counts 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 10s. 0d.; places, 3s., 2s. 6d. Total win pool, 2,853 units; total place pool, 1,293 units.

Won by 10 lengths; only two finished.

The winner was bought in for 120 guineas.

2.15 (2.16).—THE SANDGATE SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

GRANDENE, b g. by Grand Parade—Cyrene (Mr. A. Law), 6 yrs. 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Stott 1

ORMUZD, ch g. by Sardanapale—Reine Marguerite (Mr. P. Beaumont), aged, 11st. 12lb. G. Goswell 2

(Winner trained by Owner, at Michel Grove)

STARTING PRICE.—11 to 10 on Ormuzd.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 1,485 units.

Won by two lengths.

The winner was bought in for 110 guineas.

2.45 (2.45).—THE PENSHURST HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

COOLCOMMON, b g. by Goldcourt—Miss Jenkins (Mr. Mailer). aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Ramsey 1

BLUE MARK, ch g. by Blue Ensign—Inky (Mr. F. Samson), 5 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... G. Goswell 2

PINE BLUFF, b g. by Jackdaw—The Grange (Mr. A. Law), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Browne 3

Also ran:—Aruntius (R. Everett), Her Last (Mr. G. Owen).

(Winner trained by Turner, at Chichester)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Aruntius, 5 to 2 Coolcommon, 5 to 1 Pine Bluff, 6 to 1 Her Last, 100 to 8 agst Blue Mark.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 6d.; places, 5s., 2s. Total win pool, 4,349 units; total place pool, 2,735 units.

Won by six lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Aruntius was the only other to finish.

3.15 (3.15).—THE ASHFORD HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 75 sovs. Two miles.

INDOUSTAN, ch g. by Blarney—Prahova (Mr. H. Escott), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... A. Escott 1

LLANDREAMER, ch g. by Llangibby—Pleasant Dream (Mr. T. Pitton), aged, 11st. 4lb. D. Butchers 2

BREWSTER, b g. by Drinmore—Grey Dawn (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs. 10st. 10lb. Prendergast 3

Also ran:—Alliteration (J. Harney).

(Winner trained by C. Young, at Findon)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Alliteration, 11 to 4 Indoustan, 100 to 30 Llandreamer, 6 to 1 agst Brewster.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 0d. Total win pool, 5,720 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a length and a half separated second and third.

2.45 (3.45).—THE DOVER HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

GOODFORD, br g. by Aldford—Good Gracious (Mr. F. Meredith), aged, 12st. ..... Mr. Richter 1

ANGEL III., b m. by St. Jude—Nun by John Morgan—Anabella (Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Clare), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ....Captain E. Cooper 2

Also ran:—Greek Fire (Mr. W. Dawes), Mr. Springwheat (Colonel Blacker).

(Winner trained privately)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Goodford, 2 to 1 agst Greek Fire, 6 to 1 Angel III., 10 to 1 agst Mr. Springwheat.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 3s. Total win pool, 4,524 units.

Won by a distance; only two finished.

4.15 (4.15).—WALDERSHARE MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 75 sovs. Two miles.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, ch g. by Arch Gift—Avocna (Mr. A. Law), 5 yrs. 10st. 10lb. ....R. Everett 1

POMORIAN, br g. by Knight of Kilcash—Little Duffer (Miss V. Ellis), 5 yrs. 10st. 11lb. G. Goswell 2

SKY-WRITER, b g. by Sky-rocket—Melton Fuse (Mr. W. Foy), 5 yrs. 11st. 1lb. ..... W. Stott 3

Also ran:—Norman Duke (T. Morgan), Ambo (G. Wilson).

(Winner trained by Law, at Findon)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Sky-writer, 7 to 2 agst Norman Duke, 6 to 1 each Pomorian and Dunshaughlin, 20 to 1 agst Ambo.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 3d. Places, 3s. 6d.; 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,272 units; total place pool, 2,026 units.

Won by a head; four lengths separated second and third. Ambo was last.

WORCESTER MEETING

A two-day meeting under National Hunt Rules will be held at Worcester to-day and to-morrow. The new regulation rails are now complete with the exception of about 200 yards on the six-furlong course, which will be finished in time for the July meeting. A new weighing room is in course of construction and improvements have been carried out to the Stands. The totalisator buildings will be ready for the July meeting, and altogether the course, by that time, will be up to date in every way.

The entries for the meeting which will be begun to-day are very good and the going is in excellent order.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—KITTY BLY, WIN 5s. 3d., PLACE 3s. 9d.; Lady Southampton gelding, PLACE, 20s. 6d.; Mary Fischer, PLACE, 11s. 3d.

2.30.—Grand Minister, WIN 7s. 3d., PLACE 3s.; Stormy, PLACE 13s. 6d.; Argos Lad, PLACE 8s. 9d.

3.15.—Mountain Lad, WIN 51s., PLACE 12s. 3d.; Paul Caret, PLACE 9s.; Dark Hillock, PLACE 8s. 3d.

3.40.—Lemin, WIN 38s. 9d., PLACE 7s. 6d.; Cragford, PLACE 3s.; Sunny Bar, PLACE 10s. 3d.

4.20.—Pook's Hill, WIN 12s. 6d., PLACE 9s. 3d.; Templario, PLACE 4s. 9d.; Piper Boy, PLACE, 8s. 6d.

4.50.—Chichester Cross, WIN, 22s. 6d., PLACE 5s. 3d.; Princess Foote, PLACE 14s. 6d.; Garconne, PLACE 5s. 6d.

5.20.—Doucouse, WIN 14s., PLACE 5s. 3d.; The Nile, PLACE, 3s. 3d.; Within the Maze filly, PLACE, 3s. 6d.

African Double.—4.20, Pook's Hill, and 4.50, Chichester Cross, unbacked.

LONDON BETTING

THE JUBILEE HANDICAP

(To be run at Kempton Park on Saturday)

9 to 2 agst ATHFORD (t. & o.) (R. Dawson)
8 — 1 — LEONIDAS II. (t. & o.) (S. Darling)
8 — 1 — MIDLOTHIAN (o.; 9 to 1 t.) (J. Jarvis)
100 — 8 — DOONEARTED (t. & o.) (G. Bell)
100 — 8 — THE MACNAB (o.; 100 to 7 t.) (F. Darling).
100 — 7 — LUCKY TOM (t. & o.) (Lawson).
100 — 7 — SIR WREKIN (o.; 9 to 1 t.) (Leach).
100 — 6 — BRIANO (o.; 20 to 1 t.) (De Winton).
100 — 6 — SIR JOSHUA (o.; 20 to 1 t.) (Sherry).
100 — 6 — DARK PEARL (o.; 20 to 1 t.) (Maloney).

THE DERBY

(To be run at Epsom on June 4)

11 to 2 agst DIOLITE (o.; 6 to 1 t.) (Templeman).
12 — 1 — RUSTOM PASHA (o.; 8 to 1 t.) (R. Dawson)
100 — 8 — SILVER FLARE (o.) (R. Jarvis).
100 — 7 — BLENHEIM (o.) (R. Dawson).
16 — 1 — BALLYFREE (o.) (S. Darling).

CHESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—THE WYNN SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.: for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

		st	lb
IRISH MIST c, by Manna (Sir W. Cooke)	Lawson	5	9 13
aWAILING WALL (Mr. H. M. Hartigan)	In Ireland	9	0
SILVER SOUND (Mr. R. E. Jeffrey)	The Mestre	9	0
aGAY GIRL c, by St. Louis (Major R. Ratliffe)	Walter Griggs	9	0
TOM THUMB (Mrs. D. Rogers)	In Ireland	9	0
aESTELLE F, by Transcendent (Sir W. Cooke)	Read	8	11
GOLDENGLOW (Miss H. Cooper)	Larkin	8	11
FIRST VENTURE (Mr. H. L. Cottrill)	Cottrill	8	11
aSEA MUSIC (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)	O. Bell	8	11
aARIADNE F, by Greenlack (Mr. F. W. Pennell)	Templeman	8	11
RIVELIN VALLEY (Mr. J. T. Downing)	M. Vasey	8	11
aTWIN SPIRIT (Captain T. Hogg)	Hogg	8	11
COLD BLAST (Captain T. Hogg)	Hogg	8	11
SLAVE TRADE F, by Sky-rocket (Mr. Walter Griggs)	Walter Griggs	8	11
aVERTUMNA (Mr. S. B. Joel)	Earl	8	11
aCRAIGNANT (Sir David Llewellyn)	F. Hartigan	8	11
WIT IN THE MAZE F, by Torloniа (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	Bartharpe	8	11
aGOOSANDER (Mr. V. Malcolm)	Leach, jun.	8	11
aMELITHEA F, by Knockando (Major J. A. Morrison)	Whitaker	8	11
CYDONIA F, by Apothecary (Mr. E. Pearson)	Coldbeck	8	11
LEVANON (Mr. C. H. Tremayne)	Cottrill	8	11
WICKET (Mr. Yapp)	Yapp	8	11
FULLOLITE (Lord Zetland)	Dundas	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WAILING WALL, T. Burns; GAY GIRL colt, H. Jellis; TOM THUMB, —; ESTELLE filly, R. Dick or T. Weston; SEA MUSIC, R. Wragg; ARIADNE filly, F. Fox; TWIN SPIRIT, G. Richards; VERTUMNA, F. Winter; CRAIGNANT, C. Ray; GOOSANDER, H. Leach; MELITHEA filly, Carslake; WICKET, —.

1.30.—THE COMBERMERE HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 300 sovs. Seven furlongs.

		yrs	st	lb
aGARNOCK (Sir C. Hyde)	Scoble	5	9	3
aHINDUSTAN (Lord Zetland)	Dundas	4	8	7
aBURGEE (Captain T. Hogg)	Hogg	5	8	6
aKODAK (Mr. J. L. Dunlaie)	Peacock	5	8	6
VASOC (Mr. J. Hamer)	Carr	6	8	6
aTANGIRA (Lord Beaverbrook)	F. Wootton	5	8	5
INDOUGANT BELL (Mr. J. A. Dewar)	M. Hartigan	5	8	3
LEMIN (12lb. ex.) (Mr. R. Jarvis)	B. Jarvis	6	8	3
aTUFFAN (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)	Pollock	5	7	12
BEN DE OR (Lord Astor)	Lawson	4	7	10
FLAG LIEUTENANT (Sir A. Bailey)	R. Day	4	7	10
aSILVER LUTE (Mr. J. W. Harvie)	S. Bennet	5	7	10
WOODCOCK (Mr. S. B. Joel)	Earl	5	7	10
aROCK FORBARD (Mr. H. J. Brunton)	C. Piggott	5	7	10
aGOLDEN GLOW (Mr. M. Albrecht)	Osborne	3	7	9
aKING'S WRIT (Mr. de Moleyns)	De Moleyns	4	7	7
aABELARD (Mr. C. W. S. Whitbourn)	Cottrill	3	7	5
aPRINCESS GALAHAD (Mr. F. H. McKay)	Coldbeck	5	7	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GARNOCK, F. Fox; HINDUSTAN, R. James; BURGEE, G. Richards; KODAK, Nevett; TANGIRA, —; TUFFAN, G. Baines; SILVER LUTE, T. Barber; ROCK FORBARD, C. Richards; GOLDEN GLOW, T. Weston; ABELARD, T. Lowrey; LEMIN, —; PRINCESS GALAHAD, A. Burns.

2.0.—THE GREAT CHESHIRE HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP STAKES of 2 sovs. each, 8 sovs. extra if not struck out by Tuesday, April 29, and 10 sovs. extra for starters, with 1,250 sovs. added; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. out of the stakes. About one mile and a quarter, to start at the Cup Starting Post.

		yrs	st	lb
LUCKY TOM (12lb. ex.) (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)	Lawson	5	9	13
aBRIANO (Sir E. Wills)	De Winton	4	8	12
aTHE CHEERFUL ABBOT (Mr. J. A. Dewar)	M. Hartigan	5	8	11
PICTORALAS (Sir G. Noble)	Dundas	5	8	11
aGUY MANNERING (Lord Woolavington)	Gilbin	4	8	9
aBRANDISSON (Captain T. Hogg)	Hogg	6	8	8
aBACHELOR'S DATE (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Wootton)	F. Wootton	4	8	6
aL'ODEON (Mr. A. Falcon)	Rintoul	5	8	6
aREGAIN (Mrs. A. Mackintosh)	F. Hartigan	4	8	4
MOYRESQUE (Mr. W. M. Cazalet)	Lawson	4	8	4
aFILAMENT (Lord Durham)	Frank Butters	4	8	0
aCULZEAN (Mr. J. McLean)	McGuigan	5	7	13
aIRISH ROMANCE (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith)	Templeman	5	7	13
aSPIONKELLA (Sir E. Hanmer)	Peacock	4	7	13
aGRANDPLIGHT (Mr. J. T. Downing)	M. Vasey	4	7	12
aWITTSBURY (Sir C. Hyde)	Scoble	4	7	7
aEXHIBIT OF LOSS (Lord Derby)	Frank Butters	3	7	1
aSILVER LUTE (Mr. J. W. Harvie)	S. Bennet	5	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BRIANO, F. Lane; THE CHEERFUL ABBOT, C. Richards; GUY MANNERING, P. Beasley; GRANDISSON, G. Richards; BACHELOR'S DATE, C. Ray; L'ODEON, R. Perryman; REGAIN, H. Wragg or H. Beasley; MOYRESQUE, R. Dick; FILAMENT, T. Weston; CULZEAN, D. McGuigan; IRISH ROMANCE, F. Fox; SPIONKELLA, W. Nevett; GRANDPLIGHT, G. Baines; WHITSBURY, F. Sharpe; SILVER LUTE, T. Barber.

2.30.—THE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF THE DEE STAKES of 2 sovs. each, 5 sovs. extra if not struck out by the first Tuesday in July, 1929 and 3 sovs. more if not struck out by the Tuesday in the week before running, with 500 sovs. added; the owner at entry of the winner and the owner at running of the second each to receive 100 sovs., the owner at entry of the second 50 sovs., and the owner at running of the third 25 sovs. out of the stakes; for three-year-olds. About one mile and a half.

	st	lb
aPINKIT (Sir C. Hyde)	Scoble	9	10
WARF (Lord Astor)	Lawson	9	6
BANCHOR (Mr. R. Walker)	Bullock	9	0
aPOMMARE (Mr. J. Benson)	Ellery	8	11
aPERICS (Mrs. C. Beatty)	T. R. Leader	8	7
BUCWYN (Mr. W. M. Cazalet)	Lawson	8	7
aMASTER MINT (Mr. T. Davidson)	R. Day	8	7
aKNIGHT OF LORN (Lord Derby)	Frank Butters	8	7
BEAU PERE (Sir J. B. Jardine)	Leach, sen.	8	7
aBELLIGERENT (Lady Z. Wember)	Boyd-Rochfort	8	7
aACCREDIT (Major W. H. Parr)	Perse	8	4
MISS MARCUS (Lt.-Col. H. P. Sykes)	J. Rhodes	8	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

WRIT, R. Dick; POMMARE, H. Wragg; ERRICS, B. Carslake; BUCWYN, R. Jones; MASTER MINT, R. Perry; KNIGHT OF LORN, T. Weston; ACCREDIT, H. Beasley.

3.0.—THE EARL OF CHESTER'S WELTER HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. Six furlongs.

		yrs	st	lb
aROGERET (Sir E. Tate)	Peacock	4	10	0
aTANGIRA (Lord Beaverbrook)	F. Wootton	4	9	2
I AM THE CAPTAIN (Mrs. W. J. Gramer)	Rimell	5	9	2
aSPRING ZEPHYR (Mrs. C. Beatty)	T. R. Leader	3	9	2
aRADIO (Mr. W. de Sellincourt)	G. Armstrong	5	9	0
LACOCK (Mr. Boyle)	Boyle	3	9	0
aCOLONIST (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield)	Pope	4	9	0
aEASTBOURNE (Sir E. Wills)	De Winton	4	8	9
EVENS MAID (Mrs. W. L. Faithfull)	Faithfull	5	8	9
YUKON (Mr. E. C. Nolan)	Pearce	4	8	8
aCHANAK (Mr. A. Savile)	Henry	4	8	8
aAFRICAN AGNES (Mr. F. Pearson)	C. Piggott	3	8	1
BLANASTER (Mrs. F. Gilbert)	Coldbeck	3	8	0
BARZIER (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Green)	F. Hartigan	3	8	0
CAT'S EYE (Mr. A. de Rothschild)	Watson	3	8	0
KONDA (Mr. A. Sevastopulo)	R. Day	4	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROGERET, J. Taylor; TANGIRA, S. Magee; SPRING ZEPHYR, B. Carslake; RADIO, C. Ray; LACOCK, G. Richards; COLONIST, R. Jones; EASTBOURNE, T. Weston; EVENS MAID, —; YUKON, —; CHANAK, M. Beary; AFRICAN AGNES, F. Fox; BARZIER, —.

3.30.—THE ORMONDE STAKES of 3 sovs. each, and 2 sovs. extra if not struck out by the Tuesday in the week before running, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
CLOVE HITCH (Mrs. S. Whitburn)	Cottrill	8	8
BY-PASS (British Bloodstock Agency)	Private	8	8
aD'EYNCOURT (Mr. F. W. Dennis)	Templeman	8	8
COLDSTREAM (Captain T. Hogg)	Hogg	8	8
aKHARTOUM (Captain T. Hogg)	Hogg	8	8
AMATOR (Sir C. Hyde)	Scoble	8	8
POLAR BELLE c, by Torloniа (Mr. S. McGregor)	Cottrill	8	8
WIVES OF A DOVE c, by The Yellow Dwarf (Mr. S. McGregor)	Private	8	8
aHEATHFIELD (Mr. E. Moreton)	Moreton	8	8
aMELLOWNESS F, by Buchan (Sir A. Bailey)	R. Day	8	5
SILVER SEA (Mr. C. Vyner)	Cole	8	5
MONZIE (Mr. Friend Sykes)	Morris	8	5
aHALLELUJAH (Mr. J. W. Harvie)	Leach, jun.	8	5
ELLA V, by Tanzieres (the late Mr. O. W. Rayner)	East	8	5
TOM WILLOW (Mr. T. Lant)	M. Hartigan	8	5
POLYCOTTE (Mr. S. B. Joel)	Earl	8	5
aMARY FISCHER (Mrs. S. Whitburn)	Cottrill	8	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLOVE HITCH, R. James; D'EYNCOURT, F. Fox; KHARTOUM, G. Richards; HEATHFIELD, F. Lane; MELLOWNESS FILLY, R. Perryman.

THE TOTALISATOR IN VICTORIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MAY 14.

The Victorian State Parliament has passed a Bill providing for the compulsory installation of the totalisator on all the metropolitan and principal country racecourses. Bookmakers are permitted to operate alongside the totalisator. Hitherto the Legislative Council has been opposed to the Bill, but it was persuaded to reverse its decision owing to the need of financing charities to which the revenues from the totalisator will be exclusively devoted.

MANCHESTER CUP ACCEPTANCES

Old Orkney, Brown Jack, Plantago, Poor Man, Knight of the Grail, Saracen, Coligny II., Posterity, Dark Pearl, Plot, Star Eagle, Le Voleur, Mint Master, Promptitude, Sledmere, Guy Mannering, Wavetop, Quarter Sessions, Paul Caret, Sir Wheeler, Highlide IV., The Niche, Great Scot, Charnwood, Gentlemen's Relish, Whitsbury, and Malakoff.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

KEMPTON PARK GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP.—Tullyeross (at 10.14 a.m. yesterday).

SPRING STAKES.—Awning filly, Abbots Worthy, Orlebar, and Golden End.

PULWELL SELLING PLATE.—Balloon.

SPELTHORNE STAKES.—Forum II.

SUNBUR

Sporting News
(Continued from page 7)

CRICKET

THE AUSTRALIANS' HARD STRUGGLE

GRIMMETT IN FORM AGAIN

The Australians began their match against Lancashire at Liverpool yesterday well enough by dismissing their opponents for 176 runs, and a county team has yet to score 200 in an innings against them, the highest score yet made being 196 by Worcestershire. They might well, as a matter of fact, have got rid of Lancashire for a much smaller total, for after Grimmett, as usual, had taken the first five wickets, and Hornibrook had got the next, there were only 92 runs on the board. P. T. Eckersley and Sibbles, however, after a rather shaky start forced Woodfull to take off Grimmett, and the limitations to the strength of the Australians' bowling were then clearly demonstrated. Later in the day their inability to take advantage of their bowling success was brought home to them, when they lost five wickets for 63 runs.

The pitch was a little awkward for the first half-hour, but it became easier as the day went on, and the failure of the Lancashire batsmen could certainly not be attributed to anything more than their inability to play Grimmett. One after another leaned forward to feel for the ball, asking to be either bowled, stumped, caught at the wicket, or leg before wicket. Eckersley did, after a little, get right out to the pitch of the ball, and so long as he was in Grimmett was something like mastered.

It was a glorious sunny morning, with the delightful Aigburth ground looking in perfect condition, when Lancashire, having won the toss, started their innings with the usual pair to the bowling of A Beckett and Fairfax. Both Hallows and Watson played some rather uncertain strokes, but Hallows made one lovely square cut off Fairfax. Only 15 runs had been scored when Grimmett started his first spell of bowling with two maiden overs. Hallows, having made a straight drive for 4 off Fairfax, a stroke he plays as well as anyone living, did the same soon afterwards to Grimmett, when in the next over he did not quite get to the ball, and was caught at short slip. With Watson seldom offering a scoring stroke but picking up odd runs here and there, Tyldesley, playing an indefinite stroke to Grimmett, was soon out leg-before-wicket, and Iddon committed exactly the same fault, the ball in each case coming through a little faster than the batsman expected.

The score at the luncheon interval had been taken to 69, but five runs later Hopwood, who had been all at sea to Grimmett, was bowled by him, and, with the score unaltered, Paynter, in trying to hit the ball round to leg, was bowled off his pads. That was five wickets to Grimmett, and visions arose of him repeating his great performance at Sheffield, for there was no great indication that any of the other bowlers would interfere with his prerogative. It was not to be, however, for at 22 Walker held a wonderful catch on the leg-side off Hornibrook to get rid of Watson. The 100 went up after the innings had been in progress for two hours and a quarter, and at 104 Grimmett was given a rest, although he was at the time threatening to get Sibbles out at any minute. Granted a welcome relief, the batsmen played themselves in to some degree of comfort, Eckersley finding time to hit 4's in various parts of the field. Grimmett was sent for again at 128, but he could do nothing with them for the moment, and it was Fairfax who broke a splendid partnership, which had added 60 runs, by getting Sibbles leg-before-wicket. Just before the tea interval, at which time the score was 184 for seven, Bradman was used for the first time on this tour as a bowler, but Grimmett duly started the bowling again after tea.

Eckersley, who had played a most valuable, and refreshing, innings, was bowled soon afterwards by a good ball from Hornibrook, which pitched on the leg, and hit the off, stump, and neither Tyldesley nor McDonald gave any trouble, leaving Grimmett with an analysis of six wickets for 57 runs. He has now taken 37 wickets in seven innings for 293 runs. The fielding of the Australians at times was brilliant, but there were occasional lapses by one or two members of the team which spoiled the general look of things.

The Australians had only an hour and a quarter's batting in the evening, but the eagerly awaited struggle between McDonald and their batsmen fulfilled expectations. McDonald, who was having his first serious piece of bowling this season, got considerable pace out of the pitch, and still looks to be just the bowler who would make all the difference to the Australian team were he now playing for, instead of against, them. Both Woodfull and Jackson took their chances of scoring when they came their way, and left the dangerous balls outside the off stump alone. When 29 runs had been scored Jackson, playing back to a ball which beat him for pace, was out leg-before-wicket, but the real shout came when Bradman, trying to turn a ball to leg, had his leg stump sent flying into the air. That was two good wickets down for 49, and the crowd had scarcely recovered from their joy when Woodfull was bowled by Tyldesley off his pads, and they went into renewed paroxysms.

Two overs later Richardson played a rather unworthy stroke to McDonald and was caught at short-leg, and Walker, sent in to play out time, was out in the next over, leg-before-wicket to Tyldesley. There is still Kippax, who was playing excellently last evening, but McDonald has already done a fast bowler's duty.

Score:

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Walker, b. Hornibrook	37
Hallows, c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	21
Tyldesley (E.), l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	1
Iddon, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	3
Hopwood, b. Grimmett	0
Paynter, c. Grimmett, b. Fairfax	3
P. T. Eckersley, b. Hornibrook	54
Sibbles, b. Fairfax	23
Duckworth, not out	14
Tyldesley (R.), b. Hornibrook	0
McDonald, c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	3
Byes	8
Total	176

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, b. Tyldesley (R.)	21
A. Jackson, l.-b.-w., b. McDonald	19
D. G. Bradman, b. McDonald	9
A. F. Kippax, not out	0
V. Y. Richardson, c. Hopwood, b. McDonald	0
C. W. Walker, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (E.)	4
Leg-byes	1
Total (5 wickets)	63

E. L. A'Beckett, A. Fairfax, H. V. Grimmett, P. M. Hornibrook, and A. Hurwood to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfax	17	7	30	1
A Beckett	9	2	15	0
Grimmett	22·2	12	17	6
Bradman	1	0	5	0

Umpires.—Buswell and Dolphin.

I ZINGARI v. CHRIST CHURCH

I Zingari beat Christ Church at Oxford by an innings and 40 runs. For Christ Church C. G. Ford took five wickets for 33 runs and H. C. Berens three for 71. For I Zingari R. S. G. Scott took six wickets for 33 runs and A. E. L. Hill three for six in the first innings; and in the second innings Scott took four for 29 and J. C. Masterman three wickets for 17 runs.

Score:—

I ZINGARI

	First Innings		Second Innings
R. McCall, b. Ford	0		
A. G. V. Hill, c. Berens, b. Wrenn	58		
Lieutenant-Commander R. Norris, c. Ford, b. Berens	6		
Lieutenant H. A. Marsham, l.-b.-w., b. Ford	24		
R. S. G. Scott, b. Ford	33		
Sir E. M. Carlisle, b. Ford	17		
Lieutenant-Commander M. Fitzroy, b. Ford	55		
J. C. Masterman, b. Ford	6		
Captain W. K. Grazier, b. Berens	2		
Captain M. J. Buller, l.-b.-w., b. Berens	0		
I. B. Aird, not out	0		
Byes, &c.	27		
Total	234		

CHRIST CHURCH

	First Innings		Second Innings
R. G. Dyson, b. Scott	1	c. Norris, b. Hill	1
R. Salmon, c. Norris, b. McCall	21	c. Masterman, b. Hill	0
M. Wolfe Murray, b. Hill	0	l.-b.-w., b. Scott	0
A. E. Gregson, c. Scott, b. Aird	2	c. and b. Scott	45
A. F. Hunnybun, st. Aird, b. Scott	5	b. Grazier	6
L. J. Walsh, c. Fitzroy, b. Scott	21	c. McCall, b. Scott	1
H. C. Berens, c. Hill	24	c. Scott, b. Masterman	7
A. G. P. Way, c. Marsham, b. Scott	0	b. Scott	4
C. Spurway, b. Hill	2	not out	17
C. G. Ford, l.-b.-w., b. Scott	5	c. Scott, b. Masterman	0
E. A. Wrenn, not out	0	c. and b. Masterman	0
Extras	3	Extra	1
Total	104	Total	90

The Women's Cricket Association have played two matches. In the first they were beaten by the Cuckoos at Cobham by 183 to 29. Miss Turner made 73 for the Cuckoos and Miss Straker took seven wickets for 10. In the second the W.C.A. were beaten by Bedford by 133 for seven wickets to 88. Miss Pollard made 54 not out for Bedford, and took four wickets for nine runs.

KENT'S FIRST COUNTY MATCH

CENTURY BY E. F. LONGRIGG

Somerset were fortunate in at least three ways at Bath yesterday, when they met Kent in the latter's first county match this season. To win the toss and go in to bat first on a slow, easy pitch was itself an advantage, but an advantage that might have disappeared quickly enough if the sun had come out early and at all fiercely. As it was, there always were clouds and a cool breeze to mitigate the effects of the sun, and dropped catches further to handicap the Kent bowlers.

Somerset's score of 228 included an excellent century by their left-handed first-wicket batsman, E. F. Longrigg, and a very useful half-century by C. C. Case, but had the fieldsmen accepted their chances the remarkable collapse that brought the innings to an abrupt conclusion after the tea interval might have come instead soon after luncheon. Freeman then sent down five overs for four runs and three wickets, and finished with the complete analysis of six for 85. Kent had rather more than an hour's batting, and lost two wickets for 80.

Young and Longrigg, though cautious and deliberate as befitted the leaders of a batting side that scarcely promised a big score, had little difficulty in making 55 runs for the first wicket. How valuable was this start was seen when R. A. Ingle and Lee (F.) followed Young into the pavilion for the addition of only 15 runs. Young was caught at mid-off off Woolley's bowling, and neither Ingle nor Lee could play two of Freeman's most deceptive and best-length deliveries. Longrigg had been gaining steadily in confidence and, with J. C. White as his partner, reached his 50 soon after the luncheon interval. His timing of the ball, which admittedly never turned very quickly, was excellent, and his driving and pulling to leg, especially at the expense of Fairservice and Freeman, began to raise the hopes of the spectators considerably. It was only the softness of the outfield that prevented him from hitting more than 11 4's.

White, also, was batting easily and steadily when he was caught at the wicket off Freeman. This partnership had carried the total to 113, and in the hour that followed, as if to comfort the spectators still further as to the state of the pitch, Case helped Longrigg to put on 87 more runs. Case may not be a stylist, but his batting has the merit of being infinitely painstaking. His strokes to the on also did not lack in power. Case, and his side, were very lucky in that he had made only seven runs when Hardings dropped a not very difficult catch at second slip off Freeman's bowling. Longrigg did not give an obvious chance until he had made 85. He then hit a ball from Fairservice, who probably would have effected the catch if he had not been worried by the close proximity of Case and the wickets. Longrigg also might have been out to a running catch by Ashdown in the deep field when he had made 101. Ashdown held the next catch that came his way, but not off the luckless Freeman's bowling. Longrigg was batting for three and a quarter hours for his 112, his second century in county cricket. The rest of the Somerset innings could be summed up in the word collapse. Longrigg's wicket fell at 200, and Hart was out first ball at the same score. The last six wickets accounted for only 28 runs.

Kent quickly lost Hardinge, and Woolley was hitting brilliantly all round the wicket when he was bowled for 32 that had taken him only 27 minutes to make. Ashdown and Ames, however, were fully at their ease at the end of a pleasant day's cricket.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, c. Hardinge, b. Woolley	23
E. F. Longrigg, c. Ashdown, b. Hardinge	112
R. A. Ingle, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	0
Lee (F. S.), b. Freeman	3
J. C. White, c. Ames, b. Freeman	17
C. C. Case, b. Freeman	53
F. J. H. Hart, b. Wright	0
Lee (J. W.), c. Hardinge, b. Ashdown	11
Hunt, c. Chapman, b. Freeman	0
Lackes, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	0
Andrews, not out	0
Byes, 5; l.-b. 3; n.-b., 1	9
Total	228

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Lackes, b. Hunt	4
Ashdown, not out	12
Woolley, b. Hunt	32
Ames, not out	22
Total (2 wkts.)	80

A. P. F. Chapman, G. E. Teare, Todd, T. F. Mitchell, Fairservice, Freeman, and Wright to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	14	1	28	1	Woolley	9	3	29	1
Ashdown	8·1	3	11	1	Todd	9	0	25	0
Fairservice	13	2	34	0	Hardinge	6	4	7	1
Freeman	35	15	85	6					

Umpires.—Stone and Huddleston.

EVEN PLAY AT SWANSEA

Glamorgan completed their first innings against Surrey at Swansea yesterday for 174 and then dismissed two of their opponents for 51 runs.

The pitch was so soft that it was not possible to begin the match until half-past 12. Glamorgan began very badly, four wickets falling for 22 runs. M. J. Turnbull, the Glamorgan captain, looked like improving his side's position, but just when he seemed to have settled down, he gave mid-off a catch.

After the interval Howard made a few good strokes, but he was fifth out at 75, having batted soundly for over an hour. The ball got up frequently and Glamorgan found runs very hard to get, but Davies (D.) and Rhys, though not always very sure in their placing, batted steadily, and 40 runs were added in as many minutes. Scoring 53 out of 83 in an hour and three-quarters, Davies played a fine innings for his side. Rhys hit six 4's in his 35, for which he was batting just under two hours, while Davies (E.) drove well.

Hobbs, who was making his first appearance on the St. Helen's ground, and Sandham, were by no means comfortable when they opened the innings, and in an hour Surrey had two wickets for 31.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, c. Fender, b. Lock	3
Dyson, c. Brooks, b. Alkon	3
M. J. Turnbull, c. Ducat, b. Lock	22
Bell, c. Fender, b. Alkon	3
Howard, c. Sandham, b. Fender	12
Davies (D.), c. Barling, b. Shepherd	35
W. E. J. Rhys, b. Stroud	35
Davies (E.), not out	24
Every, l.-b.-w., b. Alkon	1
Mercer, b. Alkon	1
Morgan, c. Stroud, b. Lock	11
Byes, 1; l.-b., 5	6
Total	174

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, not out	13
Sandham, c. Every, b. Rhys	15
Ducat, b. Mercer	0
Total (2 wkts.)	31

Shepherd, D. R. Jardine, Barling, M. J. C. Alkon, P. G. H. Fender, E. G. Stroud, Brooks, and Lock to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Alkon	22	6	37	4	Fender	12	1	39	1
Lock	24·4	13	45	3	Shepherd	8	3	22	1
Stroud	15	8	24	1					

Umpires.—Parry and Burrows.

ENGLAND'S TEST TEAMS

RHODES AND HOBBS TO ASSIST AS SELECTORS

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, the Chairman of the Selection Committee, states that Rhodes and Hobbs have been asked to serve on the Selection Committee, and that they have accepted the invitation.

Lee (Middlesex) will take the place of Hearne (Middlesex) in the M.C.C. team to meet the Australians at Lord's on Saturday.

U.C.S. v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

University College School beat Queen's College, Oxford, at West Hampstead, by 52 runs. Surfleet took seven of the visitors' wickets for 40 runs. Score:—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

J. W. Jarden, l.b.w., b. Deighton	9
S. E. Rubenstein, c. Felton, b. Deighton	2
D. F. Surfleet, b. Graham	70
R. H. Henderson, c. Pridmore, b. Deighton	4
C. M. Wilson, b. Wentworth	7
S. A. Whitteridge, c. Trantor, b. Westwprth	18
G. M. Winterbotham, c. Pridmore, b. Graham	30
F. Jaskel, not out	5
J. A. C. Robertson, b. Graham	0
R. G. M. Codd, c. Connor, b. Graham	0
L. F. Whitfield, st. Connor, b. Graham	0
Byes, &c.	10
Total	150

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

A. S. Giles, b. Surfleet	0
R. Felton, b. Whitfield	69
G. N. Wentworth, b. Surfleet	0
H. E. Meetham, b. Surfleet	6
J. E. Deighton, l.b.w., b. Surfleet	0
M. D. C. Graham, b. Surfleet	0
C. D. Trantor, run out	7
W. H. Pridmore, b. Surfleet	8
A. Ford, not out	0
J. R. Connor, b. Surfleet	1
A. N. Other, absent	0
Byes, &c.	8
Total	99

SMALL SCORE BY MIDDLESEX

CLEVER BOWLING OF ROOT

Although play in the match between Middlesex and Worcestershire was not begun at Lord's yesterday until 2.45 Middlesex completed their first innings for 62, and Worcestershire scored 48 for the loss of four wickets.

The rate of scoring was always slow, but there was never a dull moment in the cricket. Middlesex probably had the most difficult wicket on which to bat, and certainly they had the most difficult bowling to play. Root, who bowled unchanged through the innings, varied his pace cleverly. Perks is tall, uses his height, and comes well over with an easy swing. He bowled for nearly an hour and a half without a rest, and showed no signs of tiring; and although he had an occasional wicket to encourage him, he did not bowl with the best of luck. Worcestershire are a very young side, and their keenness in the field is splendid. Lee was out to a ball which cut through the pitch unexpectedly fast. He hit it fairly in the middle of the bat, but was just too late with his stroke, and Fox caught him at back-hand point—a quick, neat catch. H. L. Dales was hit on the hand by the first ball Root bowled to him. The ball was pitched well up, and only on a funny wicket could it have kicked up as it did. N. Haig was out rather unluckily, cutting a short ball, which got up rather quickly, hard down on to his leg stump. After Dales had made his first pulled drive Root kept mid-on deep, and Dales, driving a ball which was meant to be hit for 4, got too far under it, and was well caught by J. Fox. Hendren swept an in-swinger from Root, which went very wide, between the path of short and fine legs for 4. Two overs later, however, he played too soon at a slower ball, which got up rather straight off the wicket, and was very easily caught and bowled.

Four good wickets were down for 17 runs. Canning was out soon afterwards to a good catch at forward short leg. Canning played with not quite a dead enough bat to a ball which swung into his body and got up quickly, and J. B. Higgins made two yards quickly, got the ball into his hands, rolled right over, and held the catch—a really good one.

G. T. S. Stevens was in some time, playing strictly defensive cricket. He gave a possible chance to short slip off Perks, but was out soon afterwards, playing inside a ball well up to him and playing much too late. Six wickets were down for 21 runs, and if a chance had been taken at short leg seven men would have been out at that total. Hulme made a run for the stroke, which should have cost him his wicket, and, after one or two hazy strokes, decided wisely to get out in trying to do something rather than be tamely fooled out. Just before tea Brooke was put on for Perks and, with his third ball, he had Price well caught at wide third slip off a ball which broke sharply from leg. Durston was bowled after making three, but with Fowler in Hart went for the bowling, and the last wicket put on 11 runs, the third biggest stand of the innings, before Hart cocked up a ball to short leg and was easily caught.

Haig started the bowling himself from the Nursery end when Worcestershire went in, and Durston bowled, fast medium, from the Pavilion end. After the heavy roller the wicket seemed, for the first half hour, to be quite slow and easy. J. B. Higgins and Wright found no great difficulty in playing the bowling, but getting it away to score runs was a different matter. Higgins was out to a fine catch at forward fourth slip. He hit a short ball hard in the middle of the bat, and one did not see it again until Lee tossed it up in the air. Shortly afterwards Durston began to bowl round the wicket, and the rate of scoring slowed appreciably. After Worcestershire had been in 35 minutes the ball began to bite and for the last 50 minutes the ball was attacking the bat. Nichol was bowled by a good ball from Durston. Wright, an attractive batsman, except that he likes to make his runs off his right leg and shows no anxiety to put his left foot to the half-volley on the off side, was l.-b.-w. to Stevens who had gone on at the Nursery end. Haig took Stevens off shortly after this and tried Fowler, who, being a left-handed bowler of experience who can spin the ball, ought to have been exactly suited by the wicket. Fowler bowled well, but not quite well enough to take a wicket. Less than 10 minutes from time Haig put Stevens on at the Pavilion end, and this clever change worked, Stevens bowling Gibbons, who had been batting well, with a well-pitched-up ball which came through very quickly off the pitch and broke enough just to beat the bat. With five minutes left for play, Higgins changed his order, sending his No. 11 batsman, Perks, in instead of C. F. Walters. Perks and V. Fox kept up their wickets through an awkward over and a half and even put on one run.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

N. Haig, b. Perks	2
Lee, c. Fox (V.), b. Perks	1
H. L. Dales, c. Fox (J.), b. Root	6
Hendren, c. and b. Root	5
G. T. S. Stevens, b. Perks	2
Canning, c. Higgins, b. Root	7
Hart, c. Walters, b. Root	17
Hulme, c. and b. Perks	12
Price, c. Fox (V.), b. Brooke	5
Durston, b. Root	3
Fowler, not out	1
Byes, 1; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	7
Total	62

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

J. B. Higgins, c. Lee, b. Haig	9
Wright, l.-b.-w., b. Stevens	14
Nichol, l.b.w., Durston	4
Gibbons, b. Stevens	13
Fox (V.), not out	3
Perks, not out	0
Leg-byes, 2; w., 3	5
Total (5 wkts.)	48

Fox (J.), C. F. Walters, B. W. Quaife, Root, and Brooke to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	16·3	6	30	5	Brooke	2	0	10	1
Perks	11	2	12	4					

Umpires.—Bestwick and Reeves

R. E. S. WYATT IN FORM

Warwickshire had the better of the first day's play in their match with Hampshire at Southampton yesterday, and after scoring 196 they dismissed eight of their opponents for 99 runs.

Warwickshire batted on a wicket which was slow at the start, but became difficult under the influence of sunshine. They began badly, the score being only 14 when Smith and Croom left. A splendid catch by Boyes at short-leg brought about the dismissal of Smith. R. E. S. Wyatt, however, played a very good innings. Bates helped him to score 44 in an hour before another clever catch, by A. K. Judd at cover-point, disposed of the professional. The Rev. J. H. Parsons, who hit three 6's, helped his captain to add 56 in 50 minutes, but with Kilner out to a ball which rose awkwardly directly after Parsons left, half the wickets were down for 115. Santall did little, but Wyatt, who had completed an excellent 50 in rather more than two hours, then received good support from Morton, who scored 27 in 35 minutes, hitting two 6's in one over from Creese. Eighth out at 194, Wyatt was caught at cover-point, after batting for three hours and a quarter. He scored 77 out of 180 and hit one 6 and six 4's. Only two runs were added after he left.

Hampshire fared very badly and three wickets were down for 24 runs. A. L. Hosie tried hard to improve the position, but the first five wickets fell for 50 runs. Mayer securing four of these in 14 overs for 28 runs. At the end of the day's play Hampshire were 97 runs behind with only two wickets to fall.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, c. Boyes, b. Herman	9
Croom, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	5
Bates, c. Judd, b. Creese	18
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Creese, b. Boyes	77
The Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Mead, b. Creese	31
Kilner, c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	1
Santall, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	11
J. Morton, c. Herman, b. Boyes	27
Paine, c. Judd, b. Newman	0
Sanders, not out	2
Mayer, c. Boyes, b. Newman	0
Byes, 4; l.-b., 4; w., 1	9
Total	196

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

Brown, c. Morton, b. Mayer	15
Newman, c. Smith, b. Mayer	5
Kennedy, c. and b. Sanders	3
Mead, b. Mayer	9
A. L. Hosie, b. Paine	22
A. E. L. Hill, b. Mayer	5
Creese, c. Wyatt, b. Croom	4
A. K. Judd, b. Mayer	12
R. Fyr, not out	5
Boyes, not out	4
Byes, 3; l.-b., 2	5
Total (8 wkts.)	99

Herman to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	27	7	55	3	Newman	14·4	3	47	1
Herman	8	2	17	1	Creese	16	6	55	2
Boyes	16	6	18	2					

Umpires.—Young and Chester.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Middlesex v. Worcestershire (second day).
DERBY.—Derbyshire v. Sussex (second day).
BATH.—Somerset v. Kent (second day).
SWANSEA.—Glamorgan v. Surrey (second day).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Hampshire v. Warwickshire (second day).
LIVERPOOL.—Lancashire v. Australians (second day).
CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge University v. Yorkshire (second day).
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Leicestershire (second day).

AN EVEN MATCH AT OXFORD

PEEBLES BOWLS WELL

Oxford University had lost six wickets for 101 runs at the close of play in the Parks yesterday in reply to Leicestershire's total of 105. For Oxford I. A. R. Peebles took six wickets for 37 runs. The pitch was always helping his spin, and he disguised his googly as well as ever. Peebles bowled extremely well, so well indeed that W. O'B. Lindsay had the greatest difficulty in keeping wicket to him. Oxford would have finished up in an appreciably better position if it had not have been for the splendid fielding of Leicestershire.

There are times when winning the toss is anything but a pleasant experience, and yesterday J. A. de Lisle was to be commiserated with rather than congratulated. There had been plenty of rain in Oxford, but the weather yesterday morning promised a certain amount of sunshine, and the question was whether the wicket would be more difficult after 3 o'clock than it would be before. De Lisle decided to bat, and by a quarter past 3 Leicestershire were out for 105. C. K. Hill-Wood, who started the bowling with W. H. Bradshaw, promptly sent back Geary. The ball jumped straight up the batsman and went off his bat, which was no more than a weapon of self-defence, into the hands of D. Russell, close in at square-leg. Armstrong, when he had made two, might have been caught by I. Akers-Douglas on the leg-side off another ball of Hill-Wood's that kicked. Armstrong hooked the next ball for a 4 and off the next, which was slightly short of a good length, pitched outside the off stump, he was brilliantly caught by P. G. T. Kingsley at first slip.

When Peebles went on for Bradshaw the pitch had quietened down a little, and Shipman, who knows how to use his height and reach, and Bradshaw added 41 runs together. At 54, however, Bradshaw was leg-before-wicket to Peebles, and at 56 three more wickets fell. Shipman was out to much the same ball as Geary had been; Riley was leg-before-wicket to a long hop, and E. A. Broughton, having tried a number of shots at Peebles and found that none would suit the particular ball bowled to him, was eventually out to a googly. At this point, with the score at 56 for six wickets, luncheon was taken, and off the first ball afterwards Oxford should have had another wicket as N. M. Ford, in the slips, missed de Lisle off Hill-Wood. De Lisle went on to make 14 runs before Peebles beat him, and Sidwell hit Peebles twice on the full-pitch before he used a cross-bat at a ball which had too much spin on it and was caught at long-on.

Although Kingsley was out with the total at three, it was obvious that the wicket had rolled out far more easily for Oxford than it had for Leicestershire. Shipman, Smith, Snary, and Geary all kept the Nawab of Pataudi and W. O'B. Lindsay watching the ball very carefully. At the tea interval they were together with the score at 37. Soon afterwards, however, Lindsay was leg-before-wicket, playing a little too soon at a ball from Geary that he tried to place to leg, and, after the Nawab of Pataudi and Melville had raised the score to 70, disaster temporarily overwhelmed Oxford. At that total the Nawab of Pataudi was caught and bowled, Melville was bowled by a ball from Armstrong that came back sharply, and one run later Ford chopped a short ball of Snary's on to his wicket.

Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, c. Kingsley, b. Hill-Wood	21
Berry, c. Russell, b. Hill-Wood	1
Armstrong, c. Kingsley, b. Hill-Wood	6
Bradshaw, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	21
Riley, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	0
E. A. Broughton, b. Peebles	0
J. A. de Lisle, b. Peebles	14
Geary, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	10
Sidwell, c. Pataudi, b. Peebles	9
Smith, b. Melville	5
Snary, not out	2
Byes, 5; l.-b., 2	7
Total	105

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—First Innings

P. G. T. Kingsley, l.-b.-w., b. Snary	1
W. O'B. Lindsay, l.-b.-w., b. Geary	30
The Nawab of Pataudi, c. and b. Snary	74
A. Melville, b. Armstrong	0
I. Akers-Douglas, not out	12
N. M. Ford, b. Snary	1
D. Russell, c. and b. Armstrong	8
H. M. Garland-Wells, not out	5
Byes, 4; n.-b., 2	6
Total (6 wkts.)	137

C. K. Hill-Wood, I. A. R. Peebles, and W. H. Bradshaw to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	19	7	36	3	Peebles	20	7	37	6
Bradshaw	4	1	10	0	Melville	5·4	0	15	1

Umpires.—Ayres and Stoner

DERBYSHIRE'S ALL-ROUND PLAY

Derbyshire gained a useful advantage over Sussex in the match at Derby yesterday. The home team dismissed their opponents for 121, and at the close of play Derbyshire had scored 116 for the loss of four wickets. With the weather fine, there appeared to be little wrong with the wicket at the start, but after the first half an hour it became difficult, and all the batsmen experienced trouble. Bowley and J. Parks opened cautiously for Sussex, but Mitchell dismissed both batsmen in the course of three overs. This brought together K. S. Duleepsinhji and Cook, who stayed together for three-quarters of an hour, when Cook was stumped. At the luncheon interval the total was 70 for six wickets. Under the influence of strong sunshine the pitch became very tricky in the afternoon, and, except for H. Parks and Wensley, no one stayed long. They put on 40 runs in 45 minutes, H. Parks taking out his bat for a valuable innings, in the circumstances, of 23 runs. Slater bowled well for Derbyshire, and had the good analysis of five wickets for 45 runs.

Derbyshire began badly, but Clarke and Alderman added 33 runs before Clarke missed a ball from Tate. Then Worthington partnered Alderman, and, batting with freedom, these two stayed together until the close. By capital batting Worthington took his score to 50 in 85 minutes, and, with Alderman giving him excellent support, the pair put on 77 in an hour and 40 minutes, Derbyshire finishing only eight runs behind with six wickets to fall.

Score:—

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	15
Parks (J.), b. Mitchell	14
K. S. Duleepsinhji, b. Worthington	21
Cook, st. Elliott, b. Slater	5
Langridge (James), c. Storer, b. Slater	0
Parks (H.), not out	23
Tate, c. Worthington, b. Slater	5
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Storer, b. Slater	2
Wensley, b. Townsend	22
Hollingdale, c. Lee, b. Slater	4
Cornford, c. Worthington, b. Mitchell	0
Bye, 1; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	4
Total	121

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, b. Wensley	7
Lee, c. Parks (J.), b. Wensley	0
Alderman not out	43
Hutchinson, c. Gilligan, b. Wensley	0
C. C. Clarke, b. Tate	11
Worthington not out	51
Byes, 5; n.-b., 1	6
Total (4 wkts.)	113

G. R. Jackson, Townsend, Slater, Elliott and Mitchell to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	26	11	45	5	Townsend	14	6	22	1
Worthington	15	4	28	1	Mitchell	21.2	9	23	3

Umpires.—Braund and Sellick

TRINITY COLLEGE v. ROYAL FUSILIERS

Trinity College, Cambridge, beat The Royal Fusiliers at Cambridge by two wickets. Score:—

ROYAL FUSILIERS

C. A. R. Nevill, c. and b. Hazlerigg	23
D. H. Butler, b. Lyttelton	0
D. W. G. Ray, c. Bull, b. Hazlerigg	0
C. W. C. Packe, b. Sikes	10
D. L. Standage, c. Bull, b. Hopcroft	24
Captain J. H. T. Marshall, b. Hopcroft	28
P. E. Bromley-Martin, c. Lyttelton, b. Hopcroft	3
K. T. Darling, c. Lyttelton, b. Hopcroft	0
Captain A. W. Goddard, b. Howland-Jackson	1
Major W. A. Trasenster, not out	1
J. R. E. Richardson, run out	2
Byes, &c.	17
Total	119

TRINITY COLLEGE

H. L. Carr, c. Standage, b. Trasenster	34
A. G. Hazlerigg, c. and b. Trasenster	47
M. Rothschild, b. Marshall	4
D. A. M. Rome, l.-b.-w., b. Marshall	1
R. E. S. Parks, c. and b. Marshall	3
A. G. Howland-Jackson, c. and b. Marshall	3
Hon. C. J. Lyttelton, c. Butler, b. Marshall	0
G. S. Taylor, c. Nevill, b. Trasenster	3
H. M. Sikes, not out	21
A. W. Hopcroft, not out	3
Total (8 wkts.)	121

R. H. Bull did not go in.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Bradford G. S. v. Leeds G. S.; Bromsgrove School v. Town; Charterhouse v. Broadwater; Eastbourne v. Sussex Martlets; King's, Bruton v. 2nd Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment; Kingswood v. The Wiltshire Regiment; Newton v.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 8)

GOLF

THE WALKER CUP

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

SANDWICH, MAY 14

Everything is ready for the Walker Cup match at Sandwich. The course is quite good, the greens are very good, the sun has begun to shine so that the Americans say that they feel warm for the first time, and there is a pleasant north-westerly wind blowing straight behind the players at the first hole.

At the time when I am writing a certain air of mystery still envelopes the Foursomes, for during the last day or two both sides have been trying various permutations and combinations, and by luncheon time to-day Wethered had settled his pairs and had handed over his list to the constituted authority, but the American captain, though I think he had made up his great mind as to his couples, would not decide on their order till after a final trial, so that we are still in suspense. Let me, therefore, take our own side first. Harris and Lang are not going to play. Harris would almost certainly have done so if he had been fit, but he is not, and although he played very well to-day the risk is not worth taking. So our pairs are Wethered and Tolley, Hartley and Torrance, Holderness and Stout, Smith and Campbell.

I think the captain has chosen wisely, and all the couples look good on paper. Hartley has unluckily cut his hand, but he was playing in a glove this morning and playing extremely well, while the strained muscle in Wethered's leg seems to have yielded to the ministrations of the caddie-master as a *masseur*. Our fourth couple are not very well known in the South, but they will give a good account of themselves. Campbell is not only a fine, strong man with a fine swing, but an excellent putter, and everyone who has watched Smith declares that he has perceptibly improved since he was in the final here last year. Then there was a suspicion of lack of length for the long holes, but now, whether by steel clubs or some more subtle magic, he seems to have gained just those few yards that are so priceless at holes like the 7th, 13th, and 15th at Sandwich. Undoubtedly this is a good team of ours, and if it plays as it should—and I see no signs of any "inferiority complex"—it will take a good deal of beating.

And now what of the Americans? They have not had a long time in which to grow acclimatized and how much they feel the cold was shown by one or two of them wearing mittens even on as balmy a day as to-day, when British golfers were stripping off waistcoats and mopping brows. I think, however, that they have now run into form. I went out this afternoon to watch a Foursome between Jones and Dr. Willing; von Elm and Voigt. The play was almost monotonously accurate. Von Elm and Voigt had the first six holes in exactly the par score, the only approach to an incident being the holing of a nice putt by Voigt at the fifth. He looks, by the way, a demoniacally good putter and hits the ball a beautifully free blow with his aluminium putter, which has a square handle with no leather on it. The other side dropped just one stroke to par through a half-topped shot by one who is usually the most accurate of doctors. They lost that hole, all the other five were halved, and it seemed to me as if most of the others would be halved in par figures. So I came away, not in the wildest of spirits.

After what seemed a tediously long interval the American Foursomes have come in and the Oracle has spoken. Von Elm and Voigt will play first and meet Tolley and Wethered. Jones and Willing will be second; Mackenzie and Moe, the young slashers, third; and Harrison, Johnston, and Francis Ouimet, who may be called the veterans, for all things are comparative, bring up the rear. So now we know, and I do not think our prospects look any the worse for the knowledge. We have quite a good chance, and all sorts of wonderful and beautiful things might happen. I only wish the wind was colder, much colder, with a little sleet thrown in, but I am afraid Mr. Buchan has shot his bolt too soon.

To-day's order of play is:—

GREAT BRITAIN		UNITED STATES
R. H. Wethered (Worplesdon) (captain) and C. J. H. Tolley (Royal and Ancient)	v.	G. Von Elm (Detroit) and G. Voigt (New York)
R. W. Hartley (Coodan Reach) and T. A. Torrance (Sandy Lodge)	v.	Dr. O. F. Willing (Portland, Oregon) and R. T. Jones (Atlanta) (captain)
Sir E. W. E. Holderness (Walton Heath) and J. A. Stout (Bridlington)	v.	R. Mackenzie (Washington) and D. K. Moe (Portland, Oregon)
W. Campbell (Cambus lang) and J. N. Smith (Earlsferry)	v.	H. R. Johnston (St. Paul) and F. Ouimet (Boston)

BRITISH PROFESSIONALS WIN AT MANCHESTER

Exhibition matches were played at North Manchester yesterday, when A. Compston and A. Mitchell met L. Diegel and Horton Smith in a 36 holes four-ball match. Neither side played very brilliantly in the morning round, which was followed by about 3,000 spectators, but the British couple after winning the first hole were never caught, were four up at the turn, and seven up at the end of the round. They had a better-ball score of 70.

The play in the afternoon was better and more even, but Compston and Mitchell, after losing the first two holes, won the third in two, and winning three of the next seven holes won the match by nine holes up and eight to play.

The Ladies Stage G.S. beat the Medical Ladies G.S. by four matches to one in the final of the tournament among the second teams of the various ladies' associations for the Association Cup played over 18 holes at Addington yesterday.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

MISS COLLETT BEATS MISS GOURLAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

FORMBY, MAY 14.

As a result of a wonderful day of golf and bright sunshine we have arrived at the last eight in the Ladies' Open Championship; Miss Glenna Collett, Miss Hilda Cameron, Miss Helen Hicks, Miss Enid Wilson, Miss Diana Fishwick, Miss Daisy Ferguson, Miss Kathleen Macdonald, and Miss Sylvia Bailey, and these will meet to-morrow morning in the order named. Accordingly it is a truly international championship, for the United States, England, Scotland, and Ulster are all represented, but, alas, Miss Gourlay has fallen, and on her birthday, too, in a match that those who saw it will never forget and never cease to discuss.

The round of the morning—indeed, of the day and, whatever may happen, of the championship as well—was that between Miss Glenna Collett and Miss Molly Gourlay. It started at five minutes past 10 and did not finish until 20 minutes past 1, far out under the pine trees at the long third (the 21st) hole. And what a match it was: so full of interest, good golf, thrust and counter-thrust, that it obviously must be followed at the expense of lesser affairs. The general impression it left was that the result hinged on four putts that Miss Gourlay failed to hole and a rub of the green at the 17th that enabled Miss Collett to be in the position of holing the great putt which, in the light of what followed, saved her the match. The first of these putts came at the first hole (410 yards), which Miss Collett won in 4 to 5. The second was well halved in 4, and then at the long third (504 yards) Miss Gourlay squared with a great 4 after a magnificent pitch on to the little plateau where the hole was cut. The third hole (323 yards) was halved in 4, and so was the short fifth (165 yards), after both had pulled their tee-shots, Miss Collett wide of the bunker, Miss Gourlay into it. And that was still all square. At the sixth (415 yards) Miss Gourlay holed a putt of two yards to get her nose in front. The seventh, a long hole of 475 yards, was halved in 5, both players making fine approaches, Miss Gourlay a high, stopping pitch from the huddle of hills on the left; Miss Collett a pitch and run from a nasty, loose sandy lie, off which she came within an ace of holing the putt. Then Miss Collett delivered a telling blow, for at the eighth, where high hills mark the entrance to the green, Miss Gourlay first reached the green with her second and laid her putt within holing distance. But meanwhile Miss Collett had played a perfect high approach which stopped only 7ft. from the pin, from where she made light of holing her putt for a 3. That was all square. Once more both were on the green at the one-shot ninth, but, whereas Miss Gourlay ran her approach putt 5ft. past and missed the next, Miss Collett made no mistake and turned one up. The scores to that point were:—Miss Collett 37 and Miss Gourlay 38.

Miss Collett made a bad run-up to the long 10th, took six, and the match was all square again. At the 11th hole, with its long rise to a green guarded by high sandhills, Miss Gourlay was a little unlucky, for after Miss Collett was short on the rise in two, Miss Gourlay hit a magnificent shot with wood right up on to the green. The ball got a running fall, and left her a nasty little run down to the hole from short rough. Miss Collett played a beautiful run-up within a yard of the hole, and then Miss Gourlay was a shade too strong, and missed her putt of two yards back. Miss Collett made no mistake, and was one up again, and at a very critical point in such a match. The next hole also has a plateau green, but this time with a drop away on both sides. Again Miss Collett was short in two, again Miss Gourlay played a magnificent brassy shot on to the green, this time the near edge of it, and whereas Miss Collett did not get down in two neither did Miss Gourlay, and that was another costly slip. Down wind to the 13th, with its green cupped in surrounding sandhills, Miss Gourlay was in trouble all the way (the only bad hole she played before the final 21st). That was two down with five to play, and a parlous position against a player of Miss Collett's calibre. However, Miss Gourlay had extricated herself from a similar position before, and before four more holes had been played it looked as if she would do it again. The dog-leg 14th was halved in 4, Miss Gourlay suddenly finding her touch on the green and holing a most valuable putt of two yards. Miss Collett had all the better of the play to the 14th green, but then Miss Gourlay hit a long "steal" from the edge of the green up the little rise beyond which the hole lay, into it, and out again to lie on the lip. This so disconcerted Miss Collett that she took three putts from the foot of the same rise, and was only one up with three to play. From her point of view worse was to come, for, after Miss Gourlay had put her tee shot to the short 16th safely on the green, she pulled hers into the bunker on the left and lost that hole also.

All square and two to play and what a change! The crowd, by this time very large and ineffectively shepherded, streamed down the fairway towards the 17th green. Both players hit good drives, but Miss Collett pulled her second with wood wildly and the ball seemed inevitably destined for some peculiarly destructive rough when it hit a woman in the line of spectators that had been allowed to encroach far too much and bounced back on to the edge of the fairway. Miss Gourlay hit a fine second which, finished hole-high and only just beyond the grassy bank that guards the right side of the green, and when Miss Collett then proceeded to pull her third into the bunker that gapes at the left entrance to the green British hopes ran high. But they had reckoned without Miss Collett's fighting quality. She played a beautiful recovery shot three yards past the pin, and then, after Miss Gourlay had chipped back 5ft. past and a little up the bank, she rammed in her fifth like a heroine. Here was another change. Miss Gourlay had looked safe to be dormy one; now she had to hole a very difficult down-hill curly putt which anyone might have missed, and miss it she did. The fates did not forgive her. Indeed, they smiled on Miss Collett, for her putt of two yards on the home green dropped in sideways. Such putts have often come out again. That hole was halved in 4, and out streamed a crowd of at least 5,000 hot, perspiring, wildly-excited people to the first green.

The 19th hole was dramatic. Two good drives were followed by a glorious second from Miss Collett that finished 8ft. from the pin and, horrors, a fluffed shot from Miss Gourlay that left her 50 yards short of the hole. Then she showed her real self, for she played the most perfect run-up imaginable that left her ball 2ft. from the hole. Miss Collett, as well she might after such an unexpected thrust, failed to get her 3, and on they went.

The 20th provided an even greater thrill, for there Miss Gourlay saved herself by holing a long, long "steal" of at least 25ft., with Miss Collett lying dead in the like. Then came the end. Miss Gourlay topped her second into a cross bunker at the 21st, got out, put her third over the green, fluffed her fourth back, was short with her putt, and hastened over to congratulate Miss Collett who, meanwhile, had put a fine third within 10ft. of the flag.

The other morning matches saw the defeat of three Americans—Miss Edith Quier, who fell to a young Ulster player, Miss D. Ferguson, on the home green; Miss Virginia Van Wie, who was put out by Miss Kathleen Macdonald after an extra hole had been played; and lastly, Mrs. S. Hanley, who went down to Dr. Marion Alexander, from St. Rule, on the 17th green. Of our own players Miss Beryl Brown and Miss Barbara Millar, Miss Enid Wilson, Miss Corlett, and Miss Sylvia Bailey all had easy victories, but Miss Cameron, Miss Fishwick, Miss Garnham, and Miss Downes all had to fight hard.

The afternoon play came as a sad anti-climax after the epic struggle.

The results were:—

FOURTH ROUND

Miss B. Brown (Formby) beat Miss M. White (Rochampton) by 7 and 6.
Miss C. Dodge (Rhode Island Country Club, U.S.A.) beat Miss M. Gourlay (Camberley Heath) at the 21st hole.
Miss B. Millar (Wentworth) beat Miss G. Hay (Barwon Heads, Australia) by 6 and 7.
Miss H. C. Cameron (Moray) beat Mrs. J. B. Watson (Murrayfield) by 1 hole.
Mrs. L. G. Federman (Fresh Meadow Country Club, U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Dudley Charles (Sunningdale) by 8 and 7.
Miss H. Hicks (Inwood Country Club, U.S.A.) beat Mrs. F. Garon (Thorndon Park) at the 19th hole.
Miss E. Wilson (London) beat Mrs. K. J. McNair (St. George's Hill) by 7 and 5.
Miss M. Orcutt (White Beeches Country Club, U.S.A.) beat Miss C. E. Rudgard (York) by 3 and 2.
Miss J. Corlett (Royal Lytham and St. Annes) beat Lady Alness (Harrogate) by 6 and 5.
Miss D. Fishwick (North Foreland) beat Mrs. H. Guedalla (Walton Heath) by 2 and 1.
Miss D. Ferguson (Royal County Down) beat Miss E. Quier (Berkshire Country Club, U.S.A.) by 1 hole.
Miss K. Garnham (The Naze) beat Mrs. Clement (Ringway) by 2 and 1.
Miss C. Downes (Pannal) beat Miss D. Stanhope (Royal Mid-Surrey) by 1 hole.
Miss K. S. Macdonald (Moray) beat Miss V. Van Wie (Beverly Country Club, U.S.A.) at the 19th hole.
Miss S. Bailey (Coombe Wood) beat Mrs. R. V. K. Finlay (St. George's Hill) by 6 and 4.
Dr. M. G. Alexander (St. Rule) beat Mrs. S. Hanley (Oakland Hills Country Club, U.S.A.) by 2 and 1.

FIFTH ROUND

Miss Collett beat Miss Brown by 7 and 6.
Miss Cameron beat Miss Millar by 3 and 2.
Miss Hicks beat Mrs. Federman by 4 and 3.
Miss Wilson beat Miss Orcutt by 6 and 4.
Miss Fishwick beat Miss Corlett by 3 and 2.
Miss Garnham beat Miss Garnham by 1 hole.
Miss Macdonald beat Miss Downes by 4 and 3.
Miss Bailey beat Dr. Alexander at the 19th hole.

MEETING AT HAREWOOD DOWNS

Playing in the Berks and Bucks Professional Championship at Harewood Downs yesterday, W. Cox, assistant at Beaconsfield, established a record for the course, which has been recently lengthened, and has new tees and bunkers, by returning 70 in the afternoon, and by his total on the day of 147 won the assistant's prize. The championship was won by L. Holland, of Gerrards Cross, who scored 73+71=144. The runner-up was P. Beal (Temple), who returned 75+73=148. In the amateur section, decided under handicap, H. Thomas (Sonning), who received 16, was successful with a net aggregate of 146, I. C. Trench (Harewood Downs) (handicap 3) being second with 148 net.

BANK OF ENGLAND G.S.

The annual meeting of the Bank of England G.S. was held at Porters Park on Tuesday. The Scratch Prize was tied for by W. S. Hyett and J. R. Dudin with 83, the prize going to Hyett who had a better score for the last nine holes. Dudin won the Senior Medal with 83—7=76, while the Junior Medal went to B. A. Campbell-Orde, 89—16=73. A special Junior Medal for players with handicaps of 18 and over was gained by J. F. Somers, who returned 95—18=77. J. H. Rendell and J. H. Lane had best score in the better-ball Foursomes with 7 up.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

The first two rounds of the Nottinghamshire Ladies' Championship were played at Hollinwell yesterday, when, as a result of the day's play, Mrs. Bingley (Sherwood Forest), Mrs. A. F. Bright (Notts), Mrs. Middleton (Chilwell Manor), and Mrs. Bristowe (Chilwell Manor) qualified to meet in the semi-final round this morning.

The thirteenth annual competition for the Director's Bowl at St. George's Hill resulted in a win for C. McGuffie (14) who beat E. H. Hill (12) by seven and five in the 36-holes final.

In the Truants G.S. meeting at Walton Heath yesterday Bates won the Senior Bogey competition with two up, the Junior Bogey going to A. Lea with two down.

Playing on their own course, the Stoke Poges ladies beat the Wentworth ladies yesterday in an eight a side match by Singles and Foursomes, with a total of eight games to four.

Royal Ashdown Forest beat Lloyds Golfing Society in a match at Forest Row, yesterday, by 11 matches to two.

SWIMMING

OXFORD WIN

Oxford University beat Cheltenham in the Merton-street Baths yesterday evening, winning all three races, but suffering defeat in the water polo match. The results were:—

45 YARDS.—D. G. Howell (Brasenose), 1; J. T. Race (Merton), 2; A. R. Adcock (Cheltenham), 3; H. Webley (Cheltenham), 4. Won by two yards. Time, 23sec.
90 YARDS.—M. H. Wheeler (Exeter), 1; G. C. Merrill (Christ Church), 2; W. Nash (Cheltenham), 3; J. C. Tichurst (Cheltenham), 4. Won by a touch. Time, 55sec.
TEAM RACE.—Oxford University: J. A. Pearon (Exeter), F. H. Goldsmith (Pembroke), J. E. Durkin (Queen's), J. T. Race (Merton). 1; Cheltenham (A. R. Adcock, H. Webley, W. Nash, R. Fowler), 2. Won by two yards. Time, 1min.
WATER POLO.—Cheltenham: M. Turk, H. E. Tippetts, R. Fowler, W. T. Tiver, A. R. Adcock, H. Webley, J. White, 5 goals. Oxford University: J. H. Jones (Jesus), L. T. Stevenson (Balliol), J. A. Pearon (Exeter), W. M. Jackson (Balliol), S. J. Hofmeyr (University), J. T. Race (Merton), and B. M. Hobby (Queen's), 0.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT BARCLAYS BANK

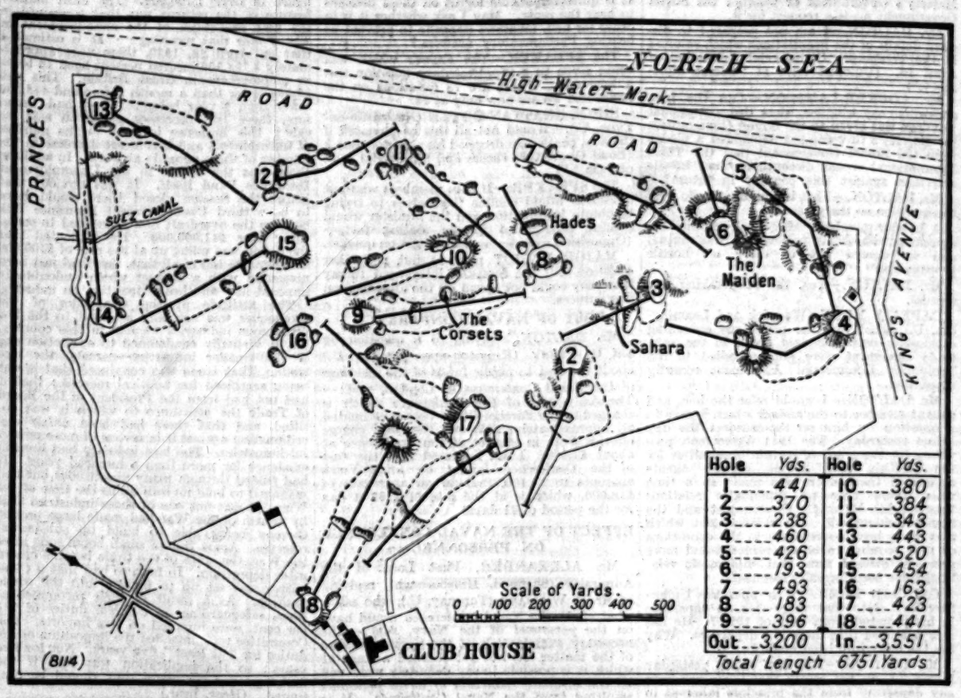
Cambridge University beat a Barclays Bank team at the Leys School Baths, yesterday, in all four races and drew the polo match at one goal all. The results were:—

50 YARDS.—G. E. Waller (Caius), 1; A. W. Wright (Barclays), 2; C. E. Kearton (Christ's), 3. Won by a yard; time, 27 2-5sec.
QUARTER MILE.—L. Luxton (Pembroke), 1; D. P. Kinz (Trinity), 2; S. G. S. Ross (Barclays), 3. Won easily; time, 5min. 1sec.
100 YARDS.—V. D. Hill (Jesus), 1; E. F. Bilborough (Trinity), 2; E. G. Olson (Barclays), 3. Won by four yards; time, 61 1-5sec.
TEAM RACE (four adults; each swim one length).—Cambridge University, 1; Barclays Bank, 2. Won by five yards; time, 82 1-5sec.
WATER POLO.—Cambridge University, 1 goal (S. G. Unite); Barclays Bank, 1 goal (N. C. Lockyer).

The result of the Association football match between Austria and England yesterday resulted in a draw, neither side scoring.—*Reuter.*

At a meeting of representatives of the Football League Division III. (North) in Manchester yesterday it was decided to recommend the re-election of the two bottom clubs in the table, Halifax Town and Barrow.

ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S LINKS



Hole	Yds.	Hole	Yds.
1	441	10	380
2	370	11	384
3	238	12	343
4	460	13	443
5	426	14	520
6	193	15	454
7	493	16	163
8	183	17	423
9	396	18	441
Out	3,200	In	3,551

Total Length 6751 Yards

UNIVERSITIES' ATHLETIC UNION

CHAMPIONSHIPS AT FALLOWFIELD

The twelfth annual athletic championships of the Universities' Athletic Union will be held at Fallowfield, Manchester, to-morrow and Saturday. The principal entries are:—

100 YARDS.—N. R. Dobree (Oxford), J. C. Walkey (Cambridge), H. W. Clegg (Manchester), C. W. Batstone (Southampton), W. Hertzog (London).
220 YARDS.—H. W. Clegg (Manchester), J. C. Walkey (Cambridge), W. Hertzog (London), C. W. Batstone (Southampton).
440 YARDS.—K. D. Brough (Cambridge), H. Lowther (Manchester), C. W. Harrison (London).
HALF-MILE.—T. B. L. Bryan (Cambridge), C. H. B. Rider (Durham), H. Lowther (Manchester), F. Knibbs (Southampton), K. Addenell (Bristol), A. P. Millidge (Reading).
MILE.—J. G. Heips (holder) (Birmingham), V. E. Robins (Cambridge), C. H. B. Rider (Durham), R. Ramsay (London), I. Drew (Manchester).
THREE MILES.—W. J. Twemlow (Liverpool), B. R. Isaac (Cambridge), I. Drew (Manchester), H. Dearns (Birmingham), C. L. Dann (Sheffield), R. Ramsay (London).
120 YARDS HURDLES.—G. C. R. Clay (Oxford), G. S. W. Orgone (Cambridge), E. Grundy (Leeds), G. L. Thompson (Manchestr), J. F. Bloss (London).
440 YARDS HURDLES.—G. C. R. Clay (Oxford), G. L. Thompson (Manchester), E. Grundy (Leeds), C. W. Harrison (London).
HIGH JUMP.—E. A. Leach (Leeds), A. R. Le Fleming (London), G. C. Orgone (Cambridge), R. S. Bramley (Sheffield), O. C. Pitter (Birmingham).
LONG JUMP.—W. Hertzog (London), J. W. Sartain (Cambridge).
POLE JUMP.—L. T. Bond (London), P. B. B. Ogilvie (Cambridge), R. W. Cauldrey (Cambridge), O. C. Pitter (Birmingham), P. M. Reddy (Leeds).
JAVELIN.—G. H. Bray (Manchester), A. C. Jackson (Cambridge), W. Hertzog (London), O. C. Pitter (Birmingham).
DISCUS.—C. B. Wilson (Manchester), E. G. Perry (Cambridge), W. Hertzog (London).
SHOT.—W. Hertzog (London), E. G. Perry (Cambridge), J. Leach (Leeds), C. B. Wilson (Manchester).
HAMMER.—W. Hertzog (London), E. G. Perry (Cambridge).

WELLINGTON, N.Z., May 14.—The British Rugby team arrived here this morning and were enthusiastically welcomed at the wharf by New Zealand Rugby officials and members of the general public.—*Reuter.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK STATE, May 13.—Johnny McMillan, the Scottish feather-weight, beat Pete Mack, of Jersey City, on points in a 10-round fight here to-night.—*Reuter.*

ATHLETICS

R.M.C. BEAT ALDERSHOT COMMAND

The Royal Military College (Sandhurst) beat the Aldershot Command in an athletic match at Aldershot yesterday by four events to three. In the three-quarter mile relay Sandhurst were represented by their third strings, so that the Aldershot runners were not hard pressed to win the event. Sandhurst also held their 1½ miles relay race in connexion with the Empire Military Colleges' contest for the Lafferty Cup, and returned the excellent time of 5min. 24 3-5sec., which compares favourably with the 5min. 26 2-5sec. which Australia returned when winning the event last year.

The results in the match between the R.M.C. and Aldershot Command were:—

120 YARDS HURDLES.—W. H. Summers (Sandhurst), 1; G. W. White (Sandhurst), 2; G. T. Dennison (Aldershot), 3. Won by 3ft. 4 yds. Time, 16 2-5sec.
PUTTING THE SHOT.—A. S. Quilhash (Sandhurst), 36ft. 1½in., 1; R. Lees (Aldershot), 35ft. 11in., 2; A. J. Watson (Sandhurst), 34ft. 10½in., 3.
LONG JUMP.—H. S. Nash (Sandhurst), 20ft. 10in., 1; C. R. Spencer (Sandhurst), 20ft. 6in., 2; D. H. Walker (Sandhurst), 19ft. 18½in., 3.
HIGH JUMP.—Lieutenant H. R. Norman (Aldershot), 5ft. 6in., 1; Private Urquhart (Aldershot), 5ft. 5in., 2; S. V. Gilkison (Sandhurst), 5ft. 3in., 3.
440 YARDS RELAY.—Sandhurst (A. B. Clarke, M. B. Jenkins, W. H. Summers, and L. D. Way), 1; Aldershot, 2. Won by 10 yards. Time, 45 1-5sec.
THREE-QUARTER MILE RELAY.—Aldershot (Private Dolan, Bombadier Grubb and M. Boyle), 1; Sandhurst, 2. Won by 5 yards. Time, 2min. 43 1-5sec.
ONE MILE.—Lance-Corporal Farthing (Aldershot), 1; Lance-Corporal Wilson (Aldershot), 2; D. Mervell (Aldershot) 3. Won by 15 yards, 12 yards. Time, 4min. 37 3-5 sec.

BILLIARDS

Davis, the holder, made good progress yesterday afternoon in the final heat of the Professional Championship at Thurston's Hall, in London. Newman was in poor form, and after increasing his unfinished break of 147 to 201, he made only one three-figure run of 146.

Davis, who scored 1,251 points, made breaks of 507, 160, 188, and 253 (unfinished). Davis had an average of 156.

The scores at the interval were:—Davis (in play), 15,700; Newman, 12,910.

Davis increased his lead to 3,445 in the evening, when he made a break of 683. Davis made other runs of 168 and 44 (unfinished), and, for his total of 1,141 he had an average of 76. Newman scored 486, his chief breaks being 83, 110, and 251.

The closing scores were:—Davis (in play), 16,841; Newman, 13,396.

LAWN TENNIS

DAVIS CUP

Japan will play India in the second round of the competition for the Davis Cup (European Zone) at the Royal Botanic Society courts, Regent's Park, to-day, to-morrow, and Saturday. India have generally played in the European Zone, but Japan have hitherto played in the American Zone, and this is the first time that they have played in Europe, and their hope is that they may get through to the final round, and then play in the inter-zone round for the right to challenge the holders of the cup, France, in Paris. In previous years Japan have failed to beat the United States and so get to the inter-zone and challenge rounds.

The Japanese team is particularly strong this year, and there appears to be no reason why they should not get through to the final round. They can even afford to dispense with the services of R. Miki, who has played in England for the two past seasons, and has won many championships here. Y. Ohta, another player who has had many successes in England, is a member of the team, not so robust as Miki, but quicker and more active. The others in their team will be T. Harada, already known here and one of the foremost players in the world, and T. Abi, who has a great reputation in America. Japan beat Hungary in the first round, Harada and Abi then played in the Doubles, and Ohta and Harada, who played in the Singles, beat J. Takata and B. von Kehrling, the Hungarian players.

The Indian team will be chosen from Madan Mohan, the champion of Punjab, who has been playing in England with little success for the last few weeks, A. A. Fyzee, who is well known here, and J. Chiranjira, and H. L. Soni. They beat Greece easily in the first round.

The order of play is given below:—

TO-DAY

Madan Mohan (India) v. Y. Ohta (Japan).
J. Charanjiva (India) v. T. Harada (Japan).

TO-MORROW

H. L. Soni and J. Charanjiva (India) v. T. Harada and T. Abe (Japan).

SATURDAY

Madan Mohan v. T. Harada.
J. Charanjiva v. Y. Ohta.
Play will be begun on each day at 2.30 p.m.

AMERICAN ZONE TIES

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The United States will meet Canada in the first round at the country club here to-morrow. The order of play is:—

THURSDAY

J. Van Ryn (United States) v. J. Wright (Canada).
G. M. Lott (United States) v. Marcel Rainville (Canada).

FRIDAY

DOUBLES MATCH.—Pairs not yet selected.

SATURDAY

G. M. Lott (United States) v. J. Wright (Canada).
J. Van Ryn (United States) v. Marcel Rainville (Canada).

—*Reuter.*

CAMBRIDGE TOURNAMENT

C. E. Malfroy beat J. J. Lezard in the third round of the Singles in the Cambridge Town and County L.T.C. Tournament yesterday by 6—1, 5—7, 6—0. This tournament is the first of the grass court season. C. A. Magrane, G. Perkins, and D. R. Rutnam also reached the fourth round. Miss N. Wentworth Reeve, Miss D. M. Furnivall, Mrs. F. M. Strawson, Miss A. Lacy, Miss R. Bisseker, Miss M. G. A. Morton, and Miss D. S. M. Biddle qualified for the last eight in the Women's Singles.

The results were:—

SINGLES.—Second Round.—C. A. Magrane beat P. R. Mackinnon (6—3, 8—6); C. J. Dunn beat Lord Pollington (6—3, 6—3); C. E. Malfroy beat G. E. W. Parish (6—0, 6—0); J. J. Lezard beat K. L. Miller (6—1, 8—6); M. R. Rhode beat L. G. H. Humbler (6—3, 6—1); K. C. Gandar Dower beat M. J. Ashgar (6—1, 7—5); E. R. Avory beat A. C. Butler (6—2, 6—1); H. D. Mackinnon beat D. Powell (6—3, 6—4); E. G. Ridgeon beat A. T. Hall (7—5, 7—5); G. Perkins beat J. Innes (6—1, 6—1); H. C. Bhadwar beat C. Pombo (6—1, 6—2); R. Singh beat R. J. Ritchie (6—2, 4—6, 6—4); D. R. Rutnam beat M. Hirose (6—0, 6—0). Third Round.—Magrane beat Dunn (6—1, 6—2); Malfroy beat Lezard (6—1, 5—7, 6—0); Perkins beat Bhadwar (6—0, 6—1); Rutnam beat Singh (7—5, 6—2).
WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round.—Miss D. M. Furnivall beat Miss N. Bartlett (7—5, 6—2); Miss M. Miller beat Miss E. M. Kerrigan (3—6, 6—4, 6—0); Miss A. E. N. Willson beat Miss K. M. Steele (4—6, 6—4, 7—5); Mrs. F. M. Strawson beat Miss A. S. Gripper (6—1, 6—0); Miss A. Lacy beat Miss L. Phillip (7—9, 6—1, 6—2); Miss E. Heumann beat Mrs. M. Horsley (6—3, 6—2); Miss J. Taylor beat Miss A. E. M. Clark (7—5, 7—5); Miss M. G. A. Morton beat Mrs. E. M. S. Hemsted (6—1, 6—4); Miss F. Tooth beat Miss P. Boardman (9—7, 6—3); Miss D. S. M. Biddle beat Miss E. M. Croper (6—0, 6—3); Miss F. K. Scott beat Mrs. P. N. Constable (6—3, 6—2). Third Round.—Miss N. Wentworth Reeve beat Mrs. Pamplin (3—6, 7—5, 6—1); Miss Furnivall beat Miss Miller (6—2, 6—1); Mrs. Strawson beat Miss Willson (6—2, 6—0); Miss Lacy beat Miss F. G. Miller (6—2, 6—2); Miss R. Bisseker beat Miss C. F. C. Turner (6—3, 5—7, 6—4); Miss Morton beat Miss Tooth (6—3, 6—1); Miss Biddle beat Miss Scott (6—2, 6—3).

WEST KENSINGTON TOURNAMENT

The West Kensington tournament was continued yesterday, when the results were:—

SINGLES.—Third Round.—The Hon. C. N. O. Ritchie beat N. Melland (6—1, 6—4); J. D. Morris beat G. Thompson (6—0, 6—3); S. W. Harris beat H. S. Burrows (6—4, 6—0, 6—3); Captain J. H. Frowen beat A. Delagard (6—4, 6—0); G. W. Gibbs beat R. D. Belmore (7—5, 6—4); "Beaumont" beat N. G. Deed (4—6, 3—2 retired); W. H. Powell beat K. C. Penny (6—3, 6—1); R. E. Burton beat B. Hillyard (6—4, 2—6, 6—4).
WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Third Round (concluded).—Mrs. A. K. Guyer beat Miss N. Q. Radcliffe-Platt (6—4, 2—6, 6—2). Fourth Round.—Mrs. Holcroft-Watson beat Miss J. Saunders (6—1, 6—0); Mrs. D. A. Alston beat Miss W. Goff (6—1, 6—2); Miss N. M. Lyle beat Miss K. R. Oliver (6—0, 6—1); Miss E. R. Clarke beat Miss M. Goff (6—1, 6—2); Mrs. Guyer beat Miss Hefferman (6—4, 6—2); Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge beat Miss S. Noel (7—5, 7—5); Mrs. C. H. Jameson beat Miss M. Folingsby (3—6, 6—2, 6—4); Miss D. Gordon beat Miss G. Tomblin (6—2, 6—3).
WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Second Round.—Mrs. Holcroft-Watson and Mrs. L. A. Godfree beat Miss E. Rodecanachi and Miss B. Kiernander (6—0, 6—0); Miss M. Folingsby and Miss S. Noel beat Miss Behrens and Miss D. Worsdell (6—3, 6—3); Mrs. Broadbridge and Miss I. A. Maltby beat Mrs. M. Stork and Miss Grocott (4—6, 6—4, 6—3); Miss E. C. Mogg and Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie beat Miss Pyke and Miss Hefferman (6—2, 9—7); Miss J. Fry and Miss F. H. Harvey beat Miss J. Marshall and Miss J. Morfey (6—1, 6—2); Miss N. Q. Radcliffe-Platt and Miss P. M. Radcliffe beat Mrs. F. King and Miss W. Goff (6—1, 6—0); Miss J. F. Stevens and Miss E. Saunes beat Mrs. D. A. Alston and Mrs. H. W. Backhouse (5—7, 6—4, 6—3).
MIXED DOUBLES.—First Round.—J. W. Nuthall and Miss K. Smith beat R. dae Roversy and Miss T. Thompson (6—3, 6—1). Second Round.—C. G. Eames and Miss E. H. Harvey beat Captain T. S. Conner and Miss K. Grocott (6—0, 6—0); Judge Hargreaves and Mrs. Lyon beat G. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson (6—3, 6—2); G. R. Sherwell and Miss M. M. Hall beat Captain G. B. St. Ruth and Mrs. St. Ruth (6—1, 6—2); Captain J. H. Frowen and Mrs. R. Lycett beat W. E. Henderson and Miss K. Riley (6—3, 6—2); J. R. Gilbert and Mrs. L. L. Godfree beat M. Hoare and Miss L. Bull (6—1, 6—0); N. Melland and Miss J. M. Hill beat P. Bukkana and Miss J. Saunders (6—1, 6—2); H. S. Burrows and Miss Thomas beat E. B. King and Mrs. J. H. King (6—4, 6—0).
DOUBLES.—First Round.—S. W. Harris and Captain J. H. Frowen beat G. Millard and C. L. Mundey (6—2, 6—3); L. R. C. Michell and A. Brown beat G. Winn and W. R. Henderson (4—6, 6—1, 6—1); C. G. Eames and G. O. Crole-Rees beat R. due Roveray and F. Fishwick (6—2, 6—0).

PHYLLIS COURT TOURNAMENT

The Phyllis Court tournament was continued at Henley-on-Thames yesterday, when the results were:—

SINGLES.—Third Round (concluded).—I. C. Duthie beat L. H. Kent (6—4, 6—3); Major D. M. Evans beat L. G. Owen (3—6, 6—0, 6—1); Lord Charles Hope beat F. H. Whitamore (6—2, 6—2).
WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Second Round (concluded).—Miss H. M. Brooke beat Miss C. M. Cronin (6—2, 6—2); Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott beat Miss N. Hunt (6—2, 6—4, 7—5). Third Round.—Miss L. Cadle beat Mrs. D. M. Evans (6—4, 6—3); Miss D. A. Webb beat Mrs. R. R. W. Jackson (6—1, 6—0); Miss Brooke beat Mrs. E. Macready (6—3, 3—6, 6—2); Mrs. Marriott beat Miss M. M. Johnson (6—2, 6—0).
DOUBLES.—First Round.—J. F. A. Harter and W. R. Kennion beat Captain E. O. Whitamore and C. E. Whitamore (6—2, 5—7, 6—2). Second Round.—Lord Charles Hope and L. G. Owen beat L. H. Kent and F. H. Whitamore (6—1, 6—4).
WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Second Round.—Mrs. P. Fox and Mrs. A. Keasy beat Miss E. Barker and Miss N. Huggins (6—0, 8—6, 6—3); Mrs. R. R. W. Jackson and Mrs. E. E. Macready beat Miss Norton and Miss C. M. Cronin (6—3, 6—0).
MIXED DOUBLES.—Second Round.—Lord Charles Hope and Mrs. Dudley Cox beat J. F. A. Harter and Miss B. Lewis (4—6, 6—4, 6—2); Major D. M. Evans and Mrs. Evans beat N. Hannen and Miss S. N. Hurgins (6—1, 7—5).

NORTHWICK TOURNAMENT

J. H. Shales beat E. A. Wakefield by 6—3, 6—3 in the third round of the Singles at the Northwick tournament at Kenton, Harrow, yesterday, and so qualified to oppose P. J. Perry for a place in the semi-final, this afternoon. Dr. F. Crosbie defeated G. R. Lines by 6—4, 6—1, and will meet J. S. Odell in the fourth round. I. H. Wheatcroft seemed rather stale in his match against F. H. D. Wilde, who won by 6—3, 6—3.

Miss J. Sandison did not have matters all her own way in the opening set in her third round match in the Women's Singles against Miss D. Busby, who led by 5—4. Miss Sandison then found her length, and, hitting hard on both hands, eventually won by 7—5, 6—1. Miss V. H. Montgomery allowed Miss P. Dransfield only one game in two sets, and Miss C. Hardie defeated Miss J. Cunningham by 6—2, 6—0. Miss Hardie, Miss Montgomery, and Miss Sandison are now in the semi-final round.

SINGLES.—Second Round (conclu

Parliament

COAL MINES BILL

AMENDMENTS IN THE LORDS

MR. GRAHAM ON TRADE OUTLOOK

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

The following Bills were read a second time:—Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, Manchester Extension, Burnley Corporation, and Hartlepool Gas and Water.

COAL MINES BILL

FURTHER DEBATE IN COMMITTEE

The House again went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill, the EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, in the Chair.

On Clause 5 (which deals with the constitution of committees of investigation),

The EARL of HALSBURY moved the first of a series of amendments designed to provide that in investigating a complaint made with respect to the operation of a scheme the committee of investigation should take into account, in addition to the fact whether it was contrary to the public interests, whether it was unfair or inequitable in its operation. He said that as the Bill was drafted the committee would have no power to refuse an order unless it was clearly against the public interest. This might prevent them dealing with very hard cases.

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, said that Lord Halsbury seemed to have misconceived the whole purpose of the section. The points he had raised were fully provided for in the Bill.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said he hoped their lordships would insist on the consumers being given some sort of protection.

The MARQUESS of READING urged the Government to see if they could not meet the point. It was desirable that protection should be given to the consumer in as wide a manner as possible consistent with the principles of the Bill.

LORD CARSON, supporting the amendment, said it was a strange matter if the Government was going to refuse to allow any consideration of what was unfair or inequitable.

LORD THOMSON agreed to accept the amendment on the understanding that on Report stage there were added to it some such words as "in its operation on the consumer."

The amendment was then agreed to.

AMALGAMATIONS

On consideration of Part II. of the Bill, which deals with compulsory amalgamations,

LORD GAINFORD moved to leave out Clause 11 (Constitution of Coal Mines Reorganization Commission). He said that the very important proposals in this part of the Bill were not in the original Bill, but were inserted at the instance of Sir Herbert Samuel. He (Lord Gainford) heard all the evidence that was given before the Royal Commission over which Sir Herbert Samuel presided, and there was nothing in it to satisfy any tribunal that a system of compulsory amalgamation should be introduced. The Liberal Party in the House of Commons made these proposals in order to counteract the increased cost that would follow on the shortening of hours. If Sir Herbert Samuel had had any real knowledge of the coal trade he would have understood that forcible amalgamations were not likely to reduce the cost of production. People in large business had a better opportunity of knowing where it was advantageous to amalgamate and where it was not. Where amalgamations would reduce the cost of production they inevitably occurred, and the parties came together. To force amalgamations was a wrong proposal, and the scheme in the Bill was, to his mind, absolutely unworkable. It was opposed by every organization of employers.

LORD THOMSON said that if the amendment and similar amendments for the elimination of Part II. of the Bill were passed, it was certain that the clauses would be reinstated by the House of Commons. The clauses, which were not originally in the Bill, were inserted by large majorities; they represented something that was absolutely fundamental, the absence of which would, to all intents and purposes, wreck the Bill. The Government insisted upon this part of the Bill because the coalmining industry would have much to gain by greater integration of colliery undertakings. Experience had proved that if the initiative were left entirely to the coalowners the progress made towards amalgamation would be unduly slow, and what was required to give the initiative to a process which was generally recognized as desirable was a disinterested body, free from personal or parochial influences, surveying the circumstances as a whole and recommending the course which would give the best results in the national interest. For the Conservative Party to resist those arguments was, of course, impossible because, in their Act of 1926, they went the whole way in the matter of amalgamation. The only distinction between the proposals in the Bill and the Act of 1926 was in the initiation of amalgamation proposals. It must be accepted that some outside body should initiate such proposals, because one of the chief obstacles to amalgamations or absorptions was that colliery owners did not like to expose themselves to unpopularity and odium in their own districts by being the first to suggest amalgamation.

The DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND said he had set down an amendment on a later clause to substitute for the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission the Board of Trade, which could do all the things that the Government wanted to do and which he did not particularly want to be done. He was opposed to compulsory amalgamation. In the four years since 1926 amalgamations had been effected in coalmining undertakings employing 150,000 men, which was not a bad record. (Hear, hear.) There was all the difference in the world between voluntary amalgamations brought about by owners and a Government Department or a Commission appointed by a Government Department initiating amalgamations. What object could there be in leaving people in charge and in the management of an industry and at the same time interfering with them at every turn and imposing conditions upon them which they did not believe in, and under which they considered that it would be impossible to conduct their business? (Opposition cheers.) One of the most disastrous effects of these clauses would be that collieries which had considerable liquid resources and which were threatened with amalgamation would distribute those resources before amalgamation could take place. Another great danger was that collieries would work all the best places before amalgamation and leave the rest until their fate had been decided by a Government Department. The Lord Chancellor had said on the second reading of the Bill that a minority Government would not be justified in nationalizing the coalmines. He (the Duke of Northumberland) thought that there would be far more justification for nationalization than the present proposals. These clauses were put in as part of the bargain between the Liberal Party and the Government, one of those bargains by which that party sought to prolong a singularly precarious and aimless existence. (Laughter.) This was part of a consistent effort which had been going on ever since the War to prove that the real evil in the coal industry was solely due to the delinquencies and failures of the coalowners. Every one knew that the condition of the industry was really due to the fact that the Miners' Federation had a stranglehold on the industry and had imposed conditions upon it under which it was impossible to work the industry on its economic basis. The general strike got rid of those conditions. The present proposals were leading to another disaster; they were part of an attempt to make the position impossible again.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE

The MARQUESS of READING said that it would be very unfortunate if they were to reject these clauses, for inevitably they would be re-inserted by the other House and would come back to their lordships again because it was thought that they were vital to the Bill. They were dealing with a wholly exceptional set of circumstances. He wondered if they had ever heard of a Bill—particularly one proposed by the Labour Party—which would have the effect of raising the price of the commodity involved to the consumer. It was staggering, and he was not particularly enamoured of it, but they were told that a Bill of this kind was necessary for putting this most important industry on its feet, and it was for that reason that a temporary farewell had been said by the Labour Party to principles to which they had always hitherto adhered. It was infinitely preferable to nationalization, and, if the Liberals were pursuing an aimless existence, they could at any rate take this comfort to themselves, that their aim was to make this Bill a good one. They disliked the Bill intensely as it was introduced, and certain points were put forward. This was one. So far as he was aware, there never was a bargain, unless they said that a bargain consisted of the stating on the floor of the House of Commons by Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Lloyd George that unless four points were accepted by the Government the members of the Liberal Party would vote against the Bill. If that was a bargain, then they could apply the word to it; but it really was a position which was openly stated in order to give the Government an opportunity of amending the Bill or putting it into such a form as would comply with the conditions attached. Eventually the Government saw their way to do that; they went a long way, and made the Bill a far better one than when it was originally introduced. If their lordships chose to reject this clause, when it got back to the House of Commons the party whose existence was so aimless would at least achieve its aim of getting these amalgamation clauses into the Bill.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that although it was true that the great majority of their lordships were opposed to compulsory amalgamation, there was no proposal in the amendments to abolish compulsory amalgamation or take it out of the Bill. It was purely a question of procedure and method. How could that be fundamental? He would ask their lordships not to say that they must do nothing because of what might ultimately happen in the House of Commons. That was not the way to address an independent Assembly. (Cheers.) They must do what they thought right. (Cheers.) He put great store by this amendment. Of all the public authorities which could interfere with industry, the worst of all was an *ad hoc* emergency body. The Conservative Party admitted that certain undertakings ought to be amalgamated with others, but they did not mean that the whole body of these undertakings ought to be subject to amalgamation.

LORD THOMSON, referring to the Duke of Northumberland's proposal that the Board of Trade should be substituted for the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission as the body responsible for initiating amalgamations, said the Department would have to appoint officials to carry out investigations, and instead of having five Commissioners they would probably appoint a great many more. The Board of Trade would have an irksome task, because those officials would be their own employees, whereas the Commission proposed by the Government would be a body of distinguished men of affairs working in the interests of amalgamation. There was no question of constraint being put upon the Government by the Liberal Party; it was merely a question of the time when the legislation would be introduced. He could not offer the slightest compromise on this question of compulsory amalgamation.

AMENDMENT CARRIED

The amendment to omit the clause was carried by 147 votes to 26—majority against the Government, 121.

An amendment in the name of LORD GAINFORD to omit Clause 12 (General functions of the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission) was agreed to without a division.

On Clause 13 (under which the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission can require two or more undertakings to prepare and submit an amalgamation or absorption scheme), the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND moved an amendment to substitute the Board of Trade for the Reorganization Commission. Their lordships might not see fit to adhere to more than one important amendment if returned from another place. This amendment was not of such a drastic nature, and, therefore, their lordships might adhere to it, and that was the sole reason why he moved it, and not because he liked compulsory amalgamation.

LORD THOMSON said that he was bound to resist the amendment, which raised a vital question, but he did not propose to go to a division.

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY said that the Board of Trade was an infinitely better and stronger authority than that proposed in the Bill. The Board was well aware at this moment of the amalgamations that could be made, and there was therefore no need to enlist a horde of officials to go into the matter.

The amendment was agreed to, as was one by LORD BANBURY to provide that no scheme should be referred to the Railway and Canal Commission unless the owner of at least one undertaking proposed to be amalgamated assented.

LORD MELCHETT moved an amendment to provide that the Railway and Canal Commissioners should not sanction a scheme unless they were satisfied that it was in the national interest to do so, that amalgamation would result in lowering the cost of production or disposal of coal, that it would not be financially injurious to any of the undertakings, and that the terms were fair and equitable to all persons affected.

LORD THOMSON said that if it was not the noble lord's intention to limit the discretion of the Court he thought the amendment was unnecessary.

The amendment was agreed to and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.

The House resumed, and their lordships rose at 24 minutes after 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

QUESTIONS ABOUT RUSSIA

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would state the nature of the cases of religious persecution in Soviet Russia which he had brought to the notice of the British Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Mr. DALTON, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Bishop Auckland), who replied, said:—In addition to the case of certain Soviet citizens, members of the Baptist Church, which formed the subject of a question by the hon. and gallant member for East Lewisham on March 24, my right hon. friend the Secretary of State has communicated to his Majesty's Ambassador, in accordance with the ordinary routine, such information with regard to the question of religion in the Soviet Union as has been brought to the notice of his Majesty's Government.

SOVIET TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would inform the House exactly what privileges were accorded to the Soviet trade representative under the recently concluded *modus vivendi*; in particular, whether they included freedom from rates, and, if so, for what premises; and whether they included freedom from Customs examinations and duties, and, if so, within what limits.

Mr. DALTON.—As a member of the staff of the Soviet Embassy, the Soviet trade representative will enjoy the usual exemptions and reliefs which are accorded to members of the Diplomatic Body generally, with the nature of which the right hon. gentleman is, of course, familiar. No special arrangements with the Soviet Government having yet been concluded on the lines of those which his Majesty's Government is in the habit of concluding with other foreign Governments, the above-mentioned privileges do not include any Customs exemptions or any relief from local rates. As regards the latter, I would refer the right hon. gentleman to the answer given to the hon. and gallant member for Chippenham on May 5.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) asked whether, as a result of the Russian trade agreement, any form of diplomatic immunity would extend to the premises of Arcos; and, if not, what steps he proposed to take to see that the offices of Arcos would be kept separate from those of the Russian Trade Commissioner.

Mr. DALTON.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second part of the question, Article 2, parsagraph 5, of the Temporary Commercial Agreement defines the offices of the Soviet Trade Delegation to which immunity attaches, and my right hon. friend has been furnished with details of the rooms in Bush House actually to be occupied by the delegation.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—Is it true, as stated in the Press, that there are 25 rooms?

Mr. DALTON.—No, Sir. The statement, like many other statements in the *Morning Post*, is false. (Cheers and Opposition laughter.)

BRITISH PRESS MESSAGES

Mr. DALTON, replying to Sir W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.), who asked whether the same facilities for transmitting news were given to the British Press representative in Russia as to Soviet Press representatives in London, said: Press telegrams in Soviet Russia are subject to official censorship. There is, of course, no such censorship in this country.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the grant of diplomatic immunity for the offices of the Soviet trade delegation was first made on the initiative of his Majesty's Government or whether the Soviet Government made a request for it.

Mr. DALTON.—I am not prepared to disclose details of the negotiations which resulted in the Temporary Commercial Agreement of April 16. (Unionist cries of "Secret diplomacy.")

Mr. LOCKER-LAMPSON.—Can the hon. gentleman say whether, when this exceptional privilege was given to the Soviet Government, his Majesty's Government demanded a pledge from the Soviet Government that the Third International would discontinue their hostile activities against this country in future?

Mr. DALTON.—That has nothing to do with the question on the paper.

A Labour member.—May I ask whether the agreement concerning propaganda was mutual and we agreed not to carry on hostile propaganda?

Mr. DALTON.—Yes, the undertaking was mutual.

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) asked why the provisions governing diplomatic immunity laid down in the 1921 trade agreement were not embodied in the Temporary Commercial Agreement recently negotiated.

Mr. DALTON.—I would refer the hon. and gallant member to the answer which I gave to a question by him on this subject the day before yesterday. The 1921 Agreement, providing for the grant of certain immunities for the British and Soviet official agents appointed thereunder, was made at a time when there were no diplomatic relations between his Majesty's Government and the Soviet Government. An arrangement which may have been appropriate in the conditions of 1921 requires to be reconsidered and more precisely defined now that diplomatic relations have been formally resumed.

CAPTAIN EDEN.—Why does the Under-Secretary state that there was no departure in his proposal from that of 1921? He has now admitted that there is a departure. Why has the departure been made?

Mr. DALTON.—The day before yesterday I said "I am not aware that there has been any departure from the principle inherent in the 1921 Agreement." To that statement I adhere.

CAPTAIN EDEN.—Does the hon. gentleman still maintain that there is no difference between the immunity of persons and of buildings? If not, there must be a departure.

Mr. DALTON.—I said I did not admit that there was any departure in principle. (Unionist cries of "Oh!") Now when we have a Soviet Ambassador in this country it is obvious that the immunity of buildings follows as a consequence of the establishment of that ambassador as the head of the diplomatic mission. The definition of the actual buildings which enjoy the immunity included in the trade agreement is of a limiting character, because if that were not inserted it might have been possible for the Soviet Ambassador to claim immunity for any buildings he had hired or was claiming that he was using. In fact, the limitation to premises defined in Bush House is a limiting condition which I should have thought would have been welcome to the hon. and gallant gentleman rather than the reverse.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could now state the attitude of the Government towards the amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations proposed by the League Committee on the Covenant and the Paris Pact of Peace.

Mr. DALTON.—His Majesty's Government are generally in favour of the proposed amendments of the Covenant, and, after seeking the concurrence of his Majesty's Governments in the Dominions, will support the adoption of the amendments at the next meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations. If they are accepted by the Assembly, an opportunity will be given for discussion in this House before ratification.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—When the hon. gentleman used the words "generally in favour" of the amendments did he mean that there were particular provisions which the Government proposed to take exception to? (Unionist cries of "Answer!")

Mr. H. GIBSON (Mossley, Lab.).—Is not the object of this amendment to close a gap in the Covenant? (Repeated shouts of "Answer!" from the Unionist benches.)

Mr. DALTON.—If hon. members opposite will extend the same courtesy to my hon. friend behind me I am perfectly prepared to answer the right hon. gentleman. (Unionist cries of "Don't lecture" and "Get on" and Labour cries of "Gentlemen of England.") I am perfectly prepared to answer questions but I am not prepared to have any hon. friend of mine howled down. (Cheers.)

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—I ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether the hon. member is entitled to use the opportunity which you have given him to attack the conduct of members on this side in a matter in which they are subject to the direction of the Chair alone. (Unionist cheers.)

The SPEAKER.—I always try to give the original questioner the privilege of putting the first supplementary question, and it is much more convenient and more acceptable to the House in general if a reply is at once given without an interruption from another hon. gentleman. (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. DALTON.—In answer to the supplementary question of the right hon. gentleman, the phrase which I used, "generally in favour of," was based on the statement made by the Foreign Secretary at the meeting of the Council at Geneva. I conceive it would be improper for me to endeavour to enter into the minutiae of interpretation, in view of the fact that my right hon. friend will be back in the House next week. [Sir G. HAMILTON (Ilford, U.).—"Thank Heaven." (Loud Opposition cheers and Ministerial cries of protest.)] I refrain from expressing my view of the hon. gentleman's courtesy. (Opposition cries of "Get on.") I interpret the phrase used by my right hon. friend to mean a somewhat less precise acceptance of the text of these amendments than if the word "generally" had been omitted. I understand, in other words, that my right hon. friend reserves liberty to consider amendments of detail which would not be in conflict with the general purpose of the amendments which he approved, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, at the meeting of the Council at Geneva.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—In expressing my thanks to the hon. gentleman for the answer which he has given, may I say that I, too, shall be glad to see the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs back in the House (cheers), and that I will take an opportunity to put a further question to him on the subject?

Mr. H. GIBSON (Mossley, Lab.) asked whether the object of the amendments was not to close a gap in the Covenant with a view to preventing private war.

Mr. DALTON.—That is the object of the amendments, and it was with a view to securing the amendment of the Covenant in this sense that my right hon. friend and also the Prime Minister spoke at the last Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. It is part of the policy of his Majesty's Government to complete the provisions which at the present time make war an international crime.

THE WHITE PAPER

A MINISTER'S "SUPERIOR TONE"

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) asked when copies of the report of the Committee on the suggested amendments of the Covenant would be available for members.

Mr. DALTON.—As I stated on Monday last, I will represent to my right hon. friend, on his return from Geneva, the desire in certain quarters of the House that additional copies of the report of the Committee should be made available to members. In the meantime, I have caused six printed copies of the report—all that are at present available—to be placed in the Library of the House.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) asked whether they were to assume that no more reports would be available until after the return of the Foreign Secretary from Geneva. Mr. DALTON replied that no more reports could be made available by the Foreign Office until more had been received by the Foreign Office and until the Foreign Secretary had decided, on his return from Geneva, in what form, if any, he would gratify the wishes of hon. members for a greater availability of the document. He did not think there was any precedent—certainly, there were very few precedents, if any—for the issue as a British White Paper of a League of Nations publication. (Opposition cries of "Oh.") He recalled that when he sat on the opposite side of the House he asked Sir A. Chamberlain on one occasion to issue a White Paper setting out a report of the League of Nations, and he recalled—and this was relevant to the answer—that the right hon. gentleman on that occasion——

SIR G. HAMILTON.—We don't want reminiscences. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial cries of "Order" and "Name.")

Mr. H. GIBSON called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that while Mr. Dalton was proceeding to answer a question he was interrupted by hon. members opposite. Lieut.-Col. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.).—It is quite impossible for us on these benches to hear the reply. May I ask whether it is in order for hon. members opposite to prevent us hearing Parliamentary answers?

The SPEAKER.—The answer which was being given to a supplementary question was a long one. There are 73 questions on the paper and we are now only at 14.

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle-on-Tyne, U.).—Would not all this be obviated if the hon. gentleman dropped his superior tone? (Loud Opposition cheers and Ministerial cries of "Oh!")

The SPEAKER.—If hon. members who put questions would confine themselves to trying to obtain information and the Minister would confine himself to merely stating facts—(Opposition cheers)—we should get on quicker.

MAJOR ELLIOT rose to put a further question, but the SPEAKER intervened to say that they could not spend all the afternoon on this subject.

COST OF NAVAL CONFERENCE

Mr. DALTON, replying to a question by Sir G. PENNY (Kingston-upon-Thames, U.) about the cost to public funds of the meetings of the Naval Conference in London, said:—The daily cost of the Conference which is charged to the Foreign Office Vote is estimated at, approximately, £85, and the total charge on this Vote in respect of the Conference is about £7,300. I am informed that the cost of the Conference falling on other Votes amounts to £9,100, making an aggregate of £16,600, which is at the rate of £182 a day for the period of 91 days.

EFFECT OF THE NAVAL CONFERENCE ON PERSONNEL

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), replying to Mr. C. WILLIAMS (Torquay, U.), who asked what effect the Naval Conference would have on the *personnel* of the Navy, said:—The necessary examination of the various aspects of the matter has not yet reached a stage at which it is possible to say definitely what will be the ultimate reduction in naval *personnel* resulting from the Naval Conference. It is clear, however, that owing to the reduction of capital ships by five over a period of two years a substantial saving in officers and men may be anticipated. The reduction may amount in all to about 2,500, and can be effected without recourse to special measures.

THE ADMIRALTY AND THE NAVAL TREATY

Mr. ALEXANDER, replying to Sir G. PENNY, who asked whether the term Board of Admiralty, when used in its official sense, invariably included the Sea Lords, said:—I would refer the hon. member to his Majesty's Order in Council of November 5, 1929, which lays down the membership of the Board of Admiralty and also defines the responsibilities of its respective members. The term Board of Admiralty used in a collective sense means all the members mentioned in the Order in Council. In an administrative sense it means either the First Lord, acting after consultation with the whole Board or the appropriate member or members of the Board, or the appropriate member or members of the Board acting with the expressed or implied approval of the First Lord. Questions of high policy affecting the Navy are thus only decided after consultation with and (normally) the concurrence of the Sea Lords, but circumstances may conceivably arise in which a decision has to be taken without their concurrence. The decision would still be officially that of the Board of Admiralty, but obviously it would not be so described in circumstances where it would be misleading to do so.

SIR G. PENNY.—Will the right hon. gentleman dispel the doubt which exists in the minds of many hon. members and say whether, when the term was used the other day that "the Board of Admiralty" agreed with the naval treaty, it included the Sea Lords?

Mr. ALEXANDER.—I think the opportunity will arise for the position to be made quite plain in debate to-morrow. But I will, in fairness to the noble lord who made a statement in another place, state that it was really inadvertent. If you read the text you will find he said, "I propose to read presently a statement made by the First Lord of the Admiralty." But unfortunately he did not proceed to do so.

SIR G. PENNY.—May I have an answer whether the Sea Lords did agree or not?

Mr. ALEXANDER.—I am anxious not to make wrong answers. I have said that there will be ample opportunity to make the position quite plain.

COST OF AIRSHIP FLIGHT TRIALS

Mr. MONTAGUE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W.), replying to Mr. WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.), said that the expenditure, including overhead charges, on airship R 101 from the date she left her shed for flight trials up to last March 31 was approximately £34,000. Of this, £21,000 was in respect of modifications for the purpose of improving the airship's performance.

INDIA

MR. BENN ON THE SITUATION

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any further news as to the Indian situation.

Mr. BENN (Aberdeen, N.).—In regard to the general situation I have nothing material to add to what is already in the possession of the House. As regards the North-West Frontier, however, and particularly the tribal aspect of the situation, I can give the House the following information which has not, I think, appeared in the Press.

In the Peshawar District, on the borders of the Mohmand country, after the air action taken on May 11 against the Haji of Turangzai, of which the House already knows, the inhabitants of certain villages in British territory which have been in communication with the Haji were disarmed by Frontier constabulary supported by troops; several leaders have been arrested. The lashkar collected by the Haji's son was attacked by the Royal Air Force again on the 12th. In Northern Waziristan, on May 11, a Waziri lashkar some 400 strong attacked the Tochi Scout Post at Datta Khel. One scout sepoy was killed. The Royal Air Force attacked this lashkar, but desultory firing on the post continued during the night of the 11th. On the 12th the lashkar was reported to be dispersing, and therefore no further action took place. On the night of the 12th, however, Datta Khel Post was again attacked, and air action was again necessary on May 13.

THE SPEAKER AND QUESTIONS

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.), on a point of order, asked the Speaker whether he could not give some advice to members as to how to get through more questions each day, and whether he could not arrange to stop the offensive manner adopted by members on the Government side of the House. (Ministerial cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER said he was always giving advice. (Laughter.) The matter rested largely with members themselves.

Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.) asked whether members of the Opposition could not be asked to curtail their questions on the subject of Russia. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter.)

The SPEAKER said it was not for him to judge what members thought to be of importance. All he could do was to see that the questions handed in were in order.

Mr. N. MACLEAN (Glasgow, Govan, Lab.).—Is it usual, in putting a point of order, to take advantage of it to cast reflections on members of the Government?

The SPEAKER.—I do not think members ought to cast reflections on anybody. (Hear, hear.)

BRITISH TRADE

UNIONISTS AND SAFEGUARDING

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

On the Vote to complete the sum of £206,741 for salaries and expenses of the Board of Trade,

SIR H. BETTERTON (Nottingham, Rushcliffe, U.) said that the condition of British trade was causing the gravest anxiety. They would be doing a grave disservice, however, if they gave the impression that British industry and trade were on a permanent and progressive decline. It would be wrong to give the impression that the peak of prosperity had necessarily been passed, and that all they had to look forward to was decaying industries and gloomy depression. The remedy lay largely in their own hands. It might be that they were prone to advertise their woes with more success than they advertised their wares—(hear, hear)—but one would do a great disservice if one refused to face facts, to profit by past experience, and, above all, to allow trade and trade policy to be inspired and dictated either by prejudice or pessimism. (Hear, hear.)

The most recent trade returns, however, were of an extraordinarily discouraging character. Also the returns for unemployment which had appeared that morning showed that there was a larger number of people on the live register than there had been at any time during the last eight years—the appalling figure of over 1,700,000. The most sinister feature of the returns was that contained in the first paragraph of the announcement in *The Times* that morning: "It is estimated that on April 28, 1930, there were approximately 9,798,900 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 89,500 fewer than a month before and 448,300 fewer than a year before." They had, therefore, these two processes going on side by side; this immense increase in the number of unemployed, and this direct decrease in the number of those actually at work. In addition there was the deficit in the Unemployment Insurance Fund itself. It was obvious that before the Session closed there would have to be a third Unemployment Insurance Bill, because the overdraft now amounted to something over £41,000,000. He estimated that the deficit was piling up at the rate of £500,000 a week. On top of all that, they had just been presented with a Budget which undoubtedly imposed new and heavy taxation on industry.

The attitude of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not only a threat to the few prosperous industries we had in this country, but it virtually condemned to extinction one of the smaller industries—namely, the lace trade. That trade was convinced that it was being sacrificed for political reasons; that it had not had from the President of the Board of Trade the assistance to which it was entitled, and that there had been unfair discrimination against it in favour of more powerful industries. The lace industry had been in existence for more than a hundred years. It had passed through many vicissitudes but had managed to hold its own up to the time of the War. It was not one of those industries that by reason of the War had made large profits, thereby being able to build up substantial reserves. Apart from a small boom soon after the War, the state of the trade became one of utter depression. In fact, so bad that a Committee was set up to inquire into the whole position. As a result of their recommendations, safeguarding *ad valorem* duties of 33⅓ per cent. were imposed on lace imports. The Committee recommended the imposition of the duties for "at least" five years. Not for five years; so the implication was that if the duties proved successful they should be continued. (Hear, hear.)

Since the date the duties came into force the industry had shown steady and consistent improvement. The number of hands actually employed at the machines had increased from 1,217 to 1,628. In the case of trades closely associated with lace-making, of which there was a considerable number, whereas in 1925 they were working short time, now, with few exceptions, they were working full time. Sales of home-made lace in the home market had increased, since the duty was put on, by 162 per cent. It was beyond all doubt that just as the duty had saved the trade, so taking the duty off would ruin it. (Hear, hear.)

A short time ago the United States Government proposed largely to increase their duties on imported lace, and though it was pointed out to the President of the Board of Trade that such duties would complete the destruction of the industry, the right hon. gentleman declined to make any protest to the United States Government. The duties were not put on by the United States Government because France, who would have been also affected by them, at once protested, stating that if they were imposed, she, in retaliation, would put a duty on something imported from America. (Unionist cheers.) Lacemakers were accordingly saying that they had not to thank the President of the Board of Trade for saving them, but the French Government, acting on behalf of the French manufacturers. (Unionist cheers.) The other day a new writ was moved for an election at Central Nottingham, and on Friday there was a very large demonstration of lace-makers in Nottingham in support of safeguarding. Then the President of the Board of Trade announced that he was prepared to receive the deputation from the lace trade which he had formerly refused. He hoped the right hon. gentleman would accede to the request which the deputation would make to him—that before the duty was allowed to lapse there should be an inquiry into the position of the trade. Even then the lacemakers would be entitled to say that their case had been met, not with a desire to do justice to a harried and anxious trade, but in order to avoid—if it could be avoided—an election disaster. (Unionist cheers.)

It was interesting to note the remarkable change in the attitude of certain of the great trade unions. He held in his hands a leaflet which had been issued by the lacemakers' and auxiliary workers' section of the Transport and General Workers' Union. This leaflet, which was signed by the organizers, ran thus: "If you want to protect your wages and working conditions, join our union at once. By joining our union and supporting safeguarding is the only way that we can hope to protect your wages and working conditions." (Cheers and some Ministerial laughter.) Were those hon. members opposite who laughed prepared to repudiate this leaflet? If they were, they should go down to Nottingham and repudiate it now and not wait until after the election was over. (Cheers.)

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.) declared that until answers were given to the questions which he had addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the Budget debates as to why that right hon. gentleman had decided to allow the safeguarding duties to lapse—questions relating to employment, production, export, and price—the House of Commons had no right to gamble with the lives of the people who were concerned in the various safeguarded industries. (Hear, hear.) The lace industry was probably the one in the whole list of safeguarded industries which most required a form of safeguarding if it was to continue to exist. Every figure which had been given by Mr. Ramsay Muir and others in the Press and in speeches showed conclusively that the lace industry ought to receive the help of the State. It had been urged by free-traders that the duty had failed because we were not selling so much lace abroad. But that assertion lost sight of the fact that there had been an enormous decline in the purchases of lace all over the world, and especially was this true of their biggest customer, United States of America. We were, therefore, bound to lose in our export trade, but there was overwhelming evidence of the fact that, between June 30, 1925, and the same date in 1929, production and total sales—home and export—showed an increase of 63.5 per cent. (Cheers.) It had been said that the duty had failed because there were still imports coming in. Taking embroidery and lace together, imports had decreased by £1,452,000. If it was really a criticism of the lace duties that they had not succeeded in keeping out more imports, surely the answer was not to repeal, but to increase the duties.

Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.) said he had never suggested that if a high duty were imposed the industry protected did not get some advantage. His main criticism was that the case had been exaggerated. The Australian market was now practically closed to the Nottingham hosiery manufacturers. He hoped that the President of the Board of Trade would protest against this, and put in a good word for the hosiery manufacturers and workers in Nottingham. It would be a wise policy to develop the market in India.

Mr. J. HUDSON (Huddersfield, Lab.) called attention to the Yorkshire woollen industry, which, he said, was now in the midst of a tremendous dispute. The charge lay against that industry that for years it had been badly organized, both on the industrial and the commercial side. The Balfour Committee exposed it, particularly in its relationship to foreign markets. Other Committees had shown how the industry had failed to take steps to meet world competition. It had been run under the *aegis* of families, who persisted in keeping in the industry their relatives. Fathers appointed sons, sons appointed brothers and cousins, and there was an industrial nepotism that made it very difficult for the industry to bear the burden of international competition. In the Nottingham lace trade any advantages that had followed safeguarding had not gone to the workers.

The MARQUESS of TICHFIELD (Newark, U.) said there was no doubt that the safeguarding duties had saved the lace trade of Nottingham. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer took the lace duty from Nottingham he would commit one of the worst blunders of his life. He understood that the right hon. gentleman was going to Nottingham to speak. If that were so, he would find himself faced with a solid block in favour of the continuance of the duty, and he believed that Mr. Snowden would return from Nottingham a sadder, but a wiser, man. (Laughter and cheers.)

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), replying to the debate, said he had never questioned the sincerity of hon. members opposite who believed and argued that a remedy was to be found for a part of their industrial distress in some form of protection. He could not share their view, but their enthusiasm was beyond dispute. (Laughter.) They had had eight safeguarding duties imposed under the conditions laid down in the White Paper, but it must be borne in mind that the cumulative effect of those eight duties related to less than 2 per cent. of the imports and to less than 1 per cent. of the exports in the field of articles wholly or mainly manufactured. That, he suggested, was a wholly inadequate field in which to build up any kind of case for protection as applied to British industry.

Dealing with the lace duties, he said that admittedly there had been difficulties in the industry, but the great weight of the evidence tended to show that these were largely attributable to changes in fashion. Since 1925, when the duty was introduced, the number of concerns had admittedly been reduced. It had fallen, he thought, in the field of those making returns—which was probably not more than 50 to 55 per cent. of the industry—from about 101 to 77. There was grave danger in any hon. member building up an argument for a tariff case on so slender a foundation. As regarded the duty he questioned if the field was worth anything at all. In his view the statistical information was not valid for perhaps more than a quarter of the dutiable field.

Dealing with the numbers employed, he said that in 1925, before the application of the duty, there were rather more than 20,000 insured people in the lace industry. The number had fallen at present to a little more than 16,000. The number actually working in 1925 was about 16,000, and the number actually engaged to-day appeared to have fallen to about 15,000. There was a great majority for free-trade principles at the last General Election and the Government took the proper course, and, in his view, the sound, economic course, in stating that they would allow these duties to lapse, or at all events making no promise that they would continue them. The Leader of the Opposition, when he was Prime Minister, made it plain that while these industries, in his view, were entitled to a five years' experiment, if they could not put their house in order or make some kind of progress in that time they were not entitled to further support under safeguarding. Free trade, in his judgment, was not a negative principle; it was a great, positive force. The more we were restricted in these matters the more we added to the volume of unemployment. He had been asked what kind of representation he made to the United States of America. These duties were not imposed in the United States by Government, but by Committees of Congress, and it must be borne in mind in relation to the position of this country in making representations such as were suggested that that in practice was a veto. His Majesty's Government had made representations from time to time in every appropriate case through our Embassy in Washington and to the appropriate Committees of Congress, or rather they had given support to the trade interests in this country making those representations. That, in his judgment, was the limit in a great many cases to which the Board of Trade under any Government could go. If we were to make representations which we knew would not have effect, it would seriously weaken our position in any representations we made in other quarters. The underlying suggestion of those who made this proposal was that they were beating about for a retaliatory tariff so as to have a weapon of that kind with which to negotiate. If that was their policy, they must try to convert the people to it. All he could say was, so far as he understood British industry and commerce, that would be just about the worst weapon that we could have.

THE TRADE POSITION

With regard to the trade position, it was true that, particularly since the autumn of last year, the country had been exposed to a series of events which had had a profoundly adverse influence on our industry and commerce. There had been a new tariff discussion in the United States of America with very high tariff proposals. There had been unrest in India. There had been proposals for new duties, under which we got a certain preference on a certain class of goods, but which, nevertheless, would make it very difficult for the Lancashire cotton manufacturers. There had been unrest in China, and the development of home manufacture in Japan. Australia was trying, under a very high tariff, to restrict imports into that country in order to encourage its exports. That was of first-class importance for Great Britain and was a very difficult problem for Australian trade.

The concessions or preferences which were to be accorded to Great Britain under the new Canadian tariff were one of the hopeful features to-day, not only in our inter-Imperial relations and trade, but in our industry and commerce as a whole. Rather more than 500 headings were affected by the new tariff proposals, and in probably about 270 of them there would be concessions to Great Britain in the preference or some form of advantage. (Cheers.) In only about 11 or 12 cases would there be a disadvantage. That was a very great gain. (Cheers.)

Some hon. gentlemen were anxious regarding the position of the pre

HOME AND EMPIRE

MR. BALDWIN AT READING

SAFEGUARDING POLICY

Mr. Baldwin addressed the second of his Home and Empire campaign meetings last night, when he spoke to a crowded audience at Reading Town Hall. The speech was relayed to an audience in another hall.

Mr. BALDWIN, who was received with great enthusiasm, recalled that it was seven years since he had addressed an audience at Reading. In a reference to the election in 1923 he said he came to the conclusion, a conclusion which he had seen no reason to vary in the years that had passed, that it was impossible to attempt to deal with unemployment without some weapon. It was for a weapon that he asked in 1923. It was refused by the country. It had not been possible until now to ask again, in circumstances of incredibly greater gravity, for the free use of a weapon to combat unemployment. (Cheers.)

In the last year they had seen two facts of appalling significance. Unemployment figures during the term of office of the Socialist Party had grown by 600,000, which was nearly a 60 per cent. increase. Simultaneously, they had seen the most deplorable set of trade figures which had appeared in this country for years.

When the Conservative Party went out of office unemployment figures were falling rapidly; confidence had come back. He thought that if they were beaten there might be a check to the falling figures of unemployment, but in his wildest dreams he never thought that he should see in 12 months the unemployment figures marching up to the point they had never touched since the worst years soon after the War, and making for the 2,000,000 mark. He never dreamt it, but then he could not have foreseen the steps taken to shatter that confidence which industry had gained with such difficulty. It had been shattered by legislation, by wild talk, by the Budget. It had not been shattered, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in the House, by a conspiracy of employers, or anybody else. There were no men in this country who would cut their own throats even to get rid of a Government they did not like.

UPWARD CLIMB OF TAXATION

The people of this country did not know to what further extent the Government might go to try to fulfil their pledges. He thought it was very unlikely that they would go any farther, but no one knew. What had caused so much trouble in industry was that at a time when for some years past taxation had been reduced, we alone, 12 years after the peace, were beginning once more that upward climb of increased taxation which all believed had reached its culmination during the bitter years of the War. It had caused a hopeless feeling, and to be told that extra taxation was not a burden on industry was flying in the face of every authority. It was no thought of rich men having to pay more that made him say that increased taxation at this moment was the worst thing for industry they could have. We had none too much capital in industry to-day, and the more they took of the savings of the people the less there was to devote to the use of industry.

He had often been called a Socialist by members of his party because he had always been a keen advocate of social reform. But the Conservative Party did not put on fresh taxation for what they did. They reduced taxation while carrying out social reform. One great evil from this new burden of taxation on industry was that it would put an end, till the day came when revenue was increased by improving trade, to any further effort in the direction of social reform.

A country which devoted so large a portion of its income in providing for the unemployed, and could not find and make work for them, was starting down the road which ultimately could lead only to bankruptcy. That had got to be checked, and the first step was rigid economy. There was a real danger, with the large total of unemployment, of not being able to maintain wages or the standard of living for which we had had to fight so hard in this country. We had had great difficulty in maintaining that standard since the War, and we could not maintain it indefinitely so long as we allowed people whose standard of life was inferior to our own to pour unchecked any goods they liked into the country.

A WEAPON TO USE

He was all for lower tariffs throughout the world. He would not be afraid of universal free trade, but they would never get either of those as long as they preserved their market as the dumping ground for the whole world. (Cheers.) There would be no change in foreign tariffs by way of making freer trade until the day came when we armed ourselves with a weapon we could use, and with our markets there was no country in the world which had such inducements to offer by way of treaty and arrangement if we only had the weapon of argument which we could employ.

The Socialist leaders were chasing will o' the wisps. They were chasing Free Trade in Europe, which did not exist, and they were chasing trade in Russia. The Conservative Party preferred to safeguard our industries and our standard of life. They wanted to begin at home and to begin now. (Cheers.)

The first work to which they would devote themselves if returned to power was using that free hand for which he was asking in safeguarding industries at home. He would say at once that any industry which might be thrown to the wolves by this Government by removing any duties—whether safeguarding or McKenna—those duties would be at once restored to them. (Cheers.)

The Government's treatment of these industries was on a piece with all their pledges. If there was one pledge more definite than another it was that all these duties should be swept away. They were nearly all still there. The Government were letting one or two die naturally when the safeguarding term expired, but unless he was a very false prophet there would be an answer sent within the next few days from Nottingham which might well give them to pause before they repeated the experiment they were trying on the lace trade.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC UNIT

"When I said I wanted safeguarding at home," Mr. Baldwin continued, "I need hardly remind you that we want it for Imperial purposes very nearly as much. Our Dominions have become manufacturing countries. We have not an indefinite time before us, but what we are aiming at all the time is the visualization of our Empire as an economic unit—that is to say, the Empire as a great market for Empire goods. We are aiming all the time for freer trade. We can get it with our own people, and to that we intend to devote the whole of our efforts.

"There enters into all these questions the disposal of the agricultural produce of the Dominions. These matters have never been thrashed out between us and the Dominions, but the time has come when it is essential they should be gone into in open conference. It is impossible to say what may result from such a conference, but if there results anything in the way of a treaty or arrangement by which we should get advantages for our manufactures, and by taxing foreign food stuffs give advantages to the Dominions, then that is the kind of arrangement upon which this country has every right to be consulted and to give its own aye or no. I do not propose to ask for such authority at the General Election. The question of any tax on foreign food will not arise at the General Election so long as I am leading the Unionist Party.

"Our programme is simplicity itself—a free hand in safeguarding for our industries at home, an Imperial Conference to see what can be done industrially with preference. If, as a result of that conference, the question arises of the taxation of foreign foodstuffs, that would be a separate issue by way of referendum. Safeguarding we go on with at once if we are returned." (Cheers.)

He believed, Mr. Baldwin concluded, that they might all live in a short time to see the end of the day of this country being the dumping ground for the cheap labour of the whole of the world. (Cheers.) He was not given to rash promises; he would make no promises that they were going, if returned, to bring down these appalling figures of unemployment to the normal in any given time. He would only say that with this weapon for which he was asking the time would have come to an end for playing with the question. They would fight it to the death. (Cheers.)

MASONIC GIRLS' INSTITUTION

Over £138,953 was collected last evening at the 142nd anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls held at the Connaught Rooms, and presided over by LORD CORNWALLIS, Deputy Grand Master and Provincial Grand Master for Kent. Kent sent up 5,019 Stewards and £100,001. London Lodges contributed £18,239 through 1,096 Stewards.

CENTRAL NOTTINGHAM BY-ELECTION

LIBERAL CANDIDATE ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Candidates { Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C. (U.). Captain R. Berkeley (L.). Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.).

Nominations, Saturday. Polling, May 27.

LAST ELECTION

Sir Albert Bennett (U.)	..	14,571
Mrs. E. Barton (Lab.)	..	11,573
Mr. A. Brampton (L.)	..	8,738
Unionist majority	..	2,998

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 14

The Liberals in the Central Nottingham by-election are waiting for something to turn up, but they are also seeking to encourage its coming. As nomination day approaches they become more insistent in proclaiming Mr. O'Connor to be but a lukewarm protectionist and in hinting at Conservative dissension. Their hopes of a dramatic intervention by Lord Beaverbrook before Saturday do not appear, however, to be supported by any movement locally or in London. The kite has been flown, and is falling for lack of a breeze to keep it in the air.

In another direction the Liberals are representing the Labour Party to be unsound on the question of free trade, and the readiness of the Government to receive a Nottingham deputation on the lace duties is described as a sign of weakness due to fear of the election. But the Socialists are little more helpful to Captain Berkeley than the Empire Crusaders. Mr. Waterson says he is proud that Mr. Snowden has refused to continue the safeguarding duties, and the Labour members of Parliament announced to speak in the division during the campaign seem to have been chosen for their free trade views.

The attempts to alienate votes by the casting of suspicions are not producing results and Captain Berkeley's chief bid for support when nominations have set bounds to the contest is likely to be made on the question of unemployment. The Liberal candidate told me to-day that so far as the verdict of the General Election could be taken as definitely meaning anything at all in respect of unemployment it was a verdict for what were loosely called the Lloyd George plans. Mr. MacDonald, when the Liberal Orange Book came out, said of point after point that this was exactly what the Labour Party intended to do, if elected. Liberals at the election said, "We can conquer unemployment," and the Labour Party said, "We will conquer unemployment."

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Now that the volume of unemployment had reached the highest point since 1922 what was needed was concerted action to relieve unemployment in the period of the present Parliament. There were good and able men in the House of Commons and their brains should be pooled. The line he intended to take, Captain Berkeley declared, was that the time had come when Parliament should regard unemployment as a national problem to be considered in a non-party manner so that something could be done without further delay.

The chief party demonstrations have been arranged for next week. Mr. Baldwin is to address a mass meeting in the Albert Hall on Wednesday. The Liberals have the hall the following night when Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., and Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., M.P., will be heard. The Labour demonstration is to be held on Friday. Mr. Snowden, it is now stated, cannot come to Nottingham, and the chief speakers will probably be Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The agents of the three candidates met this morning and decided to make a joint appeal that the result of the election should be declared on the night of the poll. They also agreed that there should be no blotting out of the respective posters of the parties during the election.

The North-West Devon Divisional Liberal Association has adopted as prospective Liberal candidate Mr. R. T. Dyke Acland, eldest son of Sir Francis Dyke Acland, of Killerton, Devon.

MAJOR-GENERAL CLIVE'S NEW POST

MILITARY SECRETARY

Major-General G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Director of Personal Services, the War Office, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, with effect from June 1, 1930, in succession to the late Major-General Sir Gerald Boyd, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M.

Major-General Clive will be succeeded in the appointment of Director of Personal Services on the same date by Major-General C. P. Deedes, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., at present Commander of the 53rd (Welsh) Division, Territorial Army.

Major-General George S. Clive is a Grenadier Guardsman who was with Kitchener at Khartoum, a brigadier-general in France, Military Governor at Cologne, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, British Military Representative to the League of Nations, and Attaché in Paris. He was educated at Harrow, Sandhurst, and the Staff College. Two years ago he returned to Whitehall as Director of Personal Services.

Major-General Charles P. Deedes is commanding the 53rd (Welsh) Division and is Colonel of the K.O.Y.L.I. He was educated at Winchester, Sandhurst, and the Staff College. He has been Deputy-Director of Staff Duties and Chief of Staff of the Southern Command and has commanded the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

FLAG CHANGES

SIR ARTHUR DUFF'S RETIREMENT

The following flag retirement and promotions were announced by the Admiralty yesterday:—

Admiral Sir Arthur A. M. DUFF, K.C.B., placed on the Retired List, at his own request, to date May 15.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril T. M. FULLER, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Admiral in H.M. Fleet, May 15.

Rear-Admiral Alfred D. P. R. POUND, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral in H.M. Fleet, May 15.

Captain Henry J. S. BROWNRIGG, D.S.O., A.D.C., to be Rear-Admiral in H.M. Fleet, May 15.

Consequent on the above, the following promotions on the Retired List take effect from the same date:—

Vice-Admirals H. F. P. SINCLAIR, C.B., Sir Aubrey C. H. SMITH, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., and H. L. P. HEARD, C.B., D.S.O., to be Admirals.

Rear-Admiral F. P. LODER-SYMONDS, C.M.G., to be Vice-Admiral.

Admiral Sir Arthur Duff, the son of General A. G. Duff, is 56, and has been 43 years in the Navy. Throughout the late War he was a captain in the Grand Fleet, commanding successively the light cruiser Birmingham and the battle-cruisers Inflexible and Tiger. In the Birmingham he rammed and sunk in August, 1914, U 15, the first submarine destroyed in the War; and he was also present at the Dogger Bank and Jutland actions. He was Rear-Admiral in the First Battle Squadron in 1922-23; Director of Naval Equipment in 1924-26; and Admiral Commanding Reserves in 1927-29.

Of the officers who receive a step in rank by his voluntary retirement, Sir Cyril Fuller has just relinquished command of the America and West Indies Station, and is to be Second Sea Lord at the Admiralty; Vice-Admiral Pound commands the Battle-Cruiser Squadron and is second-in-command of the Atlantic Fleet; and Rear-Admiral Brownrigg has just relinquished command of the aircraft-carrier Courageous.

Admiral Sinclair retired in 1926 after being Head of the Submarine Service and Director of Naval Intelligence. Sir Aubrey Smith was British Naval Representative at the League of Nations in 1923-27. Admiral Heard was Admiral-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard in 1923-24; and Vice-Admiral Loder-Symonds was Director of Navigation at the Admiralty in 1921-23.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

NEW SUBMARINES

A very unusual event in post-War naval construction will take place at the Vickers-Armstrongs' works, Barrow-in-Furness, on Wednesday, June 11, when three submarines will be launched. They are the REGENT, REGULUS, and ROVER, belonging to the 1928 programme, and sister-ships of the RAINBOW at Chatham Dockyard. In the two previous years the submarines ordered from Barrow were put afloat at intervals of about a month between each. After the launching of the three on June 11 there will be no British submarines on the stocks. The six authorized in the Navy Estimates of 1929 have not been proceeded with by the present Government. Three were cancelled in January last, and the construction of the other three was suspended until after the conclusion of the London Naval Conference.

COMMANDER OF THE MARLBOROUGH

The appointment dates from to-day of Commander R. C. Woollerton to the MARLBOROUGH, to succeed Commander H. E. Morse, D.S.O., who has been appointed to the WARSPITE. Commander Woollerton took part in the Heligoland action of August 28, 1914, as lieutenant of the UNDAUNTED. A few days after he suffered a severe fracture of the leg while in the execution of his duty. In August, 1915, after some months at Devonport Barracks, he resumed sea duty as gunnery officer of the cruiser KENT, and a year later of the light cruiser CAROLINE. He was promoted to his present rank in June, 1924, after being first and gunnery officer of the ship he is now to rejoin as executive officer.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BEREHAVEN, May 13.—Seawolf left for Queenstown.
BUNSI, May 11.—Wistaria arrived and left.
CAMPBELTOWN, May 13.—Poscidon left for Lamlash.
DUNBAR, May 11.—Delphinium left for Simonstown.
FALMOUTH, May 13.—Pawes left and returned.
GIBRALTAR, May 12.—Berwick arrived.
GRAND BAHAMAS, May 12.—Wistaria arrived and left.
HARWICH, May 12.—Marazion arrived.
HENJAM, May 13.—Lupin left.
KHASAS, May 12.—Lupin arrived; and Cyclamen left.
LOANDA, May 12.—Daffodil left for Elephant Bay.
PAKHOI, May 11.—Marazion left for Halibobong.
PORTLAND, May 13.—Winchester left for Portsmouth; and Otus arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, May 13.—Otus and Oswald left for Portland; and Wallace left for Rosyth.
QUEENSTOWN, May 13.—Seawolf arrived.
SHANGHAI, May 11.—Castor arrived.
STORNOWAY, May 13.—Rosemary left.
TIENTSIN, May 12.—Sandwich arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUT.-COMMDR.—D. C. G. NERSE, to Wallace, tempy. (May 13); J. F. WHITE, D.S.C., to Argus, tempy. (May 16); and J. L. STOREY, to Ramillies (June 9).
LIEUT.—C. K. WHITMY-SMITH, to Codrington (June 1).

PROMOTIONS

LIEUT. (Rtd.)—F. T. HILLS, to rank of Lieut.-Comdr. (Rtd.) (seny. May 11).
LIEUTS. (E.)—W. L. SPEAR, F. S. BILLINGS, and R. COSS, to rank of Lieut.-Commr. (E.) (seny. May 15).

ROYAL MARINES

CAPT.—H. T. NEWMAN, apptd. to Plans Division, Admiralty.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

LIEUT.-COMMDR.—E. PICKMERE, R.D., to Vance (May 17), and A. W. C. ROBINSON, R.D., to Truant (May 17).
SUB-LIEUT.—R. E. SHERWOOD, to Victory (May 17), to Defiance (June 7), to Vivid (June 21), and to Warspite (July 19).

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

WING COMMANDERS.—D. HARRIES, A.F.C., to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge, whilst attending course at Senior Officers' School, Sheerness (May 5); J. SOWERBY, A.F.C., to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge, whilst attending course at Senior Officers' School, Sheerness (May 5).
FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—D. S. EARP, D.F.C., to No. 22 Squadron, Martlesham Heath (May 6); A. L. PAYTON, D.F.C., to Royal Air Force College, Cranwell (May 9); F. W. MOXHAM, to No. 54 Squadron, Hornchurch (May 7).
FLYING OFFICERS.—E. G. L. RUSSELL, to R.A.F. Depot, Uxbridge (May 2); J. V. YONGE, to No. 1 Flying Training School, Netheravon (May 5); A. MAUGHAN, to The Pucklor Depôt, Sealand (May 13); N. K. SHELDRICK, to Central Flying School, Wittering (May 5).
PILOT OFFICERS.—R. A. OAKLEY, to No. 36 Squadron, Donibristle (May 13); D. J. DOUTHWAITE, to R.A.F. Base, Gosport (May 11); R. C. KEARY, to R.A.F. Base, Gosport (May 11).

MEDICAL BRANCH

FLYING OFFICER.—A. H. BARZILAY, to Station Headquarters, Hawkinge (May 17).

IMPORTED STEEL SHAFTS FOR GOLF CLUBS

The Board of Trade give notice that they have referred to the Standing Committee an application for an Order in Council to require the marking with an indication of origin of imported steel shafts for golf clubs. Representatives of any interests substantially affected by the application who desire to be heard in opposition at the public inquiry which will be held later by the Committee should communicate with the secretary, Mr. E. W. Reardon, at the Board of Trade Offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1, as early as possible and not later than June 14.

EX-SERVICE MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

THE STATE'S LIABILITY

Evidence was given yesterday before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service on behalf of a Committee composed of representatives of regimental associations and the National Association of Employment to Regular Sailors, Soldiers, and Airmen.

It was desired, it was stated, to make representations on behalf of the men of the Regular Forces, so far as their opportunities for obtaining employment in the Civil Service were concerned, after they had been transferred to the Reserve or discharged. The educational standard of members of the Regular Forces was higher now than it had ever been. The annual outflow from the Regular Forces was in the neighbourhood of 30,000 to 40,000 men, whose ages ranged from 21 to 46. Recent developments in the organization of the training for the Navy, Army, and Air Force had increased the number of men who left the Services with skilled qualifications in almost every trade.

The welfare of men after they left the Forces was a liability which the State had incurred, and in part accepted, since their continued employment under the State had been provided for to a limited degree in posts for which specialized skill was not a necessary condition of candidature, but the number of vacancies in some of these posts was steadily decreasing. One of the difficulties in placing men from the Regular Forces in employment was that in many instances they had not by past experience obtained the specialized knowledge required by civil employers. During their service, however, a great number had gained experience which was of considerable value to many Departments, and which should be of distinct advantage to the State. By opening channels of employment in the Civil Service for men leaving the Services the State would create such conditions as would develop, and more particularly would induce the men to develop, their qualifications for such service to a still higher degree.

The Committee submitted that preference for vacancies in the clerical classes in the Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry, and establishments controlled by them, should be given to men who had served in the Forces, and that a proportion of the clerical vacancies in other Government Departments should be allocated to them. These men should be on the same footing for promotion as other men who had not served. It was further submitted that men who had served in the Forces at present temporarily and casually employed in the Civil Service merited first consideration, and, pending this, that the entry of youths into established posts should be suspended.

LORD TOMLIN, Chairman of the Commission, said he understood it was suggested that in future recruitment to the clerical classes in the three Defence Departments should first be open to ex-Regulars. Was it suggested that they should pass the standard examination?

Major H. P. Dyer, secretary to the Committee, replied that they would not recommend examination in competition with youths entering the Service. It would be better to have a system whereby the examination took place while the men were serving, so that they were qualified to take vacancies when they occurred.

Major Dyer suggested that if the Post Office introduced a system of girl messengers, as during the War, there would be no boys wanting to become postmen, and ex-Regulars would be taken on. The three Defence Departments did not do sufficient to solve the problem of finding employment for ex-Regulars. They could take more men themselves and also persuade other Departments to help solve the problem. Out of 25,000 men who during the year asked the association's help in finding work, 17,000 were found employment. The number who were found temporary and permanent situations in the Civil Service was 3,000.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

DOUBTERS OF EMPIRE FREE TRADE

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S PLEA FOR EXPULSION FROM PARTIES

LORD BEAVERBROOK, speaking at a mass meeting at East Ham last night, convened by the local Conservative Association, said:—"I read in the papers that the unemployed now mount to the amazing figure of 1,700,000, and all this time, while these amazing results are accumulating, the politicians and the public men sit down and do nothing. They have no remedy, they have no plan, they have no policy for dealing with this amazing condition of declining industry and mounting unemployment figures. It is intolerable. (Cheers.)

"No sane people in their sane senses will go on under these conditions. They will insist upon great and sweeping changes, even though those changes extend to the public men, not only of the party in office, but to the Liberal Party and to the Conservative Party, too. It is utterly impossible that these conditions can be indefinitely continued. The foreigners will not allow us into their markets, and we cannot keep them out of ours. That is the situation which has resulted in the present supremely unsatisfactory conditions."

Continuing, he said he thought there was a cure. That was why he went stumping up and down the country, from one platform to another—because he believed there was a cure and he believed if the cure were laid before the public the common sense of the voters would carry it into effect. He had seen, too, the details of the Canadian Budget which had just recently reached this country. That Budget was a most startling approval of the principle for which they were struggling. The trouble lay here at home, and not the people here. The hearts of the people were sound, but the public men, the doubting public men, had declared one after another that the Dominions would not have Empire free trade. He told them those men ought to be driven from public life. They ought not to be allowed to take any part in the counsels of the nation while they declared the Dominions would not have it.

"The unemployment figures," he continued, "mount up and up and the only remedy before the people is dismissed with a sneer or with a curse. Let us band ourselves together to see that the men who do not believe, the men without faith, are banished from their public places, both in the party in power and the other parties too. We want Empire free trade now. We hope and believe that a man in public life will come swiftly forward and will begin to lead and show us the way. For our part it is past debating. For Empire free trade we will neglect no means."

REDUCED BRITISH FLEET

NAVY LEAGUE'S APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

The results of the London Naval Conference were strongly criticized yesterday at the annual meeting of the Navy League, at the Central Hall, Westminster, over which Lord Linlithgow presided for the last time as president of the League. LORD LINLITHGOW said that it was highly unfortunate that there was no agreement among the Great Powers to reduce the size of capital ships. That was a direction in which financial economies far greater than those achieved by the Treaty might have been secured without jeopardizing the efficiency of the navies under discussion. Taking into consideration the ages of our existing cruisers along with the restrictions upon new construction by Great Britain, we should have, not 50 cruisers, the minimum laid down even by this Government, but only 38. In destroyers and flotilla-leaders the position was serious, and a very full and sustained building programme must be undertaken at once if the services of ships becoming over age were to be replaced. He trusted that the Government would shortly produce a programme of construction in order to restore some degree of confidence in the naval security of the Empire.

ADMIRAL SIR SYDNEY FREMANTLE said he called it a thoroughly bad treaty, but good in spots. Its badness lay in the small numbers of cruisers and destroyers allowed to us. A third bad point was that we had renounced the right to take such measures as we ourselves believed necessary for our self-defence. On the good side might be cited an economy of £60,000,000 over battleships, but it was unlikely that that money would ever have been spent. The submarine agreement was of great value. The Treaty also stabilized the strength of the Navy for the next five or six years in the matter of administration of *personnel* and material. There could be no valid excuse for not building up to the standard allowed, a matter in which both political parties had failed.

Resolutions were passed calling for an adequate Navy for protection; suggesting that a building programme of cruisers and destroyers should be immediately begun; and hoping that no economy will be made in training of *personnel* or provision of material that would militate against the highest efficiency of the reduced Fleet.

SOUTHSEA and the ISLE of WIGHT
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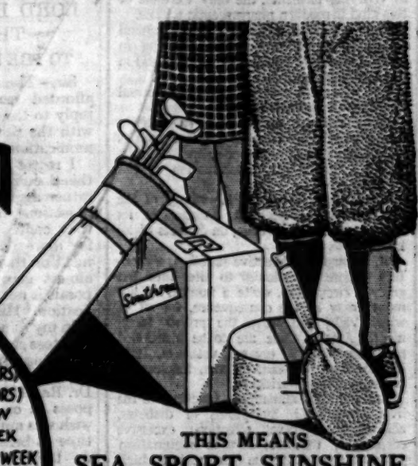

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Letters to the Editor

ASTRONOMY AT OXFORD

FUTURE OF RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY

LORD BIRKENHEAD AND THE TRUSTEES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The courtesy of the Trustees has afforded me access to their considered reply to the Hebdomadal Council dealing with the subject matter of my last communication to you.

I regret to say that a careful study of this document has not removed, but has rather aggravated, the anxieties and the objections which I feel to the course which they contemplate. It is evident that a far more detailed and considered statement on their part will be necessary if the almost general opposition to their proposals is not placated by some fuller justification. May I, as an illustration of what is in my mind, venture to suggest that the Trustees should give information upon the following points:—

(1) Do they agree that the residue of Dr. Radcliffe's estate was devoted to purposes in or near Oxford; and that this wish was authoritatively recognized at the time as being consonant with his wishes; do they in the circumstances think it would be in accordance with the testator's intentions to divert to a remote region a sum far greater than that spent on his library, or the infirmary, or on both put together?

(2) Do they admit that the Observatory was built at the request of and for the use of the Savilian Professor of Astronomy upon land held on lease by the Duke of Marlborough, which lease was assigned to them by the Duke for the benefit of the University, and that their foundation-stone contains a bronze tablet conveying the thanks of the University to the Trustees of the Observatory for their generosity?

(3) Do they admit that they obtained permission to use their funds for this purpose by declaring to the Court that they had been asked by the Savilian Professor and by various heads of Houses in the University to build such an Observatory?

(4) Do they admit that during the years 1773-1839 the Observatory was under the charge of the Savilian Professor of Astronomy and that it was used entirely for University purposes; do they hold any documents from the University releasing them from any possible claim, legal or moral, in respect of the prescriptive rights acquired during this period?

(5) Do they admit that there has been a close connection with the University from 1839 to the present date, as is evidenced by the fact that the Radcliffe Observer is mentioned in the Calendar among other University officials, and by the fact that members of the University have a right, if I am correctly informed, to avail themselves on stated evenings of the Radcliffe instruments for observation?

(6) Did Sir William Anson, one of the Trustees, state in Congregation on March 7, 1907, that it was unnecessary to build a house for the Savilian Professor of Astronomy near the University Observatory since it would be preferable to merge the two Observatories on the site of the Radcliffe Observatory?

(7) In view of these facts do the Trustees seriously deny that the University has a strong moral, if not legal, claim to be consulted as to the disposal of the surplus funds acquired by the sale of the site on which the Observatory now stands, or do they claim to dispose of them at their absolute pleasure, without reference to the interests, or wishes, of the University?

(8) Do the Trustees claim that they are within their rights in expending a large fund entrusted to them for charitable purposes outside the United Kingdom, or do they recognize that only the interest of the fund can be removed outside the jurisdiction of the Courts? If so, do they think that this interest can properly be spent in subsidizing the staff of an Observatory owned, and therefore controlled, by some independent authority outside the jurisdiction?

(9) Did the Trustees apply to the Charity Commissioners for permission to remove the principal of the fund outside the jurisdiction? Were they refused such permission; and are they now, in consequence, contemplating an appeal to the Law Courts?

(10) Do the Trustees deny that there are many subjects of astronomy which can usefully be studied in the climate of Oxford; if they do, will they explain how it is that astronomical work of great importance and interest is being carried out at Greenwich and Cambridge; and why the Royal Observatory at Edinburgh (not a specially clement climate) is just setting up a large new telescope?

(11) Do the Trustees remember that when they handed over the Radcliffe Library to the University they were unable to endow it adequately for lack of funds, and do they not think that they might employ part of the funds supplied in reply to the appeal to make good the almost certainly growing deficit of £750 which must otherwise be met from University resources?

(12) How much is it contemplated that the University will require for the purposes of astronomical studies in the course of the next 50 years? Have the Trustees prepared any estimate of such charges? Do they propose to assist in defraying them? Or do they, on the contrary, imagine that an appeal to the public, or to the Mr. Snowden of the day, is likely to be persuasive, when the answer is both obvious and conclusive: "You were equipped with funds liberal even in their origin, and increased by chance and prudent management beyond your wildest dreams. These funds were left in your hands as Trustees 'for the benefit of Oxford,' you have thought proper to lavish them upon astronomical researches at the other end of the globe. You have claim neither to private generosity nor to assistance from the Exchequer."

The argument appears so overwhelming that I cannot help suspecting that something has been overlooked in the case as presented to me. But if one-half of that case be true it is time that those in Oxford, who deeply resent the loss of this most valuable inheritance, and the breach of the spirit which inspired it, should come together in organized effort to stop this amazing proposal before it is too late.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
BIRKENHEAD,
Steward of the University.

May 14.

OLD CUSTOMS

Though dining cars had run for over 30 years on some G.N.R. trains, the Flying Scotchman had none, and the stop of 20 minutes to dine at York was not abolished till 1900, when a corridor luncheon car train was provided. The corresponding L.N.W.R. express certainly stopped at Preston for 20 minutes as late as 1896, as "Bradshaw" has a note that 20 minutes is allowed for luncheon, no longer called dinner, as in the old time-tables. But by 1898 the stop had been abolished and a corridor train with luncheon cars was running.—The REV. REGINALD H. FELLOWS, Northwood, Middlesex.

CLEARING THE SLUMS

THREE CLASSES OF PROPERTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The report of the proceedings on Clause 1 of the Housing (No. 2) Bill in Standing Committee A of the House of Commons leaves room for grave doubt whether the Minister of Health has fully appreciated all the obstacles and difficulties with which local authorities are faced in slum clearance administration. If they are to achieve "the final conquest of the slums" it is essential that (1) the language in which the conditions are conveyed to the local authorities should be capable of being clearly construed and should be free from legal and other ambiguities, and (2) the Act should enable local authorities to pay a just basis of compensation to the different classes of persons residing, working, or having a legitimate interest in the area to be cleared.

(1) It is difficult to understand why the Minister should have resisted the advice which Mr. Neville Chamberlain, with his unrivalled experience, offered in order that the clause might be clearly construed by, and not be a stumbling-block to, local authorities. As Clause 1 emerges from the Standing Committee, unless it is amended on the Report stage of the House, there will be confusion in the minds of local authorities as to the meaning of the word "area" and in many other respects. Whether an "area" is a zone, belt, or archipelago is not made clear. The Attorney-General gave his own definition of what is meant by land surrounded by a clearance area:—

> You can have land surrounded by a clearance area, meaning that you are using the word "area" in the sense of the belt going round the area or of a picture frame. The picture is surrounded by the frame, but it is not part of the frame, and from Clause 2 it is obvious that the word "area" is used in the sense of a belt which surrounds something which cannot be part of an area at all. The word "area," so far as I have been able to ascertain, has no precise legal meaning. . . . Any ambiguity that may arise at this stage cannot arise in practice.

Amendments moved to set free this ambiguity were defeated, but I would ask what objection there can be to filling in the whole area bounded by a continuous line by coloured hatches representing three categories of property—namely:—

(i.) Red; dwelling houses which by reason of disrepair or sanitary defect are unfit for habitation.

(ii.) Green; dwelling houses or buildings which by reason of their bad arrangement or the narrowness or bad arrangement of streets are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

(iii.) Blue; property which is not unsatisfactory and is not badly arranged, but is required to be purchased to make an efficient building scheme or for an open space.

(2) In London and other great cities slum clearance and re-housing is difficult and protracted, but it is rendered much more so by the sense of injustice in the terms of compensation which are laid down in the Statute. This sense of injustice is to be found in the owners of dwellings and buildings which, though not suffering from sanitary defects, are nevertheless condemned to be taken at site value only. It is also exceedingly repugnant to fairminded councillors and officials, including medical officers, that they can make no distinction in the character of any building which falls within the broad and indiscriminating interpretation of the Statute. It is very natural that the owners of such property will fight for justice to the last ditch. Every inch of the way is contested by their legal advisers, and it follows that transactions which might be settled in a few weeks extend to many months before a property is finally secured.

"Nothing can be honourable where justice is absent." There are not wanting men and women fired with zeal and determination to wage war on the slums, and if Parliament will enable a just discrimination to be made between houses which are grossly insanitary and others which, by reason of bad arrangement, are more sinned against than sinning, it will have removed one of the chief obstacles to progress by local authorities in slum clearance.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
B. S. TOWNROE.

53, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3,
May 12.

MRS. ALFRED WILLIAMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since the announcement of the death of Mr. Alfred Williams, the Hammerman Poet, and the appearance in your journal of the letter from Mr. J. H. Morgan, K.C., I have been in touch with a number of friends of the poet and of his widow, and, with the knowledge of the straitened circumstances in which Mrs. Williams has been left and the very grave state of her health, I feel constrained to ask you to permit me to make an appeal to the sympathy and generosity of your readers in the hope that I may be able to raise a small fund for the purpose of providing such comfort and security as will alleviate, so far as possible, the distressing circumstances of her present position.

We know that Mrs. Williams has sacrificed herself continuously to enable her late husband to surmount obstacles which, to all but a man of his genius and fortitude, would have been insuperable, and to accomplish works whose merits will, I feel sure, become more and more widely recognized and appreciated as the years go by.

I will not encroach upon your space to enlarge upon Alfred Williams's remarkable gifts and his strength of character by which alone he was able to overcome his environment, except so far as to say that when the call of his country came to him during the Great War he did not hesitate to subject his literary interests to the call of his country. His life, like that of his wife, has been spent in a struggle to obtain the barest necessaries to enable him to devote himself to literary pursuits, and I feel sure that there must be many persons who love literature, who would have given him assistance if they had but known his straitened circumstances, who grieve at his untimely death, and who will be only too willing to alleviate the sufferings of his widow.

I have been fortunate in obtaining a promise of assistance from Major-General T. C. Pleydell Calley, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., and Mr. J. H. Morgan, K.C., in administering any funds which may be raised as a result of this appeal, and I will gratefully acknowledge all donations which may be sent to me at the Town Hall, Swindon.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. H. HUNT, Mayor.

Town Hall, Swindon, May 13.

THE BUDGET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One aspect of the Budget appears to have been overlooked both in Parliament and in the financial Press. Mr. Snowden proposes to increase the rates of surtax for the past year to April 5, 1930 (tax payable January 1, 1931). The surtax rates for that year were passed by Parliament by the Finance Act, 1929, and to alter them in 1930 is to introduce retrospective taxation. If this is allowed to pass then there is nothing to prevent a Chancellor of the Exchequer from increasing the rate of income-tax (or any other tax) for several years past or introducing new taxes for past years and demanding immediate payment. In spite of the utterances of Mr. Lloyd George and other friends of Mr. Snowden, such procedure is neither honest nor sound, and it is to be hoped that the Act will not be named a "Finance" Act. What would be thought of a manufacturer who, having sold his output for the year to April 5, 1930, at an agreed price to be paid on January 1, 1931, demanded from his customer after the end of the year a higher price, on the grounds that he or his partners had been extravagant during the year?

Yours, &c.,
H. C. K. STILEMAN.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

NAUTICAL MEMORIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It appears to me that Mr. T. W. MacAlpine's letter in your issue of May 12 contains suggestions of much value and interest. May I give a lead by asking, Can any of your readers, either from personal knowledge or by inquiry, give any information about the sailing barque Berean, afloat in the Australian trade in the early eighties?

I was a passenger in the beginning of 1883 in the full-rigged sailing ship Waimate (N.Z. Shipping Company), homeward-bound from Port Lyttelton, N.Z., to London. Our voyage lasted 90 days, a fairly fast passage. During the run from New Zealand to Cape Horn (helped by the "steady westerlies") the only other vessel sighted was the Berean, and she passed quite close to us, and left the Waimate apparently "standing still." Before the Berean overhauled us, our skipper (since deceased) told me the Berean was the fastest vessel on that route. When the Waimate hauled into Tilbury Dock, about the end of March, 1883, there was the Berean nearly discharged. Surely that barque must have established something of a reputation for speed in maritime circles at that period.

Yours faithfully,
A. F. BLOOD.

Dublin, May 13.

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE

PROPOSALS IN THE DRAINAGE BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Land Drainage Bill now before the House of Lords, on which there has already been some correspondence in your columns, is a measure of far-reaching importance not only in its objects, but in the method by which those objects are sought to be attained.

Land drainage is certainly not a subject of political controversy. The Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Bledisloe has established that drainage improvement is highly desirable. It means money and a great deal of it, involving charges upon local rates as well as Exchequer grants; but I do not seek now to go into those questions. With your permission I desire to draw attention to some of the peculiar powers proposed by the Bill to be conferred upon the Executive of the day in the person of the Minister of Agriculture and his Department.

A Catchment Board is to be set up for each Catchment Area. Forty-six areas are specified in the First Schedule, but this number may be increased or reduced; or areas may be combined or grouped by an "Order" made by the Minister. Every Catchment Board must submit to the Minister—(*a*) a scheme transferring to the Board the powers and duties and property of any drainage authority in connexion with the main river of the area; and (*b*) a second scheme for the abolition of all Commissioners of Sewers within the area and the constitution of internal Drainage Boards. The executive and financial powers of Catchment Boards and Drainage Boards will be considerable; they may, indeed, be immense. The Minister of Agriculture is to set up these Boards and to carry out other matters of great importance by Order or by confirming a scheme. The Second Schedule sets out the procedure for the making of "Orders" and the confirming of schemes by the Minister.

The Minister, after giving the usual public notices before the Order is made and sending copies to certain local authorities affected, is to consider objections, and may hold such inquiries, if any, *as he thinks fit*, and may then make the Order, with or without modifications. There is no security whatever, be it observed, that any objection, however well founded, will be effective. If the ears and heart of the Department are sufficiently touched—yes; but unless he succeeds in that respect the objector, whether an individual or a local authority, must grin and bear it as best he can. The Order made, the Minister is immediately to cause notice thereof to be published in the manner he thinks best adapted for informing persons affected by the Order.

But the best is yet to be.

The publication of notice that an Order has been made shall be conclusive evidence that all the requirements of this Act in respect of proceedings required to be taken previously to the publication of the said notice have been complied with, and that the Order is within the powers of this Act.

So reads paragraph 5 of the Schedule. It looks like a burlesque clause with a reminiscent Gilbertian flavour of Poohbah. In colloquial paraphrase it may be accurately rendered with the Minister addressing an aggrieved citizen or local authority:—

I have made an Order under the Act, and I have told you I have made it. It does not matter whether any or all of the proper procedure has been observed: it does not matter whether I really had any power under the Act to make such an Order—an Order is an Order when I say so—now get to work and obey it. Appeal to the Courts of Justice? Certainly not. Do you not see that my notice is *conclusive evidence* that everything is as it should be?

And it would seem that the Minister will be right in law, however wrong he may be on the merits.

This astonishing paragraph has naturally attracted attention in Parliament, and amendments will be proposed to the Bill to afford some protection against the proposed decrees of the Executive. It is to be hoped that some such amendment will become effective.

I have taken one instance, which, indeed, is the worst; but the Bill is unexampled in my long experience of Bills before Parliament for giving unrestricted power to the Executive. In Clause 2 alone "the Minister" occurs 11 times. In clause after clause matters are to be referred to "the Minister," whose decision is to be final, thus ousting access to the Courts of Justice.

The Housing Acts confer extensive powers upon the Minister of Health to confirm schemes; and the exercise of those powers has recently been raised in the Courts—see Rex v. Minister of Health, *Ex parte* Davis, 1929 (the Derby case), and Rex v. Minister of Health, *Ex parte* Yaffe, 1930 (the Liverpool case). In those cases the objectors have been successful; but the provisions, although very wide, were not the same; and it would be interesting to know whether the setback to the Executive in those cases has led to the appearance of the words now under discussion in the present Bill.

The people of this country have not been wont to be patient of tyranny, but for a long time the power of the Executive has been creeping forward step by step. Governments tend more and more to be impatient of delay, or hindrance, or of admitting control by Parliament or the Courts of Law. And this Bill dealing with the prosaic, uncontentious topic of drainage, if it should become law without considerable modification of its present form, will be not merely a step but a long stride towards unrestrained Executive jurisdiction.

In 1780 John Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, persuaded the House of Commons to pass his famous resolution about the influence of the Crown. At the present moment a Parliamentary Committee is sitting to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown; yet an important Bill containing such provisions as I have outlined is brought before Parliament. In 1930 the motion of 1780 should be amended by leaving out "Crown" and inserting "Executive." The motion would then run—"That the influence of the Executive has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." If this were passed by Parliament and rigorously enforced it would be a new Magna Charta and a protection which has become at least as necessary for the liberty of the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN SEYMOUR-LLOYD.

THE SIMON REPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me the hospitality of your columns as a means of drawing attention to the desirability of having the Simon Report published at a very low price? There has been a tendency lately for the more important reports dealing with Imperial questions—the Donoughmore and Hilton Young Reports, for instance—to be sold at prices which are doubtless no higher than is required to meet the full cost of publication out of sales, but which are much too high to secure for the reports concerned the wide circulation which the public interest demands. If the precedent set by the publication of the Samuel Report at 1s. a copy could be followed on this occasion, the settlement of the Indian question upon a satisfactory basis might be made just a little less difficult. For public opinion in this country would at least be more fully informed than it will otherwise be when the time comes for Parliament to take a decision.

Yours truly,
C. W. JENKS.

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Points from Letters

RENT RESTRICTION

Before a house reaches the state of decay in which it can be condemned by the sanitary officer there is a period in its life during which the district surveyor will make an order to take down portions of it, as being dangerous structures. At this stage the landlord would often gladly rebuild the whole house and neighbouring ones also, but he cannot gain possession. He is therefore forced to expend large sums of money in rebuilding, perhaps the whole front, while the tenants remain in occupation. The fund from which he might have built new houses is thus frittered away and, when the work has been done, the tenant is not one whit the better off. Could not a clause be inserted in the Bill now before Parliament whereby the Rent Restriction Act might be waived in approved schemes for rebuilding?—CAPTAIN JERVISE SCOTT, Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants.

DEATHS FROM WAR WOUNDS

I am very glad to see a further letter in *The Times* calling attention to the sad plight of widows and children of officers who die of war wounds received before their marriage. It is not only a shame that their dependents should be allowed to suffer, but it is a serious worry and cause of great distress to the disabled themselves to think that their dependents will be left without resources, should they die of their war disability. The U.S.A., Belgium, Germany (and probably other countries) do provide for the families of those who die of war wounds. Why should this country remain callous and neglectful? The cost of some provision would be very small indeed.—Mr. W. J. PAGE, Marye's Cottage, Devizes.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

In your issue of May 8 you report Mrs. Stanley Baldwin as saying at the annual meeting of the Clapham Maternity Hospital that its maternal mortality of one in 1,275 is the lowest in the country. This is not the case, good though the result is. The General Lying-In Hospital, York-road, Lambeth, in the full year 1929, attended 2,215 deliveries in its In- and Out-patient departments with no deaths at all. Similar figures have recently been published from Guy's Hospital. But figures for any single year can easily mislead. In 15 years the General Lying-In Hospital has attended 42,763 cases with 62 maternal deaths, a death-rate of 1.04 per 1,000, almost exactly one-quarter of the mean maternal mortality of the country. It should be emphasized that these consistently good results, which include many abnormal cases, are produced by the practice of midwives supervised by medical men. It is of some slight importance to note also that, while anæsthetics are given in all cases of difficult labour, it is the practice as regards cases of normal labour in this, as in all the large maternity hospitals, to administer anæsthetics only when they are required.—DR. DONALD W. ROY.

PRICE OF BREAD

May I draw attention to a fallacy in Mr Webster's deductions concerning the price of bread? Because 59 per cent. of the present price of the quartern loaf is due to the cost of the flour, it does not follow that 59 per cent. of the cost of the pre-War loaf was also due to the flour. It would only be so if the price of flour and the cost of milling, &c., had risen in the same proportion, and this should not be taken as an axiom on which to base an argument. If 59 per cent. of the pre-War price was due to the flour, namely 3d. a loaf, then the pre-War price of flour must have been 90×3d.=22s. 6d. per sack of 280lb. Only if that is correct is Mr. Webster's argument true.—Mr. W. A. NEWSAM, 23, Oaklands-avenue, Harborne, Birmingham.

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES

Major-General J. E. B. Seely, in his delightful book "Adventure," accuses a very common error when (p. 127) he says, "as a Hampshire man and His Majesty's Lieutenant for that county"—*i.e.*, not Lord Lieutenant, unless "Lord" is correct *aliunde*. Even great authorities make this mistake, *tantaene fallaciae?* Thus N.E.D. has "Lieutenant of a County (now always Lord Lieutenant)." Anson always assumes that this official is a peer, but in the Warrant for the Great Seal on appointment, which he prints (I., 264), "Lieutenant" is the only title, and (II., 169) he mentions that "the lieutenant of the county" was first appointed by 3-4 Ed. VI. c. 5 in 1549-50, by letters patent, says that Act. The principal statute is now the Militia Act, 1882, of which s. 29 is, "Her Majesty shall from time to time appoint lieutenants for the several counties. . . ."—Mr. HERMAN COHEN.

A SURREY HAILSTORM

The letter in your issue of May 13 reminds me of an exactly similar experience at Crawley on July 22, 1924. About 2 p.m. the storm began with scarcely any warning and lasted for nearly two hours, when the hailstones of pure ice lay in places over 2in. in depth and the road to East Grinstead became impassable owing to the flood. It was certainly the most alarming storm within my experience, but, strange to say, it did not extend more than one mile from Crawley in any direction.—Mr. W. GAMBLE, Lyndhurst Hotel, Folkestone.

WOMEN IN HOLY ORDERS

In the correspondence on the question of the admission of women to holy orders in the Anglican Church no mention has been made of the fact that a woman may, at the present time, administer the Sacrament of Baptism in the case of an infant thought to be in danger of death. Such a baptism is apparently held to be valid in the Roman Church also, since the *Bulletin Religieux* of the Diocese of Rouen in its issue of November 30 last quoted with approval the account which had appeared in the *Journal des Débats* at the time of the death of Clemenceau of the baptism of *Le Tigre* in such circumstances. According to this account Clemenceau was reared by his nurse at Mouilleron-en-Pareds, and in later life frequently revisited his old nurse, for whom he retained a great affection. She never failed to remind him that it was she who had baptized him. A few months after his birth he had fallen dangerously ill "et la brave femme lui avait donné elle même le sacrement comme toute femme l'eût fait."—Mrs. COOMBE TENNANT, Cadoxton Lodge, Vale of Neath, South Wales.

WOMEN DRIVERS

Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Noble's letter contains the suggestion that there is more incompetence among lady drivers than among gentlemen drivers. I believe the A.A. published statistics of road accidents last summer, which showed that the opposite was very much the case. It is unwise to generalize from a particular incident when by so doing a wide-sweeping suggestion detrimental to one sex results. My wife has driven for five years without an accident, and there are thousands of ladies of whom the same thing can be said.—The REV. J. M. WILMOT BROOKE.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

It appears that part of the new Road Traffic Bill prohibits motor conveyances traversing common land. Many houses are situated quite a distance from the highway, and the only means of access is across the common land. One is anxious to know how pantechnicons and tradesmen's motor vehicles generally are going to attend to their patrons living in these houses should the measure become law.—Mr. WILLIAM HENRY PITT, Inglewood, Lane End, Bucks.

PROBATE IN SCOTLAND

I am afraid that the letter from Mr. Clarkson in your issue of April 30 in which he states that, as executor of a person domiciled in England, he has to pay £6 6s. to "register the probate with a company registered in Scotland, whereas if the company were registered in England the cost would be 2s. 6d," is a little misleading. The cost of registering probate with a Scottish company is, as in England, 2s. 6d., so it would be interesting to know (i.) what was the value of the estate in Scotland, (ii.) the amount of the duty per cent. charged for resealing the probate there, and (iii.) the solicitors' charges in the matter. Then one could judge if small investments in Scottish companies were worth while.—Mr. C. F. LINCOLN FIELD, 155, Nightingale-lane, S.W.12.

LONDON TAXI-DRIVERS

I am visiting London after an almost unbroken spell of 50½ years in Australia, having arrived on May 2. I am an Englishman and am pleased with and proud of my countrymen so far as I have met them, except that I am utterly disgusted with and ashamed of the taxi-drivers in London, three of whom in less than a week have attempted to take me down by telling me what my fare is and keeping the meter facing towards them. In every case I have been asked to pay more than double the fare shown by the meter. It would be very much appreciated, I am sure, if you exposed this practice and warned visitors to London to insist upon seeing the taxi-meter before paying the fare.—Mr. JOHN HOOTON, Kensington Gardens Hotel, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.

RIGHT OR LEFT?

It does not seem to have occurred to anyone in this controversy that the important point is not whether right or left is better, but that the rule for the sidewalks (forgive the Americanism) should follow that of the wheeled traffic, so that pedestrians may not be overtaken from behind.—Mr. FRANCIS W. CAULFEILD, 26, Cliveden-place, S.W.1.

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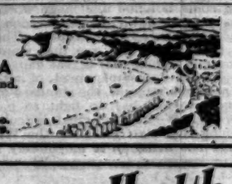

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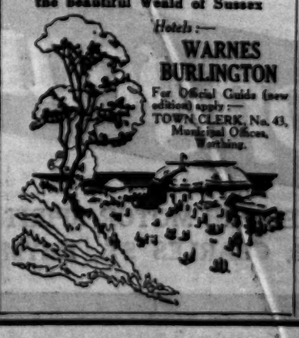

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WORK FOR BRITISH SAILORS

PRINCE'S HOPE OF AMALGAMATION

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

The Prince of Wales, the vice-patron of The Missions to Seamen, presided at the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the society at the Church House, Westminster, yesterday afternoon.

The secretary, Mr. Stuart C. Knox, read a telegram from the King, in reply to a loyal message of greeting, as follows :—

I sincerely thank the committee and staff of The Missions to Seamen, who are to-day holding the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the society, for their loyal greetings, and I deeply appreciate the kind terms of their message. I am glad to think that my son, the Prince of Wales, is presiding on this occasion. As patron, I know of the excellent work carried on by the society in ports throughout the world, and I trust that, with increased support, they may be able to accomplish still more for the welfare of British seamen.—GEORGE R.I.

The Prince said :—" I am very glad indeed to have been able to come and preside at the seventy-fourth annual meeting of this great society, because I realize the wonderful work that it has done for many years, is doing, and, we hope, will continue to do. The society has for nearly three-quarters of a century been struggling for the welfare of the British sailor all over the world. From my own experience, having visited several of the homes and institutes in all parts of the globe, I have some idea of the enormous amount of good work that is done by the society. I am going to digress for a moment to make one remark, and I call it a digression because we have come to-day to hear about one society only—The Missions to Seamen. I wish I was to-day taking the chair at an annual meeting of a society which embraced this and all other societies who have similar aims and aspirations, because I cannot help thinking that if all such societies could really join together in their splendid work it would lead to even greater efficiency and no overlapping. Incidentally it would undoubtedly be far more economical and satisfactory to the generous public. However, I only throw out this suggestion in the hope that some day such an amalgamation may be found possible.

A WORLD-WIDE WORK

"You will see by the programme which is in your hands that you are going to hear the Bishop of Johannesburg, who was formerly a chaplain of this society, Mr. Coryton, the general superintendent, and Sir Burton Chadwick, who lives, eats, and drinks thinking of sailors, and probably dreams of them when he goes to sleep. (Laughter.) I am not going to try and tell you of the working of this great society. Suffice it to say that, having travelled fairly extensively during the past 10 or 11 years all over the world, I have possibly seen more than most people of the need for this kind of society.

"I say unhesitatingly that you should do, and get others to do, everything possible to help in the great work of steering our seafaring population through the hurricanes, typhoons, and cyclones of life—not in the deep waters of the oceans, because they are past masters of that, uncomfortable and weary as their profession may be—and through the intricate and uncharted channels of the crowded thoroughfares and slums of the ports and harbours that they visit, in order that we, as members of an insular country and a far-flung Empire, may live and exist. I feel that, if you will all help in the way I have suggested you should do, this society will be able to continue and expand in its useful work for the seamen of the Empire, without whom we cannot possibly exist."

DEBT TO MERCHANT SERVICE

The BISHOP OF JOHANNESBURG (a vice-president of the society) said that the people of England needed to be reminded of the colossal debt they owed to the men in the Merchant Service during the War. He remembered being in a light cruiser, zig-zagging about at 24 knots with men looking out for torpedoes and mines. Sometimes they passed an old tramp steamer, doing its nine knots, with only one man on watch, and he realized that the strain of the safety of the ship rested upon the shoulders of that man. Yet never once did he hear a ship failing to put to sea for lack of men. The debt was there in these days too, and always would be.

SIR BURTON CHADWICK, referring to the work of the Master Mariners' Company, said that were it not for the enthusiastic interest and the kindly thoughtfulness of the King and the Prince of Wales (the Master) they would not even have begun to-day what had already been accomplished.

CAPTAIN A. HALSEY gave to the Prince a presentation book detailing the world-wide activities of the Mission.

The TREASURER appealed for support for the Mission. He stated that an additional income of £3,000 was required this year to maintain the present work and to make necessary extensions.

Among those present were :—

Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper, Admiral Sir Stanley Colville, Sir Cecil Hertslet, Sir Arthur Sutherland, the Rev. Lord Thurlow, the Archbishop of New Zealand, the Bishop of Singapore, the Bishop of Willesden, the Chaplain of the Fleet, the Rev. A. E. Harper Smith, Commander Gordon Steele, Captain Caulfield, Captain Spence, Mr. Philip Sarell, and the Rev. J. R. Weller.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

EXHIBITS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE

The first of the two conversaziones given annually by the Royal Society was held at Burlington House yesterday evening, when the guests were received by the President, Sir Ernest Rutherford.

The exhibits were scarcely as numerous as usual, and a large proportion of them came from various research institutions. The National Physical Laboratory, for instance, showed an apparatus for making friction and wear tests on pivots and jewels and a hygrometer for use in ships carrying refrigerated cargoes, while among examples of work it has carried out for the Radio Research Board it arranged a demonstration of the reception and recording of signals from the Orfordness rotating wireless beacon. The Building Research Station had on view a meter for investigating the flow of heat at a window into or out of a room, and the Research Department, Woolwich, exhibited a proposed method for the visual examination, by means of X-rays, of flaws in long cylinders, such as gun tubes or gas cylinders. The astronomical exhibits included two photographs from the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, of the new trans-Neptunian planet, which appeared as a minute black dot, and a recording microphotometer was sent jointly by the Solar Physics Observatory, Cambridge, and the Cambridge Instrument Company.

Dr. L. J. Spencer, of the Department of Mineralogy of the Natural History Museum, showed experiments illustrating the luminescence of zinc-blende when scratched or struck—a property possessed by specimens from only a few localities—and Mr. G. C. Robson, of the Zoological Department of the same museum, had a model of a remarkable ten-armed cephalopod, the only known specimens of which were obtained in 3,000 metres off the Cape Verde Islands and in the Pacific. The control of fungal wastage in citrus and other fruits, by maintaining a certain concentration of acetaldehyde vapour in the storage atmosphere, was illustrated by the Low Temperature Station, Cambridge, and the Forest Products Research Laboratory, by means of an instrument which measures the proportion of fibrous tissue in a sample of wood, showed how anatomical methods are applied to investigating the technical properties of timber.

General attention was attracted by a series of about 80 illuminated transparent photographs, taken by Dr. Pole Evans and hand-coloured by Mrs. Pole Evans, representing different types of the natural scenery of South Africa. Professor E. N. da C. Andrade demonstrated the mechanism of ridge formation in sounding tubes, Mr. L. S. B. Leakey showed the Leakey-Harper drawing machine originally designed to facilitate the accurate detailed drawing of human skulls, Mr. R. S. Whipple sent a silver geographical globe engraved at Venice in the second half of the sixteenth century, and Sir Robert Hadfield, among other exhibits, had in operation an electric furnace with heating elements composed of a new heat-resisting alloy which enables temperatures as high as 1,200deg. C. to be maintained continuously.

Professor D. M. S. WATSON was responsible for the usual illustrated lecture, his subject being the flight of pterodactyls. These extinct reptiles, he said, were apparently as perfectly adapted for flight as the living birds, and their type of flight might give suggestions for improvements in aeroplane design.

ARTIST SENTENCED FOR BLACKMAIL

WIFE ACQUITTED

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, the trial was concluded of HANS KUIK, 33, artist, and ANNA KUIK, 21, his wife, on bail, on the indictment charging them with demanding money from a Dutch gentleman who was called "Mr. Z" with menaces, with intent to steal it and with threatening to publish certain matters with intent to extort money. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

Hans Kuik was found *Guilty* and MR. JUSTICE SWIFT sentenced him to five years' penal servitude. The jury found Anna Kuik *Not Guilty*, and she was discharged.

Mr. Francis Peregrine prosecuted ; Mr. Elliot Gorst defended Mrs. Kuik. The first two days' proceedings in the case are reported in *The Times* of May 13 and 14.

When the hearing of the case was resumed yesterday the male defendant assumed his own defence, instead of being defended by Mr. Gorst, and cross-examined his wife on the evidence she gave on Tuesday in her own defence. He asked her whether she still said that he told her he wanted to make any money out of this business. Mrs. Kuik replied, "Yes."

In reference to her marriage Mrs. Kuik, who burst into tears, said, "I did not find out until after I was married that he had told me a great many lies. He told me that he had plenty of money."

Kuik asked that "Mr. Z" might be recalled.

In reply to MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, "Mr. Z" said that when Mrs. Kuik came to get money he thought she was a messenger for her husband.

Kuik went into the witness-box again and said he had tried to show that the evidence given by his wife on Tuesday was untrue. He added : "It was not the intention of my wife ever to get money from 'Mr. Z.'"

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT.—It is rather suggested that anything she did was under your influence.

Kuik.—That is not so. She wanted to have the letters translated.

The jury found Mrs. Kuik *Not Guilty* and she was discharged.

MR. JUSTICE SWIFT asked her mother, who was in court, to take her away.

In passing sentence on Hans Kuik, MR. JUSTICE SWIFT said the jury had found him *Guilty* on the clearest possible evidence of the terrible crime, blackmail—one of the worst crimes known to our law. Under the section of the Act of Parliament under which he had been indicted the maximum penalty was five years' penal servitude. He could imagine no worse case coming under that section, and that was the sentence of the Court upon him.

WORK ON SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL

BRIGHT ORNAMENTATION

The restoration of the finest parts of Southwark Cathedral is now nearly complete and will be ready for the festival to mark the twenty-fifth birthday of the diocese, which will open on Sunday. All the work has been carried out in the east end of the Cathedral. The aim in the choir has been to give colour to the church.

The altar screen and the tomb of Bishop Andrewes beside it have been made bright with gold and blue. In the lady chapel behind it original beauty of form and line have been rediscovered by cleaning and clearing. The vaulted roof and graceful pillars from which it springs were almost obscured a year ago by dirt. The pillars had been shortened when the floor level was raised in the seventeenth century on account of Thames floods. The bases of the pillars have now been revealed again, the delicate roof mouldings have been laid bare, and the whole has been whitened.

In the choir the colouring is lavish. A large gold panel was placed behind the altar last October. Sunk into the panel are figures of the four Latin and four Greek fathers, with the devices of the four Gospels near the centre. The fine of statues on either side of it have been gilded.

THE SALE ROOM

A REMBRANDT SOLD FOR £18.500

Old pictures by artists of various schools and from many sources, about 117 lots, produced £53,322 at Sotheby's yesterday, the highest total so far realized by this firm for a single day's picture sale. In a few instances it is probable that the reserves may not have been reached.

The most remarkable property in the sale consisted of some 30 lots from the collection of the late Mr. George Folliott (who died about 1851), of Vicars Cross, Chester, and now sold by the joint direction of his daughter, Mrs. E. I. E. Folingsby Walker, the present tenant for life, and of her son, Mr. J. F. Folingsby Walker, the absolute owner in reversion. The only trace of Mr. Folliott as an owner of pictures was that in 1847 he exhibited at the British Institution a Rembrandt portrait called "A Dutch Admiral" ; this is duly recorded by the late Dr. Hofstede de Groot in his revised edition of Smith's "Catalogue," but he was unable to trace it. It was this picture, that of a gentleman in brown dress, white shirt, and broad-brimmed hat, on canvas 44in. by 33in., signed and dated 1658, which formed one of yesterday's most interesting items. The bidding started at £1,000, going in leaps of £200 and £500, and fell at £18,500 to Messrs. Asher Welker, of Duke-street, with Messrs. Agnew as underbidders.

It was known that the Rembrandt would fetch a big price, but few were prepared for what occurred nine lots later. The Flemish School portrait of Dame Elizabeth Bullen, in an elaborate headdress, wearing a gold chain and jewels and holding a Prayer-book, on panel, 33in. by 28in., and inscribed "Anno M.D. XXVII., Aetatis Suae XXVII." began at £20, and eventually reached £15,500. Mr. A. L. Nicholson was the buyer, with Miss Haigh, of Robinson and Fishers, acting for Dr. Vitale Bloch, of Amsterdam and Berlin, as the underbidder. There is, we understand, another slightly different version of this portrait, ascribed to Holbein, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

DOCTOR'S DEATH FROM BURNS

THE CORONER'S VERDICT

The inquest on the body of DR. WILLIAM WHITCOMBE, of Harley-street, who was found burned in his house in Holland-road, Kensington, after a fire in the basement, was resumed at Kensington Town Hall yesterday. Mr. W. A. Fearnley Whittingstall appeared for Mrs. Whitcombe.

Mrs. Whitcombe said that about six years ago, when her husband had neuritis, he took morphine sulphate tablets to make him sleep. Lately he had been taking them again. He had suffered from insomnia for years. She had not occupied the same room as Dr. Whitcombe for the last six years because he was easily disturbed. He was only 65, but was very feeble and suffered from giddiness. He had all sorts of drugs on his mantelpiece. Some of them were samples. She never gave him drugs.

"Mr. X.," a bank official, who had been staying at the house, said that he never saw Dr. Whitcombe take any drugs.

Dr. J. H. Ryffel, an official analyst to the Home Office, said that he analysed the contents of the stomach. There was no sign of irritant poison, but he found a small quantity of veronal. The question of a fatal dose of veronal depended on the individual.

Dr. Bronte said that he thought death was due to shock caused by burns while unconscious, owing to veronal. There was nothing to suggest that Dr. Whitcombe had ever been addicted to alcohol.

Mr. H. R. OSWALD, the Coroner, said that it seemed very probable that Dr. Whitcombe had swallowed some veronal, and the reason he took it was because he was a victim of insomnia. He had been seen to take some thing at dinner time and they must conclude it was veronal. He had no reason to doubt the evidence of the widow that Dr. Whitcombe took something at dinner time before his death, and he recorded a verdict that the doctor fell accidentally into the fire when lighting his pipe, owing to being drugged by veronal, and caused burns the shock of which brought about his death.

LONDON SESSIONS ACQUITTALS

No evidence was offered at the London Sessions yesterday against WILLIAM KELLY, 22, a labourer, who was indicted for breaking and entering the shop of David Aptaker and stealing three saxophones and other articles. He was accordingly found *Not Guilty* and was discharged.

WILLIAM BARNES, 51, a butcher, was also found *Not Guilty* on a charge of indecently assaulting Alice Rapsed. No evidence was offered, and he was discharged.

EDWIN JAMES TYDEMAN, 42, a taxicab driver, was found *Not Guilty* of being drunk in charge of a motor-car and was discharged.

LIVERPOOL MILL EXPLOSION

INQUEST ON NINE VICTIMS

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the explosion at the oil-cake mill of Messrs. J. Bibby and Sons on May 5 was resumed at Liverpool yesterday. The death-roll is now nine, all Liverpool men. Their names are :—

Thomas Johnson, 38, of Great Howard-street.
Frank Allan, 26, of Berkeswell-road, Norris Green.
Frederick Smith, 28, of Fonthill-road, Kirkdale.
Ramund Lucas Rankin, 25, of Sefton Lodge, Orrell-lane.
Harold Roderick McGregor, 24, of Outer Forum, Norris Green.
Frank Albert Cork, 28, of Sutherland-street, Edge Hill.
James Ferguson, 28, of Rutland-street, Everton.
Joseph Flannery, 46, of Swinbrook Green, Norris Green.
Edward Wildman, 34, of Flawn-street, Clubmoor, who died in hospital on Tuesday.

Medical evidence was given that all except Wildman died from shock following extensive burns ; Wildman died from pneumonia following shock and burns.

The CORONER explained that there were two explosions close together, and it was the duty of the jury to find out how, when, and where they took place. He would particularly direct their attention to a point as to by what means the explosion took place. As he understood it, there were silos for storing material, and partly used for mixing. They were steel walled. Smoke was seen rising from one of the bins, and it was decided to empty it and see what the trouble was. When emptied it was found that it had been smouldering, and the plates dividing the affected bin and the next bin were hot. Experts stated that the only theory was that the explosions were in the dust, following spontaneous combustion of meal. Two days before the explosions, smoke was seen issuing from one silo which was emptied. Two other silos became affected, and were emptied, the contents being soaked in water.

Ernest Evans, of Wallasey, said that on the day of the accident he went to the silos and found No. 3 was smoking, but very little. No. 2 was empty. Attention was concentrated on No. 3 silo, and work proceeded until the time of the explosion. The meal was quite dry, and there was no evidence of heat as it was drawn off. In his opinion, the cause of the explosion was spontaneous combustion. He thought the meal set up a little damp at the corner of the plates, where they did not quite fit together, and that the lesser of the two explosions was a dust explosion. The gas generated would be inflammable.

James Francis McClure, of Bootle, charge hand on No. 3 floor, said that he first discovered the fire about 9 p.m. on Friday, May 2. He noticed the smell of smouldering meal, which seemed to be coming down from the side of the column of No. 3 silo.

The CORONER.—What did you do then ?—I reported the matter to the fireman, and instructions were given for the men to stand by with a fire hose, but not to use it unless necessary.

What were the instructions as to the procedure in case the meal became warm ?—We were to run it out on the floor instead of into another silo, and use hose pipes if necessary.

The witness described how on Saturday and Sunday he found that the contents of other silos had been drawn off. "On the day of the explosion," he continued, "I was on No. 3 floor about 11.20 a.m., when I heard a heavy fall of meal inside No. 3 silo. Then there was a loud report, and a flash came down the elevator. I rang the telephone to the eleventh floor, but got no reply. Then there was a second report."

The CORONER.—How long between the reports ?—It might be one to two minutes, quite a definite interval, enough for me to get over the shock of the first explosion and rush to the telephone, which was handy.

Then you went to the fourth and fifth floors ?—Yes. On the fifth floor I found bags that appeared to be charred. The only theory I have about this is that while material was being tipped from the silo into a pocket dust may have ignited and thus caused an explosion.

Mr. H. J. Peacock (H.M. Inspector of Factories, Home Office).—Did you see any flame as the result of the first explosion ?—I think it came down the elevator, but it seemed to be well spent.

Was there any dust on the third floor ?—No.

The jury found that the deaths were due to shock following burns caused by explosions after the spontaneous combustion of sunflower and rice meal. They recommended that before any alterations to the silos were proceeded with the proposals should be submitted to the Home Office for approval.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SIR LOUIS SOUCHON ON NEED OF HELP

Mr. Amery, M.P., chairman of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire, presided at a luncheon given by that organization at the Savoy Hotel yesterday to Sir Louis Souchon, of Mauritius, and Mr. Edward Saunders, of Natal.

The CHAIRMAN said it was only by regarding all industries as one industry of one Empire that real success could be obtained. So long as industries were separated into water-tight compartments and each was asked to sink or swim against world competition, so long would Imperial development be held back. He believed we were about to witness a growing cooperation between the nations of Western Europe.

SIR LOUIS SOUCHON lamented that Mauritius, called "the star and key of the Indian Ocean," was without any regular British mail service and had to depend for its only regular service on French steamers. As was shown in the recent report by Sir Francis Watts, there was no lack of courage or knowledge and no shirking of hard work among the Mauritius sugar growers, but what could they do against the high protective tariffs enjoyed by Continental, American, and other sugar producers ? He regretted that the report of Lord Olivier's Commission and the efforts of the West India Committee had failed so far to bring to the mind of the Government any conviction that the Crown Colonies were in urgent and dire need of assistance. In coming to the assistance of the Crown Colonies the Government would be only protecting the British consumer, and would be effecting an insurance against high prices in the future.

LORD HAILSHAM ON INDIA

TRIBUTE TO THE VICEROY

LORD HAILSHAM, recently returned from India, spoke of the situation there when addressing the International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Trade in London yesterday. He said the British Government was engaged in restoring law and order and enforcing equal justice throughout that Empire, and when they found themselves face to face with a situation of that kind it was the part of any patriotic Englishman not to make the task more difficult by any attempt at criticism, but to range himself behind the Government of the day, so long as that Government was continuing to do its duty.

"Since I came home," he continued, "I have read a series of bitter attacks on the present Viceroy. When Lord Irwin assumed the Viceroyalty of India, he was not assuming it with no commitments and with a free hand to do whatever he thought best. For more than 10 years now we have been committed by solemn declaration in Parliament, by official statements by those responsible in a succession of Governments, to a particular objective and ideal for the Indian Empire, and, whether it be right or wrong, when this country's word is pledged, I am satisfied that no party in the State would wish to go back on a word so pledged."

In his discussions with politicians in India, Lord Hailsham said he would not see the so-called Congress Party because they had declared their goal was nothing else than separation from the British Empire. So far as he was concerned, they had thrown away the greatest opportunity any Indian politician could have of serving his country ; they had written themselves off the political map. He found that the average Indian politician suspected us of being Machiavellian, looking for the catch in any promise we gave and believing we were in some way trying to trick them. But to that general rule there was one great exception. Every one of those men expressed to us their profound conviction of the absolute sincerity and loyalty of the present Viceroy.

FIND OF FOURTEENTH-CENTURY COINS

Workmen in the garden of Mr. Lee, chairman of the Durham County Council, yesterday found an earthenware vessel containing nearly 150 silver coins, believed to be 600 years old. The coins were in a remarkably good state of preservation and had been contained in an airtight vase, which, unfortunately, was broken by one of the workmen's spades. The coins appear to be of the reign of Edward I. and Edward II. of England and David and Robert the Bruce of Scotland.

DEATH PENALTY

VIEWS OF FORMER HOME SECRETARIES

NECESSARY AS A DETERRENT

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., a former Home Secretary, gave evidence yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill.

Sir Herbert Samuel said that, in his view, if it was shown to be in fact necessary to take the lives of murderers by capital punishment in order to prevent murderers taking the lives of innocent people, it seemed to him a legitimate and moral thing to do.

"On the other hand," he added, "I do not hold the view that a murderer ought to be put to death simply as retribution for his crime—that what he has done to some member of society, society ought to do to him—and I do not think that is the attitude which a civilized community should take. We ought not to base our system of justice on any principle of tit for tat, and if it is found necessary for society to take human life, it ought to be done rather in the spirit of a surgeon who performs a very grave operation in order to save health and life and not in the spirit of the primeval man who retaliates upon the enemy who attacks him.

"Therefore the conclusion I draw," he said, "is that capital punishment may be justified if it is necessary as a deterrent and for that reason alone."

Sir Herbert Samuel said that they should form their conclusions on the point mainly upon experience so far as experience was a guide. He thought they might allow the death penalty to fall into disuse gradually. If it was found that in many countries—with conditions like our own—where capital punishment had been abolished the formidable consequences anticipated did not take place, then steps should be taken towards its abolition while not recommending complete abolition.

POWER TO REVIVE HANGING

It was, of course, a tremendous responsibility to recommend the abolition of capital punishment altogether. "It might be," he said, "that if capital punishment were abolished, there might be some deliberately planned political assassination of a public man of importance." If it were found that policemen in the exercise of their duty were murdered by the deliberate crimes of professional criminals, there would probably be vehement public reaction against abolition. That had led him to take the view that the abolition of capital punishment, if it was to come about, might be gradual, and that the powers should still be retained to apply the punishment in special cases. He thought that if a resolution following a discussion in the House of Commons were passed to that effect Home Secretaries would be glad to avail themselves of it.

The CHAIRMAN.—It would be a complete departure from the traditional grounds upon which the death penalty is remitted at the present time. It would be something quite new.

Sir Herbert Samuel replied that at the present time, of the death sentences which came before the Home Secretary three out of seven were reprieved. From 1901 to 1929 the death sentence was passed upon 738 persons. Of that number 327 were reprieved and 411 executed. He would certainly not favour imprisonment in the literal sense of sentencing a man for the term of his natural life. Nor would he support a system in vogue in some Continental countries of solitary confinement for a number of years, or periodical flogging. He thought the right penalty was that which had been applied to the 300 murderers who had been reprieved. Almost all the murders in England now were by men of women, and were often the result of a sudden brutal passion.

The witness added that he thought the restriction of publicity would be undesirable.

Answering a member of the Committee, Sir Herbert Samuel said that murders were very frequent in Palestine, and he would be very chary of recommending the abolition of capital punishment in a country like Palestine at the present time ; the risk would be too great.

Lord Brentford, who, as Sir William Joynson-Hicks, was Home Secretary in the late Conservative Government, also gave evidence and expressed the opinion that it was desirable for the best interests of the community that capital punishment should be retained. It was the most dreaded penalty of all, he said, and therefore the greatest deterrent.

He was Home Secretary for five years, and probably had to deal with more cases than any other Home Secretary excepting one in the last 50 years. In the whole of those cases there was only one in which the man did not do his utmost to get off. There was only one man who said deliberately, "I have committed murder, and I realize the penalty is death." At one time there were 50 reprieved murderers at Maidstone, and they led a fairly happy life. He had not come across a single case of a reprieved murderer committing another murder. He had no doubt that if the death penalty were abolished professional criminals would resort more to firearms.

He considered that the publication of the details of murder trials encouraged morbid thoughts in the minds of other people. They often found a succession of similar crimes. He considered that there should be no differentiation between a man and a woman convicted of murder. It was only a matter of sentiment.

NO INNOCENT MAN HANGED

Lord Brentford said that elaborate details were kept at the Home Office of all the murder cases for years past. He had had investigated every case for the last 40 years, and there was no single case in which they could even have a suspicion that a man had been wrongly hanged. He considered that the Home Secretary should continue to be the authority for considering reprieves. The Home Secretary could reprieve to within five minutes of the time for the execution, and for that reason he considered that a committee of three or four would not be suitable.

Replying to questions by members of the Committee, Lord Brentford said that the worst form of murder was that of slow poisoning, where the murderer watched his victim dying for weeks. "I can never conceive," he said, "that a man who perpetrates such a murder should not be hanged as punishment." He then told of a visit he paid to Maidstone, where he met a prisoner who said he was a reprieved murderer, and had been in prison 14 or 15 years. "Why don't you let me out ?" he pleaded. "I shall be no better if you keep me here another three years." Lord Brentford added that he caused inquiries to be made, and had the man released.

The Committee adjourned until next week.

LUNCHEON TO THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

THE FLIGHT TO SOUTH AFRICA AND BACK

The Duchess of Bedford, Captain C. D. Barnard, and Mr. R. Little were entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday by the directors of Shell-Mex, Limited.

Mr. S. SAMUEL, M.P., who presided, said that the Duchess and her pilots had done a great service to British aviation. He also paid a tribute to Mr. A. H. R. Fedden, the designer of the Bristol engine.

The DUCHESS of BEDFORD, in replying, thanked the company for the way in which they had contributed to the success of the flight. She and her companions had been carried safely to the Cape and back, and wherever they landed supplies were invariably ready for them. Only those who underwent long flights could understand what it meant to be able to refuel as soon as they landed. At the end of the day there was always four to six hours' work to get the machine ready for the following day's flight, and not only were the supplies always available but the company's representatives were very helpful.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR SEFTON BRANCKER said that the Duchess was exactly what they wanted in civil aviation, possessed as she was of the qualities of quiet energy and iron determination. Captain Barnard was a pilot with a wonderful record, and he had that divine thing called "luck." He once took him (the speaker) to Prague and miscalculated the sunset by two hours, with the result that when they landed they were informed that they had just missed the wires of a high explosive battery. The Duchess had rendered immense service to the Empire, and he hoped that the Spider would go on building up the communications of the Empire.

CAPTAIN BARNARD spoke of the excellent organization of the company, without which, he said, the flight could never have been accomplished.

Mr. LITTLE also spoke.

Other guests included :—Lady Bailey, Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, Mrs. Forbes-Sempill, and Mrs. Barnard.

At Birmingham yesterday Harriet May Quartermaine, 40, married, of Brookfield-road, was committed for trial on a charge of attempting to murder her daughter, Jessie, aged 10.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS

CONGREGATIONALISTS AND PUBLIC CONTROL

When the Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was resumed at the Memorial Hall yesterday, with Dr. F. W. Norwood again in the chair, a resolution was carried amid acclamation to send a message of loyal greeting and congratulation to the King on the twentieth anniversary of his accession to the Throne. Dr. Sidney Berry, the secretary, in moving the resolution, said it had meant a great deal to this country to have so fine an example of devotion to duty as the King and Queen had shown during the course of their reign.

A keen but restrained discussion took place on a motion approving the proposal of the Government to raise the school age. Dr. J. D. JONES, in moving it, said he hoped that Congregationalists would stand by the old civic principle that where public money was given public control should go along with it. He thought they should insist that in the new Bill public teacherships in State schools should be open to all teachers who were educationally equipped without a sectarian test.

Dr. A. E. GARVIE was anxious that a sentence should be incorporated in the resolution recognizing the changed attitude of the Church of England towards Free Church grievances and the union's anxiety not to stir up religious strife. He thought the Anglicans had made what to them was a very real concession in regard to the appointment and dismissal of teachers in non-provided schools, and he would like that fact kept in view.

The REV. LEYTON RICHARDS, of Birmingham, supported Dr. Garvie's appeal, on the ground that to-day there was a different psychological atmosphere among the Churches than there was in 1902. In Birmingham in particular they were blessed with a leader of the Anglicans with whom the utmost and frankest cooperation was possible.

PRINCIPAL E. GRIFFITHS-JONES, Bradford, said he could not accept the suggestion that they were raising the religious question, and argued that they were merely asking for their civil rights and the fulfilment of the constitutional principle that Congregationalists had insisted upon for generations.

Eventually DR. JONES modified his resolution to meet the wishes of various speakers, and it was carried, with only one dissentient, in the following terms :—

"The Congregational Union has given its hearty approval to the proposal of the Government to raise the school age and trusts that the Bill may become law at an early date. The union has also through its members given every assistance in the formation of practical schemes for the reorganization of schools all over the country, some of which are in operation already, and many others have received the support of all parties concerned and are ready for adoption, all of which show a spirit of good will in the practical work of increasing the efficiency of the education provided for the children.

"The union, however, cannot agree to the provision of grants for the enlargement, reconstruction or improvement of a non-provided school unaccompanied by full public control, nor to proposals which give statutory authority to the application of religious and denominational tests for the appointment and dismissal of teachers, both of which proposals would be new principles incorporated in our Education Acts.

"We recognize that the Anglican authorities have made what they regard as concessions in the matter of the appointment of teachers, and with them we deprecate the reopening of the religious controversy, but insistence on these proposals is bound to issue in a recrudescence of the religious and denominational dispute, and is already causing delay in proceeding with the desired reorganization. They do not, on the other hand, modify present injustices, as for example :—

"(a) The grievances of children and parents in thousands of single school areas are not removed ; (b) the dual system of control, which is the administrative grievance, would be aggravated ; (c) the statutory duty of the local authority to provide a Council school when accommodation is needed would be diverted to the re-establishment of an old voluntary school instead."

It was decided to send a joint deputation with the Baptist Union to the Minister for Education in accordance with the terms of the resolution.

Mr. J. H. Barkell, M.A. (Oxon), senior history master, County High School for Boys, Worthing, has been appointed headmaster of Daventry Grammar School.

ROUND THE SHOPS

SUMMER DRESSES AND HATS

The sun yesterday brought a good deal of business to the departments which show chiffons and light summer frocks. Many dresses were being chosen, some with short capes, but the majority with long or short coats. The sleeveless dress which is usually sold with a coatee can be worn for evening wear without its accessory, and thus serves a double purpose. Nearly all chiffon frocks have a long skirt, while the silk *ensembles* for out-of-doors compromise with length, being longer than last year, but not so long as those in softer materials.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, are showing race frocks at present. One of the newest *ensembles* is a Duvergne model in patterned red and parchment chiffon; the dress is ankle length and made with sleeves, and the coatee is sleeveless and made with a shoulder cape bordered with summer ermine. It is a charming frock and deliciously cool-looking. A delphinium and mastic chiffon has a long coat made with a little cape effect and a skirt that is slightly longer at the back. A Drecoll-Beer model is in coffee-colour lace and georgette on lines becoming to a full figure, and another brown lace dress in café au lait tones has a decorative back, the draperies falling very gracefully. Multi-coloured floral chiffon mounted on green makes a summery-looking frock that has a volant draped up one side and a cape effect at the back; there is a spray of roses at the waist line.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street and Regent-street, have a varied selection of summer hats in the millinery department on the first floor. Lace straw makes some of the most becoming hats ; a black lace straw hat is underlined in Patou pink and trimmed with a flat cabochon. Panamalac, the new shiny straw which makes many of the smaller hats, is seen in a smart model trimmed with clusters of gardenias. Hats and scarves to match in floral crêpe are a guinea and 10s. 6d. respectively. Linen hats, which are very light on the head and useful for summer weather, are in smart shapes in shrunk linen and are in the new holland shade as well as in a number of pastel colours.

SELFRIDGE'S, Oxford-street, have a fur sale on this week and next. The results of the opening day exceeded those of last year. Many novelties are being shown throughout the house ; as the bathing season approaches new styles in bathing dress are featured, as well as amusing articles to wear with them. New summer "boiler" suits in bright-coloured striped gingham for children three or four years old are being shown ; these are made with long or short trousers, and are an American idea, being worn with American sailor caps.

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

CHAMBER OF TRADE'S DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL

The National Chamber of Trade, meeting in Belfast yesterday, passed a resolution declaring that the Consumers' Council Bill proposes to establish arbitrary and bureaucratic powers to fix and control the prices of an extensive and indefinite range of commodities, interfering with the processes of trade to the extent that the supply of certain goods which are practically necessitous may be seriously disturbed and prices may be increased instead of reduced, as the Bill will require a very costly inspectorate staff.

The resolution stated that the Bill cannot achieve the ends aimed at, but will have a prejudicial effect on industry and trade without benefit to the consumer. The withdrawal of the Bill was demanded, and failing that members were pledged to oppose it to the utmost extent of their power.

Another resolution was carried recommending members carefully to watch Bills promoted by local authorities, in view of the clauses inserted in such Bills for the purpose of obtaining very wide powers for trading and other purposes, which were a menace to the rights and privileges of private enterprise and were likely to increase the rates. Opposition was expressed to the principle of the Local Authorities (Enabling) Bill, as the further extension of municipal trading was not desirable.

A motion in favour of a fixed Easter and urging the Government to issue an order fixing the date of Easter in accordance with the provisions of the Easter Act, 1928, was carried.

News in Brief

Lady Iveagh, M.P., is to broadcast on "The Week in Westminster" on Wednesday, May 28, at 10.45 a.m., and the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., on Wednesday, June 25, at the same time.

Albert Horatio Winkworth, 55, was ordered by the Croydon County Magistrates yesterday to pay his wife £50, or go to prison for three months, on a maintenance order made in his wife's favour 25 years ago.

The body of the woman who fell from a window at a London hotel during Tuesday night has been identified as that of Mrs. Elsie Chapman, wife of Mr. Gordon Chapman, of East Woodhay House, Newbury, Berks.

The Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C. granted yesterday a new music and dancing licence for the Gauden Hotel, Gauden-road, Clapham, on the condition that no bar was erected in the room to be used under the licence.

At Reigate, Surrey, yesterday George Collier, 15½, of the Philanthropic Farm School, Redhill, who was charged on remand with the attempted murder of another boy at the school, Leslie Ransom Jack Parks, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. P. G. T. B. Hepburn (M.R.), of Cowley-street, Westminster, was yesterday returned unopposed in the L.C.C. by-election for North Kensington to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. David Davis. Mr. Hepburn, who is 29, is private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill.

The engine of a morning train from Chingford crashed into the buffers at No. 4 platform at Liverpool-street Station yesterday, and 12 passengers complained of shock. One, a woman, was detained in hospital. The mishap occurred to the 11.18 a.m. train from Chingford, which was due at Liverpool-street at 11.43. No damage was caused.

Alterations in the stopping-places for omnibuses and tramcars will be put into operation on May 21 at the following places :—Charlton-road, junction with the Village, Greenwich ; Whitechapel-road, at Cambridge-road ; Burlington-road, junction with Kingston-road, Norbiton ; Sloane-square ; and Uxbridge-road, Southall (Great Western Railway Bridge).

Mr. H. Otway Ager, 63, who is staying at Telscombe (Sussex), was trapped by the tide at the foot of the cliffs near Peacehaven yesterday. Someone noticed him and summoned the Newhaven coastguards. Coastguard Ransom descended the cliff and rescued Mr. Ager, who was by then swimming in the sea, and he was hauled to the top of the cliff with a rope.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found :—

The Crown Agents for the Colonies invite applications for various Colonial Government appointments. (p. 3)

The lady who advertised, suffering from headaches, acknowledges several hundred letters. (p. 1)

There are vacancies for chemists on the scientific staffs of research establishments of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. (p. 3)

Notice is given that Dr. John Buchanan, late of Vauxhall Bridge-road, London, bequeathed £100 to the "Royal Caledonian Hospital, Crown-court, London, E.C.4." Dr. Buchanan's executors cannot trace this hospital, and they invite it to lodge a statement and claim. (p. 1)

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for copper tubing for driving bands ; 35 tons antimony ; 141,560 feet colliery wire rope ; and 1,570 gross bottles, amber. (p. 29)

TAXI DRIVER'S DEATH AT THE WHEEL

MR. R. H. BRAND'S ESCAPE IN CRASH

A taxi in which Mr. Robert Brand was a passenger yesterday, mounted the pavement at High-street, Marylebone, and crashed into the shop window of Messrs. Gayler and Pope, Limited. Mr. Brand was uninjured, but it was found that the driver, John George Wat

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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LEADERS MUST BE ORGANIZERS

By CALLISTHENES

Leadership in modern business is a combination of functions. A leader should be able to inspire his followers, to counsel with them, to supervise them, to give them suggestions, to put them right when wrong. But above all he should be able to organize them.

Organizing a business, from his standpoint, means choosing the best men for various posts, putting them in correct relation to himself, to each other, and to the whole of the business, then helping them to develop in ability, confidence, and authority, and finally watching to see that they meet the requirements of the posts to which they are appointed.

To do this successfully the organizer must first be a judge of men. No one can be an infallible judge of men. Only the very inexperienced are cocksure in this matter and talk of reading the character of others "like a book." But the successful leader will have trained his intuition by observation and corrected it by experience so that he makes as few mistakes as possible in giving men their posts.

Having placed them, the successful leader will set himself to strengthen their confidence and their initiative. This, he may decide, can best be done by leaving them alone for a time. The leader must continue to observe. That is a function he cannot drop, even for a day, without losing something of his quality. But often he will not pass from observation to interference. He will expect mistakes. No one ever made himself a master workman without spoiling some tool or material in the process.

Along with his practised gift for selecting and developing the members of the firm the leader must be able to keep them all in correct adjustment. The spirit of comradeship can work wonders in enabling men to cooperate. But it is unfair to place upon the spirit of comradeship the burden of bad organization. If jurisdictions are allowed to overlap, or if gaps are left, troubles are bound to come. The trained leader knows that constant personal knowledge of detail is the only sure way to prevent in a growing business, or in anything else which requires organization, the gradual appearance of friction.

It may be admitted that the highest function of a business leader is inspiration. But you cannot have good inspiration with bad organization. Only when he can judge men accurately, when he can handle them with justice and sympathy, when he can combine them harmoniously into a smooth-running machine, can he give full play to the higher and more inspiring qualities of leadership—vision, courage, resolution, enthusiasm.

Even political parties can learn much from business leadership in that fine art of organization.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

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A 14 days' tour to LUCERNE costs only 19 guineas.

A Week's tour may be had for £7.15.0.

LUGANO presents a fine centre for walks and excursions into the surrounding country. Its mild, sheltered climate contributes to its health-giving properties.

A 10 days' tour to LUGANO costs £14.8.0.

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THE THEATRES

COMMAND PERFORMANCE OF "HAMLET"

The King and Queen will attend the special command performance of *Hamlet* at the Haymarket Theatre on Monday afternoon, which is being given in aid of the King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses. Except for Mr. Hay Petrie, who will take Mr. Richard Gooldden's place as the Second Gravedigger, the cast will be the same as that which appeared in the recent production of the play at the Haymarket. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson will again supervise the production, in which Mr. Henry Ainley will appear as Hamlet, Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies as Ophelia, Mr. Malcolm Keen as the King, Miss Irene Vanbrugh as the Queen, Mr. Godfrey Tearle as Horatio, Mr. Herbert Waring as Polonius, Mr. Colin Clive as Laertes, Mr. Ernest Thesiger as Osric, Mr. Baliol Holloway as the Ghost, and Mr. Cedric Hardwicke as the First Gravedigger.

Monday will also see the production at the Savoy Theatre of *Othello*, with Mr. Paul Robeson in the name part. To British audiences Mr. Robeson is best known as the singer of "Ole Man River" in the production of *Show Boat* at Drury Lane and for his remarkable performance in the name part of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's *The Emperor Jones* when it was produced at the Ambassadors Theatre in 1925. Mr. Maurice Browne will direct the production of the play, in which Miss Sybil Thorndike will be Emilia, and Miss Peggy Ashcroft, Mr. Maurice Browne, and Mr. Max Montesole, Desdemona, Iago, and Cassio respectively. Mr. James Pryde has designed the settings and costumes. There will be seven scenes, and the costumes—in the designing of which Mr. Pryde has had the help of Mr. George Sheringham—will number 40.

Mr. Maurice Browne has also arranged for the Old Vic Company to appear in their production of *Hamlet* at the Queen's Theatre on Monday, May 26, in succession to Mr. Bernard Shaw's play *The Apple Cart*. Mr. John Gielgud, who will play Hamlet, will be supported by Miss Adele Dixon, Mr. Gyles Isham, Mr. Donald Wolfit, Miss Martita Hunt, and Mr. Brember Wills. A week later, at the Globe Theatre, Mr. Charles B. Cochran will present Mr. Alexander Moissi, the German actor, in *Hamlet*, in German, with a German cast.

The next production by the Everyman Theatre Guild will be *Old King Coal*, a play dealing with life in a coalmine, by Mr. Edward A. Wilson, which will be produced at the Everyman Theatre on Monday. Most of the scenes take place underground, where miners, trapped by an explosion, are awaiting rescue. The cast includes Mr. John Laurie and Miss Margaret Baird. The producer is Mr. Ernest G. Cove, who worked in his youth as a miner. Mr. Morley, of the Everyman Theatre, has also secured an option on *Long Shadows*, by Mr. Philip Johnson, a young playwright whose work has been attracting attention in Liverpool. The play in many respects resembles Mr. Eugene O'Neill's work, and Mr. Morley will shortly produce it.

BRITISH ACTORS' EQUITY

A meeting of the British Actors' Equity Association will be held at the New Theatre on Sunday evening, when the speakers will include Dame May Whitty, Mr. J. Fisher White, Mr. Godfrey Tearle, and Mr. Brian Aherne. In December last a mass meeting was held at the Duke of York's Theatre, and was attended by some 1,500 actors and actresses, who unanimously adopted a resolution approving the formation of a British Actors' Equity Association, and instructing the conveners of the meeting to take the necessary steps. An advisory committee was formed to draft rules and a constitution, and these will be considered at the meeting on Sunday. The British association is founded upon practically the same principles as the Actors' Equity Association of America. The chief aims are to promote and protect the art of the theatre in all its branches; to regulate the relations between actors and proprietors, managers, agents, and others, and also between member and member; to secure minimum rates of pay and satisfactory conditions of employment; and to secure by organization, and all other effective methods, unity of action in order to improve the position and status of artists.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*The Ugly Duchess*, Arts.
SUNDAY.—*Ruth*, Globe.
MONDAY.—Command Performance of *Hamlet*, Haymarket; *Othello*, Savoy; *Old King Coal*, Everyman.
TUESDAY.—*The Gentleman Dancing Master*, Festival Theatre, Cambridge.
MAY 22.—Command Variety Performance, London Palladium.
MAY 23.—*How to be Healthy though Married*, Strand.
MAY 26.—*Hamlet*, Queen's.
MAY 27.—*The Living Corpse*, Globe; *The Last Chapter*, New.
JUNE 2.—*Hamlet*, Globe.

ENGLISH MEDIEVAL ART

EXHIBITION OPENED BY THE PRIMATE

The Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, the Exhibition of English Medieval Art, which will continue until September. Details of the exhibition were given in *The Times* yesterday.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN, Minister of Education, presided, and among those present were:—

Lord Lee of Fareham, Dr. Foxley Norris, Dean of Westminster, Dr. Bickersteth, representing the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral, Sir George Clausen, Dr. Anning Bell, Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Lady Bonham Carter, Major A. A. Longden, Secretary-General of the recent Italian Art Exhibition, Mr. Eric Maclagan, Professor Tristram, and Mr. Archibald Russell.

THE CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the Museum authorities and the Government, thanked all those who, by their loans of exhibits, had made possible such a unique display.

THE ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY recalled the fact that it was the Church that had been the sphere, the inspiration, and the patron of the arts in the Middle Ages, and the beautiful works that the artists and craftsmen of those days had left behind them were treasures that remained open to all to enjoy. The exhibits had been carefully selected from the scattered treasures of the Museum, from the English cathedrals, parish churches, colleges, City companies, private houses, and even from the United States and France, including 12 of the finest examples of English medieval illuminations that Mr. Pierpont Morgan had allowed to cross the Atlantic twice for exhibition.

The collection, moreover, made an attempt to trace the development of medieval art in three sections:—(1) From the earliest Anglo-Saxon times to the twelfth century; (2) from the twelfth to the fourteenth century; and (3) from the fourteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century. Except in one case, they knew nothing of the artists who had put such richness of fancy, imagination, and skill into their beautiful works. In examining the exhibits they felt that the artists and craftsmen who wrought with such splendid effect lived in an unhurried age, when they could express their individualities with freedom, pride, and joy. To-day the middleman of the shop, and very often a committee, came between the craftsman and the freedom of his task. He wished it was possible even in these days to restore to our English craftsmen something of the position they enjoyed and the freedom with which they worked in the Middle Ages.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"DIE FLEDERMAUS"

At last night's performance of Johann Strauss's operetta, *Die Fledermaus*, an addition was made to the already rich entertainment provided by the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. The "Blue Danube" waltz, which was played at the first performance as an *entr'acte*, was transferred into the ball-room scene of Act II., and danced by Miss Tilly Losch for the entertainment of Orlofsky's guests.

The dance did not wholly escape giving the impression of being an afterthought in what is a more carefully thought-out production than most we see at Covent Garden. Miss Losch's dress struck a very modern note among the period costumes of the rest of the company, and her movements, beautiful and supple though they were, did not really embody the spirit of the Viennese waltz. However, the dance was from every other point of view a success, and was enthusiastically applauded by the large audience.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 5

THE AMSTERDAM ORCHESTRA

DR. MENGELBERG'S FIRST CONCERT

The first of three concerts by the famous orchestra of the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam, was given in the Albert Hall last night and attracted a fairly large audience, though the hall was far from full. In these concerts the London public is given the opportunity of hearing one of the finest bodies of players in Europe, conducted by the man who has brought them to this state of impeccable efficiency, Dr. Mengelberg, and the enterprise deserves the fullest response from the public.

On one point alone we would question the wisdom of the management. The more musical part of the concert-going public of London is accustomed to being told what music it is to hear before it buys its tickets. It is not content with the information that it is to hear a famous orchestra and conductor in a selection of this, that, and the other. It was asked to be content in this case, and those who had not happened to look at the advertisements of the day arrived at the hall without knowing what symphony they were to hear. The programme did not even say precisely what are the works of the two remaining concerts. The concert-goer was treated like a little Jack Horner, who must put in his thumb and pull out a plum.

The plums of last night were by Beethoven and Wagner, the Coriolan overture and Eroica Symphony of the former and the Prelude and Liebestod (*Tristan*) of the latter. To these were added Liszt's "Les Preludes." We did not consider ourselves entirely fortunate in having pulled Beethoven from the pie for the first taste of the orchestra's quality. Dr. Mengelberg has that tiresome trick, dear to the virtuoso conductor, of emphasizing minor details as though to display his discovery of something which other conductors have overlooked in Beethoven. The symphony was marred by this; the inner parts of oboe or trumpet would be suddenly turned into outer parts, and the impression created was of greater concentration on momentary effects than on the substance of Beethoven. Dr. Mendelberg's control, however, is absolute, and there was much to admire in the steady *tempi* of both overture and symphony, the undeviating unanimity of the strings, the beautiful qualities of wind tone. In the *Tristan* excerpt, though a precise calculation took the place of that surging impulse which is at the heart of Wagner's m sic, we could revel in a maze of continuously beautiful sound made wholly articulate by highly polished phrasing.

THE ACCOUNTANTS' CHARTER

JUBILEE DINNER

The Institute of Chartered Accountants celebrated the jubilee of their incorporation at a dinner held at Guildhall last night, by the courtesy of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London. Sir William Plender, the president, was in the chair, and the company of over 200 included a number of representatives of the Government and many associated with the learned professions and with the City and finance.

The President read the following telegram from the King:—

"The King and Queen have received with much pleasure the loyal message from the 500 chartered accountants assembled this evening to celebrate the jubilee of their incorporation by Royal Charter, and heartily thank all present. The King congratulates them on the eminent position to which the Institute has attained, and wishes continued success to their labours in the interests of the commerce and finance of the British Empire."

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, proposing the toast of "The Institute," said that as our commerce increased the demand for the professional accountant became a national necessity. The great public usefulness of the profession was beyond doubt. It was not too much to say that the proper ordering and maintenance of sound finance in the City of London depended very largely on the efficiency and the honour of the accountants who were entrusted with its supervision. He sometimes thought that the quality which was most valuable in doctors was that which was most valuable in accountants. That was a good bedside manner. The president of the Institute, with whose name he coupled the toast, had advised on nearly every topic with both Church and State.

THE INSTITUTE

THE PRESIDENT, in reply, said that the original members numbered altogether 599. The membership had gradually risen until it had now reached over 9,000. That fact gave cause for satisfaction, but what was more significant was that the process of growth had been contemporaneous with the rise of the chartered accountant in public estimation and with the recognition of his increased value as an adviser to the business and financial world. Beyond the frontier of professional duties which they fulfilled for their clients, their members had been selected by successive Governments during the last 20 years to serve on innumerable Commissions and Committees where their experience might be useful.

MR. H. F. KEMP, vice-president, proposed the toast of "The Houses of Parliament."

LORD ARNOLD, responding, claimed to be the only chartered accountant in the House of Lords, if it could be said that he was so by examination. That was why he was appointed Paymaster-General in the Government, a post without duties and without pay.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, also replied.

MR. JUSTICE EVE, replying to the toast of "The Legal Profession," which was proposed by Mr. F. W. PIXLEY, a past-president, said that the country was suffering from a superfluity of taxation and legislation. He suggested that before Statutes or Bills were passed more facilities should be given for their consideration by those affected by them and those who had to administer them.

SIR WILLIAM JOWITT, the Attorney-General, asked whether they were aware that before anybody could be proceeded against for non-payment of income-tax or supertax the Attorney-General had to sign a form for which he got a small but totally inadequate remuneration. During the past year he had devoted himself to revenue cases, and after reading sections of the Income Tax or Finance Acts he had not the least idea what they were all about. Apart from the members of the profession of accountants there was no one in the country who could understand the language of the Income Tax Acts. He suggested that it was essential that the Legislature should turn its mind to the necessity of passing whatever enactments it did pass in language which was capable of being understood by the ordinary people of the country. He referred to the visit of representatives of the English Bar to America in August and hoped that the visit would do something to cement the happy relations which existed between the two countries.

SIR ROOME GREGORY (vice-president of the Incorporated Law Society) also responded.

The toast of "The Guests" was submitted by SIR WILLIAM PEAT (a past president), and was acknowledged by SIR SAMUEL HOARE.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

At the annual general meeting of Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association, held yesterday afternoon, the report presented showed that 107,954 destitute boys and girls had entered the homes in 64 years. During the past year 17,797 children and young people were dealt with. On an average five children were admitted daily. Nearly 80 per cent. of the new admissions came from the country and about 20 per cent. from London. In all 1,912 boys and girls and babies were admitted—1,675 to the permanent benefits of the homes and 237 temporarily. The 7,937 children in residence at the end of the year constituted the largest family in the world.

LADIES' KENNEL SHOW

PRINCESS MARY'S VISIT TO OLYMPIA

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, visited the Ladies' Kennel Association show at Olympia yesterday morning, and in company with Lorna Lady Howe and Lady Kathleen Pilkington went to the Irish wolfhound ring, where she remained for more than an hour. As she was exhibiting her bitch Wealdstone Sheila Mr. N. A. Loraine reversed the order of judging, taking the ladies first. Sheila failed to get into the prize list, however. These huge dogs, tallest of the canine race, have improved so much in the last few years that it takes an uncommonly good one to do any winning. Yesterday Mr. J. V. Rank was the most successful exhibitor, receiving both of the certificates as well as honours with some of his young stock.

Nearly 2,000 dogs of all breeds and varieties made a very impressive display, the big hall being crowded with exhibits, exhibitors, and spectators. To-day the judging of a number of variety classes will begin at 10.45 a.m., and in the afternoon classes for children's dogs will be judged by Lady Kathleen Pilkington, chairman of the association, and Mr. Holland Buckley. The prizes will afterwards be presented by Princess Helena Victoria, president of the association.

On the whole the entry was fairly equally distributed, few of the breeds being really weak. Pekingese were well in advance of the others, and after them came cocker spaniels, which are still increasing in popularity. The little gundogs were deprived of Mrs. Fytche's support, as she was judging, but most of the other prominent kennels were represented. It may be noted that the goldens or reds, which a short time ago were lacking in type, are rapidly overtaking the others. A number of excellent specimens were present. Irish setters came up to expectation under Colonel H. M. Wilson, most of the classes being at great strength. The best of 17 dog and bitch puppies was Mrs. Selwyn's Sheelagh of Matson House. In Labradors, Lorna Lady Howe won principal honours with Suddern Warren Bruce, a dog which she recently bought as an outcross to the Dual Champion Banchory Bolo blood. She also won in the open dog class with Ch. Ingleston Ben, another very pleasing dog, but preference was given to Bruce for the certificate. The best of the yellows, which are now really typical, was Mrs. P. Lindsay Stewart's F. T. Ch. Hayters Defender. There was a good collection of pointers, although certificates had not been granted to the breed. Both open classes were won by Mr. T. H. Moorby, with Stainton Spruce and Stainton Sarah.

Alsatians provided the usual interest, but nothing fresh of note appeared. The first three in open dogs were Mrs. and Miss Workman's Adalo of Ceara, Mrs. Sharpe and Mrs. Dummett's Ch. Allahson of Kyrle, and Mrs. Leslie Thornton's Ch. Southdown Danko. The placings in the corresponding class for bitches were Miss Wigan's Persida, Mrs. G. Salter and Mr. T. W. Turner's Ch. Dawn of If, and Mrs. F. V. Schuster's Mirabel of Nunneshall. Among the dogs that were advanced to championship honours by their victories were Mr. Gordon Stewart's Great Dane Falstaff of Send and Mrs. Green's Yorkshire terrier Ovenden Blue Beppo. Mr. W. F. Holmes's elkhound Ch. Rugg av Glitre earned his sixteenth challenge certificate and won Lady Irwin's cup for the best of his kind. Those curious-looking dogs, the Afghan hounds, distinguished by the heavy growth of hair on the legs, provided a good deal of interest on account of the fact that they were being judged by a Dutch authority. Exhibitors were anxious to ascertain if he would confirm the views of English judges. On the whole it may be said that he did so. Mrs. Amps's exquisite little dog Ch. Sirdar of Ghazni, carefully selected in Afghanistan, again asserted his merit, and he was followed in the open class by Mrs. Harris's Ch. Buckmal, the third being Captain T. S. Waterlow Fox's Ch. Taj Malup of Kaf.

The terriers at this show nearly always present us with examples of the way in which judges differ in their opinions, the great joint show of the previous day giving exhibitors an opportunity of showing under different judges within the space of 24 hours. Perhaps the most striking instance of a reversal of fortune was supplied by the Kerry Blue terrier Ch. Black Prince of the Chevin. On Tuesday he could not do more than get reserve, whereas yesterday he was the winner, beating the three that were then above him.

CHALLENGE CERTIFICATES

The challenge certificate awards were as follows:—

ALSATIANS.—Mrs. E. R. and Miss J. Workman's Adalo of Ceara and Miss E. Guy Wigan's Persida.
AFGHAN HOUNDS.—Mrs. Amps's Ch. Sirdar of Ghazni and Mrs. L. Prude's Marika of Raberbach.
BORZOIS.—Miss E. M. Robinson's Ch. Mythe Maxim and Mrs. F. W. Howden's Zanoza Zia.
DEERHOUNDS.—The Misses M. F. and H. M. Loughrey's Ch. Padraic of Ross and Ch. Mimic of Ross.
ELKHOUNDS.—Mr. W. F. Holmes's Ch. Rugg av Glitre and Miss E. M. Nichols's Ch. Brenda of Pennal and Mrs. F. Hatfield's Zarina of Sudbury.
GREAT DANES.—Mr. Gordon Stewart's Falstaff of Send and Mrs. F. Hatfield's Zarina of Sudbury.
IRISH WOLFHOUNDS.—Mr. J. V. Rank's Ch. Galleon of Ouborough and Ch. Erin of Ouborough.
MASTIFFS.—Mrs. E. G. Oliver's Ch. Joseph of Hellingly and Mrs. Arthur Baggaley's Dawn of Dervor.
NEWFOUNDLANDS.—Mr. E. H. Lane's Ch. Gannel Echo and Harlington Peg.
GREYHOUNDS.—Mr. Alex Peace's Daybrek of Devoir and Duns of Devoir.
SALUKIS.—Mrs. T. W. Crouch's Ch. Orchard Shahzaman and Ch. Orchard Moscus.
KEESHONDEN.—Mrs. J. C. Moore's Bartel van Zaandam and Mrs. Norton's Bettina de Wint.
BULLDOGS.—Mrs. E. J. Walz's Ch. Pugilist and Mr. Ernest Roddy's Andemarke Shrewsdraftsman.
CHOW-CHOWS.—Mr. C. D. Beech's Ch. Rotchow Dragoon and Lady Faudel-Phillips's Hildewell Chincherichee.
COLLIES.—Mr. W. W. Stansfield's Laund Lector and Mr. R. H. Roberts's Ashtead Violetta.
GOLDEN RETRIEVERS.—Mr. R. Lawrence Kirk's Ch. Michael of Moreton and Mr. J. Eccles's Ch. Haulstone Sprig.
LABRADORS.—Loraa Lady Howe's Suddern Warren Bruce and Mr. T. H. Moorby's Ch. Tansey of Whitmore.
ENGLISH SETTERS.—Mr. T. H. Moorby's Stainton Shylock and Mr. J. S. Gilkerson's Jennie of Crombie.
IRISH SETTERS.—Mrs. Orden's Ch. Menaifron Pat O'Moy and Colleen O'Kilter.
COCKER SPANIELS.—Mr. H. S. Lloyd's Luckystar of Ware and Mrs. Jamieson Higgins's Falconers Caraway.
ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIELS.—Mr. D. McDonald's Ch. Lile Pilchion and Lile Portia.
SUSSEX SPANIELS.—Mrs. Charles Youell's Earlswood Pete and Earlswood Sheila.
WELSH SPRINGERS.—Major E. G. Miles's Ch. Shot or Bail and Mr. R. Stephens's Felcourt Rossetie.
AIREDALE TERRIERS.—Miss B. Gifford's Ch. Footprint and Mr. J. C. Park's Clemenstone Gem.
BEDLINGTON TERRIERS.—Mr. John P. Pawson's Dipley Dave and Captain J. R. Renwick's My Jedworth Bunty.
DANDIE DINMONTS.—Mrs. Susan McDonnell's Ch. Darenth Penny and Miss Constance M. Francis's Hizham Jock.
SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS.—Mrs. D. R. Richardson's Farleton Flavian and Mr. H. R. Brown, jun.'s End-on Dainty.
WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIERS.—Miss I. Buchler's and Dr. Goode's Rickettswood Fun and Dr. E. Maconochie's Melva Mischief.
KERRY BLUE TERRIERS.—Mrs. C. H. Jacksons, jun.'s Ch. Black Prince of the Chevin and the Misses H. K. and H. Henry's Ch. Ben-Edar Blithescorse.
SCOTTISH TERRIERS.—Mr. Robert Chapman's Ch. Larkspur.
SEALYHAM TERRIERS.—Miss M. F. Verrall's Wireless Heather Necessity and Mr. F. Spiekerman's Lonkley Whippets.—The Misses M. and S. Bramwell's Ch. Sandboy and Mr. Charles Lumdi's Ruby Peach.
DACHSHUNDS.—Mr. C. E. Rattee's Fritzie von Paulinenberg and Maya of Tavistone.
ITALIAN GREYHOUNDS.—Mrs. C. G. Beeching's Carita.
PAPILLONS.—Miss W. M. Eldred's Rudolph de Veurne and Mrs. Langton Dennis's Ch. Offaw Coquette.
PEKINGESE.—Mrs. Ashton Cross's Ch. Ki Pung of Alderbourne and Mrs. S. Whitehead's Biddee of Ibbld.
POMERANIANS.—Mrs. G. T. Bromehead's Sherdon Sunstorm and Mrs. W. Langdon-Thomas's Perivale Yvonne.
PUGS.—Miss H. A. Vey's Ch. Paul of Inver and Mrs. Vincent Curtis's My Pretty Jane.
KING CHARLES SPANIELS.—Mrs. A. M. Raymond-Mallock's Ch. Ashton-More Barritone.
YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.—Mrs. R. Green's Ovenden Blue Beppo and Mrs. M. A. Wooldridge's Tottie Smart of Glendinan.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1830. Price 7d.

DEAFNESS.—On the 10th of May, the Duke of Norfolk in the House of Lords, and on the 6th of April, Mr. Whitmore in the House of Commons, presented a petition from Mr. William Wright, the eminent surgeon-aurist, praying for the establishment of a national institution for the cure of deafness. There is, perhaps, no scourge (except blindness) which "flesh is heir to" which is more embarrassing and afflicting than deafness: there is, perhaps, no disease so little understood. There is, indeed, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, but the object of that benevolent institution is not to cure or prevent, but to alleviate, the consequences of the dreadful calamity of which they take cognizance. Mr. Wright's object is to remove the evil altogether. We doubt whether Parliament is best calculated to originate such an establishment as that proposed. Most of our useful institutions have sprung from the munificence of private benevolence, or the combined efforts of voluntary contribution.

* * * *

The grand expedition which is destined to destroy at once the city of Algiers and the Liberal opposition—to reduce under the sway of the Cabinet the corsairs of Africa and constitutional mutineers of the Chamber, was expected to embark on the 12th instant.—*Paris Correspondence.*

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¾ to ¾.

CAMBRIDGE PRESERVATION SOCIETY

ANONYMOUS GIFT OF £500

The Cambridge Preservation Society announce an anonymous gift of £500. The list of donors and subscribers for April is as follows:—

Sams, H. A., 10s. 6d.; Norman, the Right Hon. M. C., £10; Bowes, G. R., 10s. 6d.; Bowes, Mrs., 10s. 6d.; Croydon, the Bishop of, 10s. 6d.; Amos, W. G., 10s. 6d.; Mildmay of Flete, Lord, £3 3s.; Poskitt, P. R., 10s. 6d.; Salaman, R. N., 10s. 6d.; Jowitt, R., 10s. 6d.; Henriques, Sir P. G., £1 1s.; Sir C., £10; Maxted, G. V. J., £5; Wood, the Rev. C., £5; Howarth, W. G., £5; Whitbread, S. H., £5; Canon C. R., 10s. 6d.; Hunadon, Lord, £5; Edmunds, Sir C. D. M., £5; Spence, K., 10s. 6d.; Hindley, H. L. D'A., £2 2s.; Vuffiamy, Mrs., 10s.; Anonymous, 10s. 6d.; Benyon, J. H., £20; Mountbatten, Lord Louis, £10; Lea, Sir Thomas, £1 1s.; Lampson, Commander O. Locker, £1; Siddons, Miss D. E., £1 1s.; Reid, K. G., £2 2s.; Seward, Miss M. G., 10s. 6d.; Hopkinson, H. L., £5 5s.; Steggall, J. E. A., 10s. 6d.; Hersch, J., £2 2s.; Lodge, G. W. E., £5; Rose-Lewis, Colonel H. Le, £20; Lawson, the Rev. N. G., £1 1s.

The overdraft at the end of April was £630.

ENTERTAINMENTS

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAIR. New HORTICULTURAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. 10 to 10 Daily. Admission 1s. Wonderful Novelties. Six Free Cine Theatres.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

PROFESSOR ELLIOT SMITH will SPEAK on "The Man of Peking" in the Anatomy Theatre of University College, Gower-street, at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. "A FAMOUS PAGEANT." Sundays 2-10. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

INEXPENSIVE FURNISHINGS. EXHIBITION of CONTEMPORARY FURNITURE with decorative accessories. APRIL 25 to MAY 17. Admission free. HEALS.

MANSARD FLAT, 196, Tottenham Ct.-rd., W.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY. SUMMER EXHIBITION. Now open, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Catalogue 1s. Season Ticket, 5s.

RALPH PEACOCK. Exhibition of Profile Portraits and children's pictures at Barbizon House, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1.

VICARS BROTHERS, 12, Old Bond-st., W.1. *HUNTING COUNTRIES.* By F. A. STEWART.

P. & D. COLNAGHI & CO. PAINTINGS by the OLD DUTCH MASTERS. DRAWINGS by ALAN BEETON. 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Free.

LONDON ARTISTS ASSOCIATION. Paintings by MORLAND LEWIS, H. L. du PLESSIS. COOLING GALLERIES, 91, New Bond-st.

FIRST EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by *JEAN LURCAT.* ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD., 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1. Drawings by Masters of XVIth-XIXth Centuries. 2. MAUDE PARKER, R.W.A. Water-Colours. 3. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS. 148, New Bond-street, W. Admission Free.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. Paintings by RENOIR, HENRI-ROUSSEAU, MODIGLIANI, PICASSO, DERAIN, BRAQUE, UTRILLO. Contemporary English Paintings also on view. 73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

WALLIS & SON. Paintings by MONET, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, FANTIN, &c. The French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, W.

ABDY & CO., LTD. *PAINTINGS BY MACLET.* 10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1. Admission free. 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.

BEAUX ARTS EXHIBITIONS. CONNARD, NICHOLSON, PEPLOE, Paintings. Also MODERN EMBROIDERY. Bruton-place, W. 10-6. Sats., 10-3.

1.—DOGS AND CATS. By NINA SCOTT-LANGLEY.
2.—NEW SPORTING BRONZES AND CAR MASCOTS. THE SPORTING GALLERY, 32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

LEGER, METZINGER, SEVERINI, VIOLLIER. Exhibition of Pictures. Also Paintings in Space by KOTCHAR. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-square.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington. *CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.* Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted. Admission free.

HOWARD GALLERY. Etchings and Drypoints by *ALFRED R. BLUNDELL.* 28, Museum-street. Daily 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Adm. free.

SEVENTEEN ARTISTS. Work by Young Contemporaries. THE ZWEMMER GALLERY, 26, Litchfield-street, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD. PAINTINGS of PALESTINE by RUBIN. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

NATIONAL SOCIETY (Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, and Potters), at the Grafton Galleries, Grafton-street, W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s.

BRITISH EMPIRE ACADEMY. Second Exhibition of Empire Pictures. New Burlington Galleries, Burlington-gardens, W. Now open. 10-5. Admission 1s.

THE INDEPENDENT GALLERY, 7a, Grafton-street, Bond-street, W.1. 18th and 19th CENTURY ENGLISH PAINTINGS. Exhibition open till 27th May. 10-5. Sats., 10-1.

SAVILE GALLERY, Ltd. EXHIBITIONS of OLD MASTER DRAWINGS. 23, Bruton-street, W.1. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

JEWELLERY by RAYMOND TEMPLIER. 30th April—17th May. W.1. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

CURTIS MOFFAT, LTD., 4, Fitzroy-square.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-street, W.1. ITALIAN PAINTINGS, ETCHINGS and DRAWINGS by PIERO SANSALVADORE. Admission and Illustrated Catalogue free. 10-6.

The GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. ERIC KENNINGTON. Sculpture / Water-colours / and War Drawings. RAINBRIDGE COPNALL. Bas-relief in Portland Stone.

ENGLISH GLASS PICTURES AND CHINESE MIRROR PAINTINGS of the 18th Century on Exhibition at H. Blairman and Sons' Galleries, 26a, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

ARTS, 340, Fulham-road, S.W.10. PAINTINGS by VELASQUEZ, GOYA, MONTICELLI, and Modern Painters.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. British International Musical Burlesque, "NOT SO QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT"; also BILLIE DOVE in "THE OTHER TO-MORROW," a First-National Talkie. Continuous 12 noon-11.30.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous 1-11. (All-Talking and Singing). MIRTH and MELODY; "LUMMOX" featuring Lola Lane and Joe Wagstaff: showing daily at 1, 4, 7, and 10. Also "At The Villa Rose" (All-Talking).

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerrard 3981. Herbert Brenon's "LUMMOX" (All-Talking Picture). Three separate performances daily at 2.45, 6.12, and 8.45. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Continuous 12-11. Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in "HIGH SOCIETY BLUES" (All-Talking and Singing). 12-50, 3.40, 6.30, 9.20. Also "Murder on the Set" (All-Talking).

CARLTON. Haymarket. Dly. 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sons. 6 o'c., 8.45. "THE VAGABOND KING," with All-Talking, Colour, Music! Cast of thousands. Entertainment America has not produced. "KING" starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. All bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2911.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square, 12-12. Last day. GRETA GARBO TALKS in "ANNA CHRISTIE," The greatest dramas ever put in film. With Marie Dressler, Charles Bickford. 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except kerb) 6d. To-morrow: LAWRENCE TIBBETT, the World's Greatest Baritone, in "THE ROGUE SONG."

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All-TALKING Warner Oland in "The Mysterious Dr. Fu Manchu." Carl Brisson in "The American Prisoner."

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Continuous 2-11. ALL-TALKING Programme. GEORGE ARLISS in "THE GREEN GODDESS," preceded by "Dark Red Roses," &c., &c. Programme commences at 2, 5, 8.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. 2-11. Sapper's "T

Imperial and Foreign News

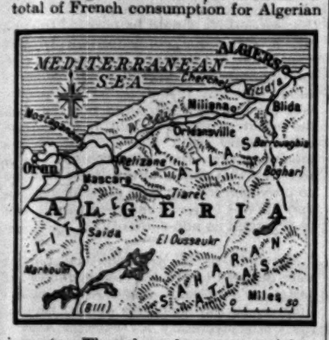
VINEYARDS OF ALGERIA

AN "EMBARRAS DE RICHESSE"

(FROM OUR ALGIERS CORRESPONDENT)

With the extinction of Christianity in North Africa the vineyards decayed, and the return of Christianity has conferred no greater material boon than the reintroduction of the vine. When the French conquered Algeria a century ago there were scarcely 5,000 acres of vines in the whole country. To-day there are over 500,000 acres, with a production of nearly 300,000,000 gallons of wine a year.

The wine-growers of Southern France and the wine-growers of Algeria are in conflict. Great anxiety was caused in Algeria by the passing of a resolution by a Parliamentary Committee in Paris advocating restrictive measures on the import of Algerian wines into France and setting a limit of 18 per cent. of the total of French consumption for Algerian



imports. There have been many violent meetings of protest, but the Southern Departments of France are so strongly represented in the Chamber that it is doubtful whether the nine Algerian Deputies will be able to counteract their influence. The Minister for the Budget, accompanying President Doumergue on his North African tour, said recently that Algeria's needs for economic and social development were known and understood in France, which looks like an inspired statement to reassure the nervous Algerians.

President Doumergue was a *juge de paix* in the Department of Oran, and he must have noticed on his recent visit the enormous increase in Algerian viticulture. Rapid increase has brought over-production. It has so happened that of late years a good wine year in Algeria has coincided with a bad year in France, and this has kept prices up. In 1928 the ruling prices were approximately 16f. a degree. In 1929, however, the harvests were both above the average and prices fell to 6f. a degree. Dealers in Algeria refused to sell at this price, and stocks accumulated on both sides in excess of the market needs.

LARGE WINE EXPORTS

The resulting crisis reveals the danger of one-crop culture for a country like Algeria. Algeria may well be led to extend the cultivation of citrus fruits and to develop market gardens. But the monopoly of sea transport between France and Algeria, which creates arbitrary rates against which the Algerian agriculturist is powerless, would present a serious obstacle to the profitable export of such produce. However, Algeria is very well suited to wine growing. Long ago M. Djernon, a Government representative sent from France, reported as follows:—

The vine seems to be a providential plant for Algeria and prospers everywhere, even on indifferent land and burning soil. I have not found a spot in the three provinces which is unfitted for it. Everywhere, especially along the littoral, I have tasted wine rich in alcohol, wine which would have most precious qualities if only it had been better made.

It was owing to the outbreak of phylloxera in France in 1875 that the colonists in Algeria were encouraged to take up wine growing on a large scale. Owing to the plague many vineyards in France were dug up and sown with cereals, and many vintners went over to North Africa. To protect the Algerian vineyards from phylloxera a decree was passed in 1878 forbidding the indiscriminate import of cuttings and even of vine leaves as packing. However, about 1883 the disease became rampant in Algeria, and American stocks were eventually introduced to withstand the scourge, and most Algerian vines are now grafted to them. During the War Algerian wines were so much in demand in France that many fortunes were made in Algeria. The main market for the wines is France, and nearly half of all that Algeria exports is wine.

Algeria, climbing from the sea up the superb natural stairway of the Atlas, has three large divisions. There are first the fertile littoral regions, known as the "Tell," climbing across the seaboard to the drier table-lands. Then come the elevated plains of the Atlas ranges to the south, the "hauts plateaux," at an average height of 3,000ft. Thirdly there is "le Sud," lower than the table-lands, and still farther south the barren lands with the great desert and oases of the Sahara.

A VAST FERTILE PLAIN

The vines grow chiefly in the first of these regions, particularly in the plain of the Mitidja. From the shore at Algiers there rises a wooded range of hills from 300ft. to 1,300ft. high. Behind these hills is the vast plain of the Mitidja, one of the most fertile in the world. All day the heavy wagons roll along the eucalyptus-bordered roads of Algiers, laden with casks of wine, sacks of cereals, early vegetables, and citrus fruits from the Mitidja. The plain stretches east, west, and south of Algiers, and bears early vegetables even between the vines and fields of tobacco and acres of geraniums for distilling perfume.

There are also vineyards on the hillsides and mountains. The alcoholic content varies from 9½deg. to 11deg. for the wines of the Mitidja to 12deg. and over 15deg. for the mountain vineyards of Miliana, from 1,700ft. to 2,500ft. above sea level. The high sugar content of the grapes from such regions as Mascara has encouraged successful experiments at the Government agricultural institute in making *mistelles*, *vins de liqueur* and wines of the port, sherry, Malaga, and Marsala types.

The vintage in North Africa takes place in August and September, usually in perfect weather. Very rarely hailstorms destroy whole vineyards or a sirocco blows and shrivels the grapes. There is always a lack of labour at harvest time, for the Algerian native does not like work and he is not a skilled worker. Also every native harvesting eats about 22lb. of grapes a day. As it takes one man 20 days to harvest about 2½ acres the loss of fruit is great. The native is both idle and ignorant and suffers much physical misery thereby. The key to the full development of North Africa is to teach the native to like work and to work skilfully. At present the output with native labour is only one-third of that with European labour.

DR. NANSEN'S DEATH

A STATE FUNERAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, MAY 14

Dr. Nansen's death occurred at 20 minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon, while he was sitting in conversation with his daughter-in-law on the veranda of his house overlooking the fjord and enjoying the splendid weather. Suddenly his head sank down on his breast and he was dead.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Storting to-day, M. Hambro, the President, delivered an address, paying tribute to Nansen's striking personality and exploits and to his invaluable services to his own country and to mankind. M. Mowinckel, the Prime Minister, then proposed, and it was unanimously resolved, that the funeral expenses be borne by the State. Dr. Nansen's death was also commemorated at the sitting of the High Court of Justice to-day.

A stream of telegrams is reaching Dr. Nansen's home. The first to arrive was from King Haakon, who is at Trondhjem. A telegram also came from Queen Maud, who is in England. Other messages were from the Norwegian Government, from geographical societies the world over, and from sovereigns, princes, and statesmen. The Foreign Office to-day received a telephone message from Geneva stating that the League of Nations had decided to send a special representative to the funeral.

The funeral is fixed for Saturday, which is Constitution Day in Norway. A request has been made that the processions usual on this occasion be abandoned and that instead a joint procession should be formed to follow Dr. Nansen's coffin when it is taken from the University for the final rite.

LEAGUE TRIBUTES

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 14

On hearing of the death of Nansen Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, sent the following telegram to the Norwegian Government:—

May I express to the Norwegian Government and people the feeling of deepest grief which the news of Nansen's death has called forth in the Secretariat of the League of Nations? The memory of that just, brave, and compassionate man will live not only in his own country but in that wider commonwealth of nations leagued for peace which he has not spared himself to serve and which his great deeds and his great name have done so much to commend both to the reason and in the hearts of men. If the League may be said to have its heroes Nansen was one.

At the opening of the meeting of the Council of the League this morning the President (Dr. Marinkovitch) spoke warmly of the work Dr. Nansen had done for the League, and the Greek delegate expressed the thanks of his nation for Nansen's labours in connexion with the settlement of Greek refugees.

BIG GERMAN AEROPLANE'S CRUISE

PASSENGER SALOON IN THE WINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 14

The Junkers monoplane, D.2000 (formerly J.38), which carries passengers, engines, fuel and freight in the wings, and is probably the largest land aeroplane yet built, left Dessau early this morning, cruised for 10½ hours over Berlin, Stettin, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and other towns, and at 4.30 landed on the Tempelhoferfeld, where it was awaited by the Minister for Communications, Herr von Guerard.

D.2000, which measures 150ft. from wing-tip to wing-tip, has an enormous box-kite of a tail, four engines developing 2,400 h.p., and landing wheels nearly as high as a man. It is a step towards the "all-wing aeroplane," an early design of which Professor Junkers patented so long ago as 1910. The wings are over 6ft. thick in the middle and contain the passenger saloon, where one may smoke, the crew's quarters, fuel and freight holds. The engines are enclosed within the wings, though their housings project from the forward edge. The fuselage contains the central control station, slightly raised above the wings, with an extensive field of view, two navigation rooms for the pilots, and a separate engine-room. The weight of the machine empty is 13 tons, and to-day, with 20 persons and fuel, it weighed about 24 tons.

ENGLISHMAN'S DEATH FROM POISONING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 14

Mr. William Charles Peel, an Englishman who was understood to be an engineer by profession and had for some years made periodical business visits to Frankfurt, was found unconscious in an hotel there on Monday. He died yesterday afternoon, the cause of his death being veronal poisoning.

He had made the acquaintance of a Dr. Neuburger, with whom he spent Sunday evening. On Monday morning Dr. Neuburger, who was staying at the same hotel, was asked by the proprietor if he knew where Mr. Peel was. Dr. Neuburger replied that he had given Mr. Peel a sleeping draught, so that he was probably not yet awake; he added that he hoped the dose had not been too strong. Dr. Neuburger then left the hotel, and Mr. Peel's room was opened by force. Dr. Neuburger was afterwards found unconscious on the staircase of an apartment house, having administered to himself two injections of cyankali. He was taken to hospital, where he died.

CANADIAN LIQUOR BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 14

It was expected that the Liquor Export Bill, which has already passed the House of Commons, would come up for third reading in the Senate to-day. The purpose of the Bill is to restrict export of liquor to the United States. The third reading debate was, however, postponed until Friday, pending information in regard to the negotiations with the United States concerning the treaty to suppress smuggling.

ARRESTS IN BRAZILIAN BATTLESHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 14

Twenty-three members of the crew of the battleship Minas Geraes have been arrested for being in possession of Communist literature while on board ship and handed over to the police.

*** At the beginning of April there was a boiler explosion, in which one man was killed, in the Minas Geraes, and within a week this was followed by a severe outbreak of fire. It was suggested at the time that these events had their origin in a Communist attempt.

Our ADELAIDE Correspondent reports that the crew of Sir Douglas Mawson's ship Discovery have been paid off because of expense. Many of them will be re-engaged for the Discovery's next voyage, as well as a few new men.

WIRELESS MERGERS IN U.S.

TEST ACTION BROUGHT BY GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 14

At the demand of the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee and other complainants, the Government yesterday began a suit in the district court at Wilmington, Delaware, to test the legality of wireless patent agreements entered into by the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and six other companies. The bill of complaint alleged that the defendants were a combination in restraint of inter-State commerce, and it asked the Court to enjoin them perpetually from entering into a conspiracy to monopolize or attempt to monopolize wireless communication or certain wireless apparatus, and to declare void all contracts among the defendants tending to such alleged monopoly.

Various agencies of the Government have long been investigating the character of the patent and financial arrangements among the 10 defendant companies, but the Department of Justice took no direct cognizance of the alleged illegal combination until very recently, when an arrangement was made by the Radio Corporation for an exchange of shares with the General Electric and Westinghouse companies which would give the latter control of the Radio Corporation, in return for their handing over to it their engineering and manufacturing facilities and plants used in the production of wireless receiving sets, valves, and other elements of wireless communication. This arrangement, together with the already existing arrangements for pooling patents among these three companies and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries, was complained of by "independent" manufacturers of wireless apparatus as stifling competition.

The Radio Corporation announced last night through a statement by Mr. Owen D. Young, the chairman of its executive committee, that it welcomed the Government's suit. The Government had been kept advised of every step of its organization in its development during the last 10 years. In 1919, when the company was organized, no one concern in the country had the necessary patents to develop wireless and create a business. Each of several had some and each could block the other. As a result of the new organization an industry was born, thousands of persons were employed, and millions were enabled to listen without charge to wireless programmes. Now, apparently because of a recent Court decision in another industry, some question had arisen in the mind of the Department of Justice of a technical violation of the law.

BRITISH LEGATION TO THE VATICAN

COMING CHANGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MAY 14

Mr. Ogilvie Forbes, the new Secretary to the British Legation to the Vatican, is due to arrive here on Saturday next on his transfer from Mexico City. About May 27, Mr. Chilton, the Minister, will leave Rome to take up his new appointment in Chile. Pending the arrival of a new Minister, Mr. Ogilvie Forbes will be Chargé d'Affaires. Nothing appears as yet to be known here about the appointment of a new British Minister, and it may well be that in the present circumstances the British Government may be in no great hurry to send out a new representative to the Holy See. On the other hand, the mere fact that relations between the Vatican and Great Britain are not altogether satisfactory at the present moment might be used as an argument for the appointment of a new Minister without delay.

The next move would appear to rest rather with the Vatican than with the British Government, as there is reason to think that the Holy See has not yet replied to the formal protest made by the British Government against the action of the Maltese bishops.

"LEGIONARIES OF SPAIN"

KIDNAPPING ATTEMPT IN MADRID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MAY 13

A volunteer organization of youths who call themselves "Legionaries of Spain" has begun to give some trouble to the Madrid police. It was members of this organization who broke into the Cinema Europa, on May 4, just before Professor Unamuno's lecture began, and provoked the audience to a free fight with cries of "Long live the King." Now the "legionaries" have sworn to challenge any one who utters a subversive cry, and on several occasions brawls have ensued in cafés and in the streets in consequence.

There are two theories about the "legionaries." Republicans declare that they are merely *agents-provocateurs* sent out to provoke conflicts and justify police rigour. The Liberal Press, while calling upon the Government to be vigilant, believes them to be merely some sort of Spanish equivalent to the *camelots du roi* in France.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

SHIPOWNERS' APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 14

A deputation of shipowners has asked Mr. Forde, Assistant Minister in the Commonwealth Cabinet, to defer the operation of the new duty on vessels built overseas for use in Australia. The deputation pointed out that two vessels could be built in Great Britain for the price of one built in Australia, and that this handicap was too heavy for Australian shipping. Mr. Forde, in promising to consider the matter, referred to the serious decline in the shipbuilding and engineering industries, and the increased unemployment.

Mr. Forde has announced that representatives of Imperial Chemical Industries (Australia), Limited, are establishing a plant for extracting oil from coal. The company, which expects to carry on without bounty, is assured of tariff protection.

SERIES OF MURDERS IN EASTERN GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 14

Another crime has been added to the series of murders and murderous assaults lately committed near Ratibor, on the German-Polish frontier.

This morning the body of a cottager from Silberkopf, who had left home on Tuesday evening with a cartload of hay for Mosurau, was found in a ditch with the head battered in. On May 5 a schoolboy and on May 10 a tailor were stabbed to death in outlying parts of the town; on May 10 a merchant was also stabbed and badly wounded in a suburb. The crimes have attracted much attention, for the series of murders committed at Düsseldorf last year is still fresh in the public memory. A man was already under arrest before this morning's discovery in connexion with the Ratibor murders, but it is now stated that there is no evidence involving him, as was at first thought possible, with the Düsseldorf crimes.

There is likewise no evidence involving in the Düsseldorf crimes a labourer, detained in Berlin, who had already been arrested once on suspicion of complicity in them.

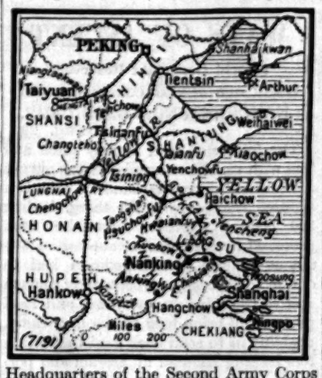
THE WAR IN NORTH CHINA

SUCCESSES CLAIMED BY NANKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MAY 14

Official reports claim important successes north and south of the Lunghai Railway near the Kiangsu-Honan border. Yucheng, it is announced, has been occupied and at Pochow 10,000 troops were made prisoners and 7,000 rifles captured.



Headquarters of the Second Army Corps are stated to have advanced to Tangshan [in Kiangsu].

These reports, if accurate, imply that the right and left of the Northern forces have suffered a reverse. Nanking regards the present fighting as likely to prove decisive and lead to the collapse of the Northern combination. The third army, advancing northward from the Hupeh-Honan border, is stated to have reached Chumatien, whence aeroplane raids are being continuously made on Chengchow, which, it is calculated, will break up the opposition before land operations can be begun.

Northern reports contain nothing more than references to skirmishing, but claim that a division of the Government forces in Shantung has come over to the North and has cut off the Government forces defending Northern Shantung.

It is a well-established feature of Chinese strategy to decide upon a series of victories and then to announce them as having actually happened. Hitherto Nanking has had amazing luck with this system, and the North, too, has been freely counting its chickens beforehand. In the best informed circles it is stated that the main forces of neither side have been engaged at all and that the shifting back or forward of odd divisions has little significance in a campaign in which half a million troops are involved.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The State Department has been informed by the Chinese Government that citizens of the United States in Chenchow should be removed immediately.—*Reuter.*

FUTURE OF TASMANIA

FINANCIAL DISABILITIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 14

Mr. C. H. Wickens, the Commonwealth Statistician, giving evidence to-day at the inquiry by the Federal Public Accounts Committee into the Tasmanian claim for additional financial help from the Commonwealth, said that the outlook for Tasmania was not bright, and that amalgamation with another State was possibly the only solution. He declared that the disabilities from which Tasmania suffered did not warrant the expensive appurtenances of State Government.

A Tasmanian correspondent writes:—

Before Federation Tasmania in wealth per head led the Australian colonies; it is now last on the list. In the year immediately preceding Federation the surplus of revenue over expenditure was £131,000; since Federation, even with special grants from the Commonwealth and the most economical government, the State has been able to accumulate only deficits. Tasmania obtained nearly half its income before Federation from Customs, amounting to £500,000. This source of revenue was given up in 1901 to the Commonwealth, whereas expenditure of only £33,000 was transferred. Under the Constitution there were, of course, provisions for the return of a certain amount to the State, but this has not been nearly sufficient to make up the loss. Tasmania has, therefore, been under the necessity of heavily increasing direct taxation. The Commonwealth has also imposed direct taxation, common, of course, to all the States, so that two Governments are now taxing the 212,000 people who compose the population, and taxation amounts to £14 11s. per head, as against £1 4s. 4d. before Federation.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 14

Although in accordance with custom no official confirmation of recent Press rumours has been forthcoming, the report that Baron von Neurath, the present German Ambassador in Rome, is likely to succeed Herr Sthamer in London has not been denied and everything points to its being correct. The change s not, however, due for some time, as Herr Sthamer is not expected to retire before the autumn, and an alteration of plans in the interval is not impossible. If as seems almost certain, the German Government eventually proposes the appointment of Baron von Neurath as Ambassador in London, he will probably be suceeded in Rome by Herr von Schubert, the Under-Secretary of State at the German Foreign Office, who, it was recently announced, is to be appointed to an important diplomatic post abroad.

BULGARIAN CABINET RECONSTRUCTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, MAY 14

After the passing of the Budget M. Liaptcheff, with the King's approval, decided to reconstruct his Cabinet so as to include representatives of all the parties in the Democratic Entente. Accordingly all members of the Cabinet put their portfolios at the Prime Minister's disposal.

He offered three of these portfolios to Professor Tsankoff's Party, but the Macedonian Party, which has hitherto supported M. Liaptcheff, protested aganist the allocation of so many portfolios in the new Cabinet to the Tsankoffists.

In view of the representations of members of his own party who are displeased at the prospect of seeing three Tsankoffists in the Cabinet, as that would leave M. Liaptcheff at the mercy of a cabal between the Tsankoffists and Bouroffists who frequently do not see eye-to-eye with him in foreign policy, the Prime Minister to-day asked Professor Tsankoff to be content with two portfolios for his party. The Professor declined to cooperate with M. Liaptcheff on those terms. The Prime Minister accordingly is trying to secure the support of the other parties of the Democratic Entente for the reconstruction which he hopes to effect, but, should he be unable to do so, will resign in order to leave the King free to take such action as he may see fit.

M. Doumergue, President of the French Republic, who landed at Marseilles on Tuesday after his visit to Algeria for the centenary celebrations, arrived in PARIS yesterday.

FRENCH POST OFFICE WAGES

THREATENED STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 14

For some time past there has been a good deal of discontent among the lower grades of the Department of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs over the scale of wages in force. It has now come to a head with the inadvertent publication of proposed increases which are far below those claimed, and threats of a strike throughout the department have been made as the result of meetings held yesterday and to-day.

A general meeting has been called for to-morrow night. At one time it appeared as though the immediate consequence would be a complete withdrawal from work, but there is some disposition now to await the return on Friday of M. Mallarmé, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who has been in Algeria for the centenary celebrations, before taking any drastic action. The subject was brought up at a Cabinet meeting to-day, but no final decision was reached.

The employees have been claiming that their maximum yearly wage, according to scale, should be 20,000f. [£160] and 24,000f. [£192]. A few days ago it became known through some official indiscretion that M. Germain-Martin, the Minister of the Budget, had made provision for maxima of only 18,500f. [£148] and 22,500f. [£180], with a vague promise of improvement if the state of the Budget permitted. The workers' representatives have pointed out that whereas the salaries of the higher officials have been multiplied five times as compared with pre-War figures and seven times in the case of directors their own have only been increased 3.87 and 3.94 times.

Assurances have been given by officials of the Ministry that the proposed official figures are by no means definitive, and there is some hope that M. Mallarmé may succeed in persuading his colleague to make a satisfactory adjustment. But unless this is done, to judge from the tone of the meetings so far held, a strike seems hardly avoidable.

M. Tardieu received representatives of the postal employees this evening. He told them that the Government could not make any further concession to them and that any attempt at any intimidation on their part would be met by immediate and drastic action.

FRENCH SUBMARINES IN WEST INDIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 14

For the first time two French submarines, the Redoutable and the Vengeur, have crossed the Atlantic. They are now visiting various ports in the West Indies. The Redoutable and the Vengeur left Brest on March 24. They touched at Casablanca in Morocco and at Dakar. Then they went to the Cape Verde Islands and thence across the Atlantic to Fort-de-France in Martinique, where they arrived on April 27.

They are ocean-going submarines, displacing 1,560 tons on the surface and 2,080 tons submerged. They are about 300ft. long and carry two anti-aircraft guns and 10 torpedo tubes. Their maximum speed is 19 knots on the surface, when driven by Diesel engines, and 10 knots submerged, when driven by electric motors. Both these submarines were laid down at Cherbourg in 1925 and commissioned in 1928.

LEAGUE COUNCIL AND DRUG TRAFFIC

SHIP'S GREAT CARGO OF OPIUM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 14

At its meeting this morning the Council of the League, on the motion of Senator Dandurand (Canada), approved the reports of the Finance Committee upon its 37th and 38th sessions.

The report of the 37th session contains a detailed examination of the draft convention for financial assistance, but this matter will be brought before the Council in connexion with the report of the Committee on Arbitration and Security. The two general reports of the Finance Committee deal with, among other things, the settlement of refugees in Bulgaria, the financial situation in Bulgaria and Greece, and Greek-Bulgarian emigration.

Next the Convention between the Greek Government and the Refugee Settlement Commission signed at Geneva on January 24 last was considered and approved after the Greek Foreign Minister, M. Michalakopoulos, had expressed the thanks of his Government and M. Briand had added his word of praise. Sir John Hope Simpson, Vice-Chairman of the Refugee Commission, was also present. Under the convention arrangements have been made for the necessary measures which will enable the Commission to be dissolved on December 31.

On the proposal of Dr. Marinkovitch (Yugoslavia), the Council acted on the suggestion of the Assembly that the Advisory Committee on the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs should be enlarged in order to "ensure more effective representation on that Committee of the non-manufacturing countries." The Council invited the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Egypt, Spain, Mexico, Poland, and Uruguay to be represented during a period of three years. The Council considered that the plan submitted by the Committee constituted a practical basis for the work of a future conference on the limitation of drug manufacture.

Mr. Henderson said that the British Government was continuously receiving information showing how widespread and dangerous the illicit drug traffic was. That morning he had received from London a letter in which it was stated that a ship had recently left a "port in a certain producing country"—it may be mentioned that the port is Bushire—with 2,000 cases containing the "appalling quantity" of 250,000lb. of opium, all for the illicit traffic. He hoped that the manufacturing countries would have a preliminary discussion as soon as possible and said that the British Government would be happy to take the initiative in summoning a meeting of representatives of these countries for the end of July.

The Council accepted the grant of $125,000 which the Social-Hygiene Bureau of the Rockefeller Foundation had offered for the extension to Eastern countries of the inquiry into the traffic in women and children. The Council invited M. Regnault, a former French Ambassador, and the eldest member of the traffic in women committee, to be chairman of the organization which will be set up to carry out the inquiry in the East.

M. Briand, who was accompanied by M. Massigli and M. Leger, had a further conversation this afternoon with Signor Grandi on the adjustment of the Franco-Italian differences. Signor Rosso was also present during the discussion.

M. Jules Pams, the French Senator and one-time candidate for the Presidency, who died in Paris on Monday, was buried at Port-Vendres, near PERPIGNAN, yesterday. When the family vault was opened it was found to have been broken into by thieves. A door had been forced, a partition pierced, and the coffin of the late Mme. Pams, which contained jewelry, had been tampered with. The father, mother, and first wife of M. Pams were buried in the vault.

Telegrams in Brief

Locusts are reported to have appeared in great numbers in the Stolatz district in the Herzegovina and the Podgoritza district in Montenegro.—*Reuter.*

Eleven deaths have occurred from the floods in COLOMBO and the neighbouring villages. The waters have subsided, but smallpox has appeared in one village.

Heavy rainfall continues in SWITZERLAND, and in the Bernese Oberland the menace of flood is increased by avalanches. Houses near Lake Thun were evacuated yesterday.

On appeal, the sentences against M. Marty, the FRENCH Communist Deputy, for inciting soldiers to disobedience, has been reduced to a total of five years' imprisonment. Eleven other Communists were fined 3,000f. and sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the same charge.

Mr. Lunn, Under-Secretary for the Dominions, states that arrangements have now been made for SOUTHERN RHODESIA to be represented by an observer at the Colonial Office Conference this year. As regards the Imperial Conference, the matter is under discussion.

Steps are being taken by the Provincial Governments of NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK to conserve moose and deer in the famous hunting areas of these two maritime Provinces. Game preserves have been established and closed seasons declared in certain districts.

Mr. G. E. Hope, Mayor of West Hartlepool, with members of the municipal council, the Mayor of Thornaby-on-Tees, and a party of Rotarians, arrived at CHERBOURG yesterday on a brief visit. They were received by the Mayor and Municipality of Cherbourg, and a dinner was given in their honour at night.

Mails brought by M. Mermoz, the French airman, who left St. Louis, Senegal, on Monday, on the second stage of a flight which was to demonstrate the practicability of an all-air mail service to South America, were delivered in SÃO PAULO yesterday morning, having thus taken three days to reach their desination.

Mr. W. N. Kolisnyk, a WINNIPEG alderman and leader of the Communist Party in Canada, was forcibly ejected from the city council chamber on Tuesday after he had refused to apologize for remarks made at a public meeting reflecting on the veracity of statements made by a brother alderman. Mr. Kolisnyk was suspended from the council two weeks ago.

In a statement issued after a Cabinet meeting yesterday Sir Joseph Ward, the NEW ZEALAND Prime Minister, announced that the Government's views on the Singapore naval base were unchanged, and that it hoped that no decision affecting construction work on the base would be taken before consideration at the next Imperial Conference.

Mr. John Field, the London financier who reached NEW YORK by the Olympic last week and was refused entry into the United States, left for England in the Berengaria yesterday. Mr. Field's appeal to Washington against his exclusion brought the response that he could land as a visitor under a $500 (£100) Debenture bond. He decided, however, to decline the offer.—*Reuter.*

DEVELOPMENT LOAN FOR FIJI

INTER-ISLAND AIR SERVICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SUVA, MAY 14

Sir Murchison Fletcher, the Governor of Fiji, opened his first session of the Legislative Council yesterday, when, in the Speech from the Throne, his Excellency referred to the satisfactory financial position of the Colony, although the prospects for this year had been somewhat marred by the hurricane of last December.

The Governor intimated that he proposed to raise a further loan, up to a maximum of £400,000, with assistance from the Imperial Government through the Colonial Development Fund, principally for road making, extension of the wharf accommodation at Suva, and a dry dock. The last two were becoming necessary in view of the steady increase in the amount of shipping making use of the port.

Finally, the Governor announced that the Council would be asked to vote funds to start an inter-island air service, beginning in a small way with two seaplanes as an experiment.

Other Foreign News on following page

Change to "Summer Shell" when you Change to Summer Clothes!

Your car's engine is best suited by "Summer Shell" just as you benefit by adopting Summer clothes. The blend of "Summer Shell" is adapted to give the finest anti-knock petrol for Summer. "Winter Shell" was adjusted to give the best quick-starting during the cold weather.

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AT EVERY "SHELL" PUMP

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

INDIAN VIEWS

THE ALL-PARTIES MEETING

HINDU-MOSLEM DIFFERENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 14

Two important meetings were held here this afternoon in connexion with the political situation.

Presiding over the Committee of the All-Parties Conference, Sir Annepu Parasuramdas Patro urged the solution of the Hindu-Moslem minorities problem, and suggested taking up the discussion where it was left at the last Delhi meeting, at which tentative conclusions were reached in regard to safeguards for the protection of religion, education, and culture. He disapproved of the suggestion to postpone the meeting, because, he said, without a settlement of the communal problem the work of the Round Table Conference would be thoroughly useless, adding: "We should not expose our incapacity before the British public."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru remarked that they had already been criticized by British and Indian people, who prophesied that the committee's work would end in a fiasco. For his part, he was determined not to allow such a reflection against the committee, and suggested the postponing of the meeting until to-morrow, when more Moslems were expected to attend.

The postponement of the meeting was agreed to

Sir Phiroza Sethna presided at a meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation, at which he submitted a draft statement which, while disapproving of civil disobedience, criticizes the Government's policy and demands the appointment of an independent committee to inquire into allegations against the police at certain places. The statement, it is believed, reaffirms the Federation's resolve to take part in the Round Table Conference, the summoning of which, it urges, should be expedited, and the terms of reference of which should be published as early as possible.

The draft statement was referred to a sub-committee and will be reconsidered to-morrow.

The Working Committee of the All-India Non-Brahmins Conference held a meeting at Poona which, after a stormy sitting, adopted resolutions disapproving of the Government's "repressive policy," and regretting that there has not been a clear pronouncement of the Government's policy in regard to the aims and objects of the Round Table Conference. One resolution called on all non-Brahmin organizations to desist from taking part in civil disobedience, and to apply themselves to constructive work for the removal of untouchability and for the social and economic betterment of the masses.

SHOLAPUR COURT-MARTIAL

All is quiet in Sholapur City to-day, but almost all the shops are closed. The main thoroughfares are guarded by military pickets. Eighteen persons arrested for breach of the curfew order were court-martialled this morning. The proceedings were not open to the Press.

In view of the projected raid by Congress volunteers on the Dharasana salt depôt [which it was expected would be attempted to-day, Thursday], the District Magistrate at Surat has promulgated an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting for one month the assembling of more than four persons and the carrying of sticks, knives, and other weapons in Dharasana and neighbouring villages. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here this morning, and will leave for Dharasana to-night. She states that the Congress Working Committee has decided to make Dharasana an All-India fighting centre, whither batches of volunteers will be sent from all parts. Preparations have been made in Bombay to raid the salt works at Wadala, in the north-eastern part of the Island, where it is proposed to mobilize 2,000 Congress volunteers on Saturday afternoon.

Jamnadas Dwarkadas and two others were to-day sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of 200 rupees [£15], or, in default of payment, three months' further rigorous imprisonment, for inciting persons to break the Salt Law. Dwarkadas was formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly and at one time was a devoted follower of Mrs. Besant, but he has more than once turned his political coat.

An appeal has been issued at Nasik, signed by Dr. Moonje, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, and others, asking the Untouchables to suspend their *Satyagraha* campaign and to afford sufficient time and opportunity to effect a compromise honourable to both sides in regard to entry into the Temple there. The appeal results from mutual agreement, and has been received with much relief.

SOVIET PRESS AND INDIA

COMINTERN'S ACTIVITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 14

For the last few days the whole Soviet Press has been devoting much space to India, declaring that the Comintern [Communist International] was right in the official programme passed at its last congress, and that the time has now arrived for delivering a most serious blow for Communism there. The official representative at Leningrad of the Foreign Commissariat has published a statement that a determined effort is being prepared to throw off the British yoke and to begin civil war, in which the Indian masses will also settle with their own native class enemies.

Pravda, in a leading article, says that the masses of India are ripening for a decisive revolutionary grapple. A movement has begun against the British pirates, and events in India demonstrate how limitless are the colonial reserves for world revolution.

Krasnaya Zvezda, the official military organ, recalls the Comintern's programme for India, and explains how the "brightest jewel" is being torn by Communists from the British crown.

Krasnaya Zvezda also extols the Comintern's far-sightedness when drawing up its programme, which now binds disciplined Communists of all countries, and it declares that the fulfilment of the next stage of the programme will bathe India in a sea of blood.

THE SIMON REPORT

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The first volume of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission was laid on the Table of the House of Commons last night under the title "Survey."

N.-W. FRONTIER INCIDENTS

PUNITIVE ACTION BY AIR

A statement on the situation on the North-West Frontier was made by Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Benn said that in the Peshawar District, on the borders of the Mohmand country, after the air action taken on May 11 against the Haji of Turangzai, the inhabitants of certain villages in British territory which had been in communication with the Haji were disarmed by Frontier constabulary supported by troops and several leaders were arrested. The *lashkar* collected by the Haji's son was attacked by the Royal Air Force again on May 12. In Northern Waziristan, on May 11, a Waziri *lashkar*, some 400 strong, attacked the Tochi Scout Post at Datta Khel. One scout Sepoy was killed. The Royal Air Force attacked this *lashkar*, but desultory firing on the Post continued during the night of May 11. The next day the *lashkar* was reported to be dispersing and therefore no further action took place. On Monday night, however, the Datta Khel Post was again attacked, and air action was necessary the next day.

PESHAWAR, May 14.—Early this morning the authorities, with the help of the Frontier Constabulary, made a surprise move by surrounding an Utmanzai village which has been a source of the activities of the so-called Red Volunteers. The Constabulary were successful in disarming all the tribesmen in the village, and they arrested several office-bearers.

Reports from stations and districts are being received to the effect that the Red volunteers are making attempts to bring about a complete paralysis of the means of communication by cutting the wires, blocking the roads, and cutting the trees. A dastardly and unsuccessful attempt was recently made to derail a train between Nowshera and Mardan.

Feeling among the villagers is being aroused against the Reds.—*Reuter.*

AEROPLANE CRASH IN THE KHYBER

PESHAWAR, May 14.—An aeroplane crashed near Ali Masjid in the Khyber Pass to-day. The two occupants were killed.—*Reuter.*

CONGRESS AND SIKHS

DELHI SHRINE INCIDENT DISTORTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 14

The gross misrepresentation of recent events at Peshawar by revolutionary agitators in their propaganda against the Government has a counterpart in similar false reports about the manner in which the Delhi disorders were suppressed. The facts that the police were obliged to fire upon people throwing bricks at them from the Sikh Gurdwara [shrine] and that they entered the Gurdwara to arrest the culprits are being exploited by Congress Hindus in their strenuous efforts to persuade the Sikhs to join their campaign. In view of their misrepresentations the Government of India to-night issued a further *communiqué* by the Chief Commissioner for Delhi.

The *communiqué* states that on May 11 the Commissioner had a free and frank discussion with Sardars Darshan Singh and Uttam Singh and Gurmukh Singh, who had gone from Amritsar to Delhi personally to inquire into the affair in the Chandni Chowk on May 6. Sardar Pratap Singh, a Delhi resident, was also present. The Senior Superintendent of Police attended and gave the deputation a full account of what he himself had seen and done. The deputation expressed satisfaction at being able to obtain from him the information within his personal knowledge.

The Chief Commissioner assured the Sikh representatives that if they would provide him with any written statement of complaint against any Government servant relating to excessive firing at the time the mob was dispersed, or arbitrary conduct on the part of the police when the Gurdwara was searched, or any other matter concerned with the incident, he would be glad to make inquiry into the specific complaints. He further invited them to furnish him with complaints of this nature. No such complaint has, however, been received by him.

The *communiqué* also states that immediately after the disorders on May 6 the District Magistrate, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, appointed a magistrate to hold an inquiry, under Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code, into the cause of the death of persons who unfortunately were killed during the riots. This inquiry, which is proceeding, covers the investigation of the circumstances in which persons lost their lives during the firing in the Chandni Chowk. The inquiry is public, and, although no Sikh was killed, it is open to representatives of that community to attend the inquiry, and, if they so wish, to produce before the magistrate evidence of the circumstances in which firing took place.

"It will thus be seen," the *communiqué* concludes, "that the authorities have no desire to conceal the actual facts. The Chief Commissioner is prepared to inquire into specific allegations of excessive or high-handed action on the part of Government servants, and the public generally have the opportunity of producing evidence before the magistrate who is holding the inquiry."

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO MADRAS POLICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, MAY 14

The Governor in Council has issued a *communiqué* expressing appreciation of the conduct of the police throughout the recent disturbances in Madras.

"The Governor in Council," the *communiqué* states, "is convinced by his examination of the matter—and in this view he is confident that every fair-minded person will agree with him—that throughout these disturbances the Commissioner and his officers displayed the utmost coolness, gallantry, and restraint, and were admirably seconded by the staunchness and discipline of their subordinates." The *communiqué* adds that both on April 22 and again on April 27 any hesitation or weakness on their part would, having regard to the magnitude and temper of the mob opposed to them, have been fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the lives and property of the citizens of Madras.

ARRESTS AT KARACHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MAY 14

Four Satyagraha leaders were arrested here at 3 a.m. to-day, and were tried by the City Magistrate, who passed the following sentences:—Lokaram Sharma to 18 months', Narsingial Dhamanma and Professor Naraindas Malkani to 12 months', and R. K. R. Sidhwa to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused were charged under section 117 of the Indian Penal Code—inciting people to break the laws—read with section 34.

THE FIRST COURT

The King and Queen held the first Court of the season last evening at Buckingham Palace. Members of the Royal Family present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, and Colonel Evelyn and Lady Helena Gibbs.

The official account of the ceremony and a description of some of the dresses will be found on pages 22 and 23.

NAVAL TREATY

SENATE COMMITTEE INQUIRIES

MR. STIMSON AND BATTLESHIPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 14

The Senate inquiry into the Treaty of Naval Limitation concluded in London was to-day enlarged into what irreverent observers call a "two-ring circus." While the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, was concluding his testimony before the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the same body was hearing Admiral William Pratt, principal Naval Adviser at the Conference and Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, in another room the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, was being questioned by Senator Hale and his Naval Affairs Committee. The chief interest, however, resided still with the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Senator Hale and others tried their best to lead Mr. Adams into an admission that Mr. Stimson had been wrong in his denial of the invariable and universal superiority of the 8in. gun cruiser over similar vessels armed with 6in. guns, but did not succeed. Meanwhile, Mr. Stimson himself was being closely questioned by Senator Johnson, of California, as to what records of the negotiations in London would be "accessible" to the Committee. Senator Johnson was told that there were memoranda which were "certainly not for publication," and then opened a barrage of questions on the subject of the British battleships Nelson and Rodney.

Senator Johnson.—Did not the American naval experts advise the Delegation that these two vessels were very much superior to any possessed by the United States?—There was a difference of opinion as to the comparative merits of the British and American battleship fleets and of the ships of both fleets, including the Nelson and Rodney. You should ask the sailors about that.

I have heard, for instance (Senator Johnson went on), that the Nelson and Rodney were of such a power they could wipe out the whole American Fleet.

Mr. Stimson said he had also heard that statement from non-authoritative sources, but "it was the unanimous opinion of the American delegation and its advisers that the American Battle Fleet, when modernized as the Treaty permitted, was at least the equal of the British Fleet."

Did you propose the construction of an additional American battleship?—We did. There were two ways to make the American Fleet at least the equal of the British. One was to modernize certain of our vessels, and the other was to build another battleship. Both these methods were suggested, and as the result we had no difficulty in getting the consent of the British to the adoption of a method of modernization.

What sort of ship was demanded by the American Delegation?

Mr. Stimson explained that a communication was sent to the British Government in the following terms:—"In order to realize now the parity in battleship tonnage which was ultimately contemplated in the Washington Treaty, the United States may lay down one 35,000-ton battleship in 1933, to be completed in 1936, and on its completion scrap the Wyoming." In the same communication was a demand that the modernizing of existing ships should include an increase in gun-elevation. Both were asked, as we wanted to have a trading point—a very valuable thing even in international negotiations.

Mr. Stimson revealed that some of the American Delegation thought that the two proposals were, in fact, a demand for more than parity, but added that what the Delegation chiefly desired was the right to modernize existing vessels, and they secured that.

ADMIRAL'S STATEMENT

There followed a long and very dull discussion of Articles 16 and 17 of the Treaty, and, finally, so far as Mr. Stimson was concerned, consideration of the position of Japan, in which Senator Johnson sought to establish that that country, as well as Great Britain, had in fact at Washington recognized the 5—5—3 ratio as governing all classes of combatant ships. Mr. Stimson pointed out that the man in charge of foreign affairs in this country was hardly the man to discuss what might or might not have been the intentions of other nations, and that, in fact, the Washington Treaty itself was the answer to Mr. Johnson's questions. Admiral Pratt read a prepared statement, in which he mentioned three aspects from which the Treaty might be discussed—good will, naval effectiveness, and cost.

Only the second concerned him, he said, and after a careful consideration of reasons which dictated fleet combat strength as the only standard which could be used in London, he proceeded to a discussion of the various types of warship and the position of the United States in each. In its Battleship Fleet the United States had secured equality with Great Britain; in aircraft-carriers the terms of the Washington Treaty had been maintained; the arrangement in the exempt class was "satisfactory and equitable"; destroyers had not been reduced "below a safe peace margin," and the concession of a 10-7 ratio to Japan in that type "does not materially affect fleet combat strength"; in submarines total abolition "would be an excellent thing for American naval policy," but the reduction in the total numbers of those vessels which had been negotiated was a gain; and, last, there were cruisers.

CRUISER TYPES

As between cruisers with 8-in. and 6-in. guns, "I prefer," said the Admiral, "a more even disposition of the two types." Who could tell whether the 8-in. were better than the 6-in.? They had never tried either in battle. It was even demonstrable that against a night destroyer attack an 8-in. gun vessel was inferior to a 6-in.

Senator Swanson.—But complaint is made that we are to have an excessive number of 6in.-gun craft. Shall we?—No. I like it about 50-50.

Senator Borah.—Is the Treaty satisfactory to you?

Admiral Pratt (smiling).—Yes, it suits me, and when I say that, I remember that if we had to fight now I would have to do the fighting.

Senator Borah touched then on the gossip which attributes to Admiral Pratt a complete change of opinion as to the respective merits of 8in. and 6in. gun cruisers. "Have you changed your mind, Admiral?" he asked.

Admiral Pratt.—Well, I have a very definite reason, and it has come up lately, for my view as to the desirability of our having 6in.-gun cruisers, but I would not like to tell it in the open.

Asked to estimate the cost of the building which would be necessary to bring the United States to parity with Great Britain the Admiral replied:—"If the whole Navy were considered and no allowance was made for replacing of battleships and saving was effected by not building all the destroyers which are allowed, it would cost about $800,000,000 by 1937. If a longer time, say to 1940, was taken it would cost $875,000,000. And if battleship replacement was added—and I hope you will—the cost would be about $1,071,000,000, which would allow for the addition of two dirigibles.

It would be impossible and confusing to report the questions and answers in which Admiral Pratt endeavoured to explain to a group of civilians the differing uses and values of the two cruiser types, but there is no doubt that he went a long way to convince the Committee that what is called the abandonment of the Geneva Treaty in this case is not a national danger. The close of his testimony is worth recording. Senator Swanson, who was chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee when the 1916 battleship programme of the United States was laid down, asked him solemnly, "You are satisfied that the American and British battle fleets are equal under the treaty"?

"You build our fleet up as the Treaty provides and I would not swap it for the British," said Admiral Pratt.

(Continued on page 18, column 4)

KANCHENJUNGA PLANS

WORK AT BASE CAMP

WAYS OF ASCENT

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

KANCHENJUNGA BASE CAMP, APRIL 29

The fates still tend to play pitch and toss with us. The commissariat is always a source of the greatest anxiety. Feeding a dozen Europeans is one thing, feeding 300 coolies another. As the food promised by the Nepalese authorities was not at Khunza, the expedition had to obtain food locally. Fortunately enough was forthcoming to carry on, and local porters will bring food to the base camp, enabling us to send back food to the porters helping Hannah at Tseram and porters to help Tobin get the loads over Kang La. The expedition should have proceeded in one party and not three, as this has caused many difficulties and much anxiety over the maintenance of communications and the distribution of food.

At Khunza the expedition was entertained at the monastery. Climbing flights of rickety ladders we were ushered into a large, barn-like temple, where a

sinister gloom was broken by oil lamps before the effigies of Buddha and past Head Lhamas. The monastery is a branch of the famous Khampa Dzong Monastery, but curiously enough its Lhamas marry. The Lhamas also act as policemen in keeping order at Khunza. We were shown a rawhide whip with which this is accomplished. The monastery band, under the direction of the Head Lhama, a benevolent old gentleman with a broad smile, demonstrated its talent accompanied by the Head Lhama's prayer-wheel and vigorous bell ringing. The intervals between the music were occupied with monotonous chanting. The ceremony was completed by every one flinging rice on the floor. We returned this hospitality with a gramophone recital, exciting much amusement and even awe, as gramophones are unknown here, but "Sunny Side Up" seemed incongruous in the religious gloom of the old monastery. We left the monastery after drinking large quantities of *marwa*, a local liquor which produced cheerful effects on more than one meinber of the expedition.

Thanks to the herculean efforts of Wood Johnson we were able to leave Khunza with coolie food for some days on the last stage of our journey to the base camp, leaving our subahdar and Ghurkha N.C.O. to supervise the sending of further food to the camp. For some distance we followed a good path, passing sylvan glades with yellow primroses, with upward glimpses of cathedral-like peaks dominating the valley, and sometimes encountering leisurely herds of yak, mild-eyed, clean beasts, and long-haired like children's toys. Incidentally one accompanied the expedition as food.

UP THE VALLEY

After a few miles the path degenerated into a mere trail, to clear which *kukris* were often necessary. Sometimes we descended into the river-bed where roared the melted snow waters of Kanchenjunga amid a maze of monstrous boulders, telling of tremendous floods when boulders as large as cottages are carried down like pebbles. We were forced to traverse an insecure shale slope down which large stones were constantly falling, and finally toiled up the moraine of the Jannu Glacier, which juts across the valley. Evening mists enwrapped us as we stumbled over the stony labyrinth, but once they parted, revealing Jannu's wonderful precipices aflame in the declining sun, a fantastic vision that Gustave Doré would have despaired of reproducing.

It was almost dark as we forded a chill glacier torrent to the meadows of Kangbachen, a little village of primitive chalets, near which we pitched camp. We awoke next morning to a view of Jannu and its satellites rising from the unexplored Jannu Glacier. This was our first near view of the Himalayan giants, and the wedgelike summits of rock ice springing at a terrific angle thousands of feet above impressed us with their utter impregnability. A mountaineer's trained eye seeks routes vainly, for, unlike the Alps, the construction of many Himalayan peaks is so indefinite that the most promising route usually ends in a complete cut-off. Geologically they are new mountains, and the vast masses of rock flung haphazardly heavenwards are not yet weathered enough to afford man a chance of treading their summits.

Several of the inhabitants of Kangbachen were stunted and dwarflike, probably because of intermarriage and lack of fresh blood. One married couple were no larger than children of five. From Kangbachen we followed the long terminal moraines of the Kanchenjunga Glacier, traversing denuded banks of dangerously loose stones and crossing the débris of a huge rockfall which apparently came down recently. We camped at Lhonak in a snowstorm. Owing to the two long marches many of the porters did not arrive, but spent the night lower down.

On April 26 we made our last march to the base camp. We followed the side moraines of the glacier, which is so stone-covered that the lower portion resembles ammunition dumps. As usual the weather was clouded, and we arrived at the site of the base camp (at Pangperma) in a desultory snowfall that soon grew into a full-fledged storm. The base camp is in a grassy hollow sheltered slightly from the bitterly cold winds which appear to blow with as much persistence and penetrative powers as at the Everest base camp. It was a cold welcome with the temperature on the first night 2deg. Fahr. outside the tent and 15deg. inside.

SAFEGUARDING

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

LORDS' AMENDMENTS TO COAL BILL

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

The House was moved into one of its rare outbursts of hostility towards an individual member to-day by the attitude of MR. DALTON in answering questions on foreign affairs. He succeeded, not for the first time, in giving an impression of intolerant arrogance quite incongruous in a junior Minister, and the more surprising because his answers showed traces of a policy of saying nothing until the return of MR. HENDERSON from Geneva. The offence was thus almost wholly one of manner, and drew upon the culprit severe snubs not only from SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN but also from the SPEAKER.

In a calmer atmosphere the House fought out the issue at the Nottingham by-election in a debate on the Board of Trade Vote. An admirable speech by SIR HENRY BETTERTON put the case for the lace industry very simply. It was a demand for an inquiry before duties on which the existence of the industry depended were allowed to expire. He assumed that the eleventh-hour decision of the Government to receive a deputation meant that this demand would be granted, and pointed out that even this would be small amends for a neglect which had allowed the French Government to present—successfully—the case against an increase of lace duties into the United States.

SIR HENRY CROFT added his usual carefully documented proofs that safeguarding had increased production and employment without increasing prices or decreasing exports. The tone of the Socialist rank and file, as expressed by MR. J. HUDSON, was that any benefits of safeguarding had been absorbed by the employers, and that the number employed had actually declined from 20,000 to 16,000.

On this figure MR. GRAHAM based his unrepentant pursuit of the Government's policy, though he admitted that its significance was modified by changes in the classification of lace, by greater permanence of employment and less short time, and by extra employment among persons over 64.

This led him to review the trade position, or rather to explain the serious falling off in trade and the rise in the number of unemployed to over 1,700,000. The cause was a succession of unexpected blows to industries far more important than the safeguarded industries. The unsettlement caused by the projected American tariffs, the political unrest and the new tariffs in India, the renewal of disorder in China, and the expansion of manufacture in Japan had hit our trade, and particularly our cotton trade. He added that the report of the inquiry by a sub-Committee of the Economic Advisory Council into this trade would be almost immediately presented. Another adverse factor had been the crash on Wall Street, but he thought good might come of it by the discouragement of speculation and of the flotation of unsound companies. Other favourable factors were the new Canadian tariff proposals, the stability which would follow the adoption of the Young Plan, and the probability that prices had touched bottom.

The Unionist amendment to reduce the vote was defeated by 209 votes to 171.

THE MINES BILL

COMPULSORY CLAUSE REMOVED

A large body of peers in the Lords continued their drastic surgery on the Coal Mines Bill. The principal operation was the removal of the Commission designed to effect compulsory amalgamations. For this the knife was ground by LORD GAINFORD, who contended that all amalgamations which were useful were naturally consummated. LORD THOMSON warned the House that the excision of the compulsory element—contained even in the Act of 1926—would wreck the Bill and would be reinstated by the Commons, and this caused the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND to advocate simultaneously his amendment that the agent of compulsion should be the Board of Trade; though he was as strongly against compulsory amalgamation as ever. LORD SALISBURY supported this compromise by the argument that both Houses should do what they thought right; but their conceptions of right were bound to clash, and therefore in the final adjustment it was better to entrust undesirable powers to a Government Department than to an *ad hoc* body. LORD READING was mainly concerned to deny that the compulsory amalgamation clauses were the result of a bargain between Liberals and Socialists, and to assert that they were the fruits of the spontaneous recognition of the justice of the Liberal claim that amalgamation had not proceeded fast enough. LORD THOMSON made good play with the Unionist conversion to bureaucracy, but could not prevent the suppression of the Commission by 147 votes to 26. The DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND then carried his amendment substituting the Board of Trade for the Commission, and assumed that the compromise would be upheld even if the Commons disagreed. The effect, as LORD THOMSON said, was that the Board would bring no scheme before the final tribunal—the Railway and Canal Commission—except at the prompting of some owner or owners who were willing to work it. That was exactly what the Opposition wished, and LORD MELCHETT carried a further amendment that no scheme should be passed which would not result in lowering the cost of production and which would be financially injurious to any of the component undertakings.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended May 3 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	246,800	48,600
Durham	764,900	140,800
Yorkshire	961,200	170,100
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	415,400	90,400
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	675,800	117,700
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	373,100	74,800
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	933,500	175,000
Other English Districts*	120,400	25,100
Scotland	627,700	99,000
Total	5,118,800	941,500

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

The output for the preceding week (which included the Easter Bank Holiday) was 3,400,800, and the number of wage-earners 945,700.

A MYSTERY AT LUBECK

DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 14

Out of 246 infants who were given the Calmette prophylactic tuberculosis treatment in Lübeck, eight have died and 23 are seriously ill.

The culture prepared by the French physician, Dr. Calmette, sub-director of the Pasteur Institute, from bovine tubercular bacilli, is given to infants between one and 10 days old with their food. The purpose is similar to that of vaccination against smallpox; the absorption of the culture is supposed to render the children immune from tuberculosis for the rest of their lives.

The Calmette treatment, it is claimed, has been successfully applied to some 400,000 children in a number of countries, including England, Austria, and Italy. It was recently the subject of a thorough discussion at a session of the German Medical Society in Berlin and at a meeting of the central committee for the combating of tuberculosis. No misgivings were expressed and the Lübeck Health Office decided to introduce the treatment. Its discontinuance has now been ordered and exhaustive inquiries are being made.

The hospital authorities take the view that no accident or mistake could have occurred during the transit of the culture from Paris or its further development in Lübeck. In view, however, of the success of the treatment elsewhere, those in charge of the investigation are understood to have in mind the possibility of careless or incorrect handling or administration. The possibility of pollution is also contemplated.

MISS JOHNSON AT RANGOON

A DAY'S DELAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14

The mishap to Miss Johnson's aeroplane at Insein, near Rangoon, though slight in itself, has delayed the resumption of her flight. During her journey from Calcutta to Burma misty and windy weather delayed her progress, and at times she was compelled to descend to 200ft.

RANGOON, May 14.—A further examination of Miss Johnson's aeroplane this morning showed that the damage is not serious, and the wings and fuselage are being repaired on the spot. If the repairs can be completed to-day she will continue her flight to-morrow to Bangkok.

Asked how she had failed to locate the marked landing place on the racecourse at Rangoon, Miss Johnson said that it was possibly because she was flying too low, being almost level with the tree tops owing to bad visibility. If all goes well she intends to start her return flight from Australia in a fortnight's time.—*Reuter.*

PREPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MAY 14

Captain Jones is leaving in a Shell Company's aeroplane to-morrow morning for Darwin, where he expects to arrive on Sunday in time to meet Miss Johnson. Flying-Officer Owen, who flew from England with Lieutenant Moir last year, is accompanying him in order to assist with any necessary repairs.

INDIA HOUSE

OPENING BY THE KING IN JULY

The King will formally open the new India House, Aldwych, the office of the High Commissioner for India, at noon on Tuesday, July 8. He will be accompanied by the Queen.

Their Majesties will be received by the High Commissioner, Sir Atul Chatterjee, and it is expected that, following on the precedent of a recent function at Canada House, the Secretary of State for India will be the Minister in attendance on their Majesties. The ceremony will take place in the Library, where the King will receive and reply to an address from the High Commissioner. It is hoped that the King and Queen will have time to be conducted round some of the main rooms.

India House is one of the most attractive new buildings in London. Sir Herbert Baker has provided a happy combination of Eastern features, symbols, materials (notably the timbering throughout), and workmanship with the most modern requirements and conveniences of a Government office. The main features of India House were described in *The Times* of January 7 and 15 and March 15 last. The cost of erection and equipment has been about £324,000.

Illustrations of India House are given on the picture page.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, reviews two studies of John Wilkes, by Mr. Raymond Postgate and Mr. O. A. Sherrard, respectively. Among other books reviewed are Dom Cuthbert Butler's "The Vatican Council" and the late Professor Bury's "History of the Papacy in the Nineteenth Century, 1864-1878," edited with a Memoir by the Rev. R. H. Murray; the third volume (1898-1910) of "German Diplomatic Documents, 1871-1914," selected and translated by E. T. S. Dugdale; Mr. I. J. Rousseau's edition of Sir Benjamin D'Urban's Peninsular Journal, 1808-1817; Mr. William T. Whitley's study of "Art in England, 1821-1837"; Mr. F. Bonavia's life of Verdi; Mr. C. R. Boxer's translation of Tromp's Journal; and Mr. Marc Connelly's play *The Green Pastures*. Dr. Thomas Ashby contributes a second article (South Italy and Sicily) on Recent Excavations in Italy.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 14

Nine thousand applications have been received for the 24 places at present vacant on the staff of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel.

THE INVALIDS

The Bishop of Norwich was reported last night to have passed a good day, but the pain and swelling in his foot had not diminished.

Lady Haig, who is indisposed and has been ordered a complete rest at her home at St. Boswells, Roxburghshire, was stated yesterday to be progressing satisfactorily.

Lord Hewart was stated last night to be a little better.

POLITICAL NOTES

LONDON SQUARES BILL

PROGRESS UNLIKELY THIS SESSION

It is understood that, in spite of the appeal in *The Times* yesterday from the London Society and other influential organizations, there is little prospect that the London Squares Bill will be proceeded with this session. The Government programme of work is already overloaded, and no new Bill of a contentious character is likely to be introduced. The position is made more difficult by the fact that the decision of the Government as to the scope of the Bill has made opposition to it almost a certainty. When the Royal Commission reported on the preservation of London squares in 1928 it proposed that in the case of enclosures in private ownership which appeared to be free from statutory ownership and to be subject only to such leases of the enclosure as had been granted to such rights of user, enjoyment, or benefit as were included in leases of adjoining houses, any person who considered that his property was injuriously affected by the restrictions should be entitled to submit a claim for compensation to the responsible authority. Two members of the Commission, however, were unable to admit that any just claim for compensation existed, as they could not see that the maintenance of the *status quo* would inflict injury upon the owners of the squares. As the Government have accepted this view and the Bill will make no provision for any form of compensation they do not believe that the measure can be regarded as non-contentious.

Members of all the political parties were inclined to put the responsibility for yesterday's stormy scenes at question time on to the shoulders of Mr. Dalton, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who has been answering questions in the absence of Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary. It is felt that Mr. Dalton has lost sight of the fact that it is the most valued privilege of the Opposition to put questions to Ministers, and that a refusal to answer them or to treat the member concerned with courtesy inevitably leads to a larger number of questions than ever being put upon the Order Paper. The result of Mr. Dalton's treatment of the Opposition was seen yesterday afternoon, when it took him nearly 40 minutes of the question hour to give 22 answers, whereas Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, who followed him, was able to dispose of 11 questions in five minutes.

Yesterday's meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party was adjourned as soon as a resolution of condolence with the relatives of Mr. Wheatley had been passed. It was felt that in such circumstances it would be impossible to continue the meeting, as it had been called to discuss the extent to which individual members of the party should be entitled to exercise freedom of action in the House of Commons. The subject had been brought to the front by the recent actions of the left wing of the party, with which Mr. Wheatley had been closely identified.

The Prime Minister and Miss Ishbel MacDonald propose to visit Edinburgh at the end of next week, when they will be the guests at the Palace of Holyroodhouse of Mr. James Brown, M.P., Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

THE KING AND QUEEN

The King and Queen will attend the performance of *Die Fledermaus* at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, on Wednesday, May 21.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	DIE WALKURE	5.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	2.30 & 8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	THE GLEN IS MINE	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.20
New	MAGDA	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	HEADS UP!	8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	2.30 & 8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Masketyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Aeolian Hall	MISS MARGUERITE DE PACHMANN AND MESSRS. SAMUEL DUSHKIN AND BEVERIDGE WEBSTER	3 & 8.45
Albert Hall	AMSTERDAM ORCHESTRA	8.30
Wigmore Hall	MR. ROBERT TAYLOR	8.30

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THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind backing south-west, light at first, freshening somewhat ; fair ; cloud increasing later ; mild.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled in the North-West, doubtful in the South-East. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Lord Brentford, giving evidence yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill, expressed the view that the death penalty should be retained. Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., also gave evidence, recommending the gradual disuse of the death penalty. (p. 13)

The inquest was concluded at Liverpool yesterday on the bodies of nine victims of the explosion at an oil-cake mill on May 5. (p. 13)

Among the flag changes announced by the Admiralty yesterday are the retirement of Admiral Sir Arthur Duff and the promotion of Sir Cyril Fuller to be admiral. (p. 11)

The future of Temple Bar is a question that may arise anew, if Theobalds Park is let or otherwise dealt with. An auction of the contents of the mansion is announced. (p. 5)

The Archbishop of Canterbury opened the Exhibition of English Medieval Art yesterday, at the Victoria and Albert Museum. (p. 14)

Degrees of the University of London were conferred yesterday at the Albert Hall, and afterwards a service was held in Westminster Abbey. (p. 18)

Research institutions contributed a large proportion of the exhibits at a conversazione given yesterday by the Royal Society at Burlington House. (p. 13)

The Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday heard evidence from a committee reporting the interests of men needing employment on leaving the Regular Forces. (p. 11)

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Missions to Seamen yesterday the Prince of Wales suggested the desirability of amalgamating the societies that work for the welfare of British Sailors. (p. 13)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Coal Mines Bill was further considered in Committee and several amendments were carried. (p. 10)

In the House of Commons the Board of Trade Vote was considered, and Mr. Graham reviewed the state of industry. At question time Mr. Benn made a brief statement on the position in India. (p. 10)

Mr. Baldwin addressed at Reading last night the second of the meetings of his "Home and Empire" campaign. (p. 11)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Committee of the All-Parties Conference met in Bombay and adjourned until to-day. The Council of the National Liberal Federation, which also met in Bombay, considered a draft statement which, while criticizing the Government's policy, reaffirmed the Federation's resolve to take part in the Round-Table Conference in London. (p. 16)

Sholapur was quiet yesterday. Frontier posts have been fired on by recalcitrant tribesmen, and at one place a Sepoy was killed. Punitive action by air has been taken. (p. 16)

The Senate inquiry in Washington into the London Naval Treaty was continued yesterday, Mr. Stimson replying to criticism of the battleship agreement. Admiral Pratt defended the technical grounds on which the delegation had agreed to the distribution of cruiser types as provided in the Treaty. (p. 16)

Our Shanghai Correspondent says that the Nanking Government claims important successes in the war against Yen and Feng, but it is doubtful if the main forces on either side have yet been engaged. (p. 15)

The advance party of the Kanchenjunga expedition reached its base camp on April 26. After a rest of four days a beginning was to be made with the establishment of camps on the route chosen for the ascent. (pp. 16 and 18)

At its meeting at Geneva yesterday the Council of the League considered, among other things, the illicit drug traffic. It was stated by Mr. Henderson that a ship had recently left port with a cargo of 250,000lb. of opium, all for the illicit traffic. (p. 15)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen held the first Court of the season last night at Buckingham Palace. Descriptions are given of a large number of the dresses worn by ladies attending the Court. (pp. 22 and 23)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 6.

Last night was Call Night at the Inns of Court. (p. 6)

SPORT

The Chester Cup was won yesterday by Mr. H. C. Sutton's Mountain Lad from Paul Caret and Dark Hillock. (p. 7)

The Australians dismissed Lancashire at Liverpool yesterday for 176 and lost five wickets for 63 runs. (p. 8)

The British Ladies' Golf Championship was continued at Formby, when Miss Collett (U.S.A.) beat Miss Gourlay at the 21st hole. The order of play in the Foursomes of the Walker Cup match at the Royal St. George's Links was announced yesterday. (p. 9)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Burden of Taxation ; Hungarian Finance ; The Shell-Royal Dutch Dividends ; Central Mining Report ; More Capital for the Imperial Continental Gas Company ; Leopoldina Railway Dividend ; the Cost of Social Services ; Single Premium Life Assurances ; and the Accounts of the Royal Insurance Company. (p. 24)

In the Money Market loan and discount rates were generally unaltered. The Bank lost £480,000 of bar gold to France, but received £1,000,000 in sovereigns from Australia. Foreign Exchanges were more favourable to sterling except in the case of the Paris rate, which fell to 123.86¼f. The New York, Swiss, Dutch, and Belgian rates advanced. Eastern Silver exchanges were weak. Silver declined 1-8d. to 19 1-16d. per oz. (p. 24)

The Stock Markets yesterday were more cheerful. Rises took place in British Funds, Oil shares, and some Industrials. Railway stocks were weak. A fall occurred in Imperial Continental Gas. (p. 24)

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

The latest correspondence between the PRIME MINISTER and the VICEROY shows that the British and Indian Governments are carefully studying the problem of the representation of the two Indias, and more especially of British India, at the coming Conference. There are two sides to the problem—the method by which the delegates are to be appointed and the apportionment of representatives to the numerous interests claiming to be heard. The selection of delegates from a number of candidates, all fired with the ambition to shine patriotically at Whitehall, would be an invidious task even for a VICEROY whose fairmindedness and sense of justice have won general respect. In his letter to MR. MACDONALD LORD IRWIN expresses the view that the best way of ensuring fair representation is by invitation of prominent Indians in consultation, where possible, with the interests concerned. In some cases such consultation may not be possible. If, for example, the leaders of the Mahasabha, which might fairly be described as the Hindu clerical party, should decide to follow PANDIT MALAVIYA into the non-cooperating camp, then the Government of India would simply have to invite the best available representative of high-caste orthodoxy, and to tell its critics that if the non-cooperators dislike its choice they have only themselves to blame. But the dust and din which MR. GANDHI'S disciples are raising must not obscure the fact that a majority, and a large majority, of British Indians are at heart for participation, and any difficulty as to the method of invitation could easily be surmounted if communities, parties, or interests were to appoint panels to select candidates and to submit their names for the choice of the VICEROY. The example of the European community, which has already suggested the adoption of this procedure, may well be followed by other bodies. In the case of the Indian States, where gossip has been busy with princely rivalries and the ambitions of Ministers, LORD IRWIN has informed the PRIME MINISTER that he anticipates no difficulty in reaching an acceptable decision as to the *personnel* of their delegation.

The other side of the problem—how to restrict the size of the British Indian delegation to manageable proportions, and at the same time to ensure a fair representation at the Conference of all important Indian interests—obviously presents greater difficulties. The importance of the occasion and the gravity of the issues at stake have naturally encouraged all the co-operating parties, and notably those representing the religious minorities, to demand the fullest possible representation. Even if the Congress Party persists in boycotting the Conference there remain a number of political parties and a multitude of professional interests—organized labour, the commercial castes and the peasantry among others—which have the strongest claims to be represented. Then there are the minorities—the great Moslem communities of the North and of Bengal, the Burmans, the Sikhs, and the depressed classes—who between them number more than a hundred million souls, not to mention elements such as the Parsis and the Europeans, few by comparison in numbers but potent factors in Indian trade and finance. Nor must the Provincial Councils be forgotten. Since 1921 these eight parliaments, mainly composed of members elected on a wider franchise than the All-Indian Assembly, have acquired a special experience of practical politics which would fully justify their claim to send delegates to London. A passage in the PRIME MINISTER'S letter to LORD IRWIN suggests that his knowledge of the numbers and importance of the interests which demand their place at the Round-Table Conference has made him apprehensive lest the British Indian delegation may be too numerous to transact its business with the speed and the precision which he very properly desires. But that risk may have to be taken. If the Round-Table Conference is to bear fruit, it must represent not only majorities, but as many as possible of the minorities on whose good will the constitutional advance of the Indian Empire so largely depends. Even if the Indian delegation should prove alarmingly numerous, its numbers would at least attest its representative quality and enhance the value of any general agreement of its members. Their selection is likely to occupy the Government of India and all the chief Indian organizations during the summer, and in the same connexion it may be suggested that it is not too soon for MR. MACDONALD to begin to plan the composition of the body which will represent the Suzerain Power.

Meanwhile the Committee of the All-Parties Conference has met at Bombay in circumstances which cannot be called encouraging. It is not representative ; only about half its members have been able or willing to attend ; the leaders of the Mahasabha are absent, as are several prominent "responsivists" ; and the Congressites continue to boycott cooperation. The object of the meeting is to arrive at an agreement with the Moslems and other minorities. At the last meeting of the Committee, which was held at Delhi, certain tentative conclusions were reached about the protection of the religious and other rights of the Moslem, Sikh and other communities. Proposals were made that the Bombay meeting should be indefinitely postponed, presumably by members who had allowed their judgment to be influenced by the unbalanced sentimentality with which many of the politicians of Bombay regard the arrest of MR. GANDHI and his chief disciples. They were opposed, with temporary success at any rate, by SIR ANNEPU PATRO and SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU, who rightly pointed out that postponement would merely justify the critics of the Moderates. The Committee may not, however, succeed in achieving its object in reconciling Moslem and Hindu claims, for, while the non-Brahmins and Liberals are disposed to go some way to meet the Moslems, the abstention of the Mahasabha Party is likely to render an agreement of little real value. This party—Conservative, Orthodox and permeated by caste feeling—has obstinately opposed concession in spite of the political advantages of a united front ; and it is at least possible that its chiefs have turned their backs on co-operation because they either despair of an agreement with the Moslems or refuse to pay the price. But the inevitable approach of the Round-Table Conference may yet impress the case for conciliation upon those Hindu leaders who have so far been blind to the advantages of compromise.

Governments and the Press

LORD BANBURY withdrew the question which he had intended to put to the Government in the House of Lords yesterday on its recent invocation of the Official Secrets Act, and the affair that culminated last week in a domiciliary visit by the police can probably be regarded as closed. The source of the trouble was the supposed anticipation, in three London newspapers, of the news of GANDHI'S arrest, which had already been decided upon. What was published was in fact vague and general, and a trained journalistic eye would certainly never have accepted it as evidence of an official disclosure. But the Government was moved to investigate its source and to set the ponderous machinery of the Official Secrets Act in motion for the purpose. It was impressed, no doubt, by its responsibility to the Government of India and by the knowledge that the premature disclosure of a secret Cabinet decision would gravely complicate a sufficiently dangerous state of affairs. Had the information been specific, and had it been improperly or corruptly obtained, the Act would have required no defence. Nor, rightly applied and administered, does it need to be defended now. The Council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association has had ample provocation for the strongly worded resolutions which it has sent to the PRIME MINISTER, but it may be doubted whether the real remedy is an amendment of the Act. Trading in official and confidential information, to the jeopardy of the public interest and possibly of life and limb, is an offence for the discovery of which the Government may reasonably be granted special, though well-defined, powers. What the Government actually discovered this time—and should have expected to discover—was a mare's nest. The main conclusion of the matter seems to be, not that the Act is tyrannical or a menace to the freedom of the Press, but that it was stupidly, impulsively, clumsily and unnecessarily invoked.

The Cabinet's action was inept enough as measured by results, but no less disturbing for the clue it gives to its bureaucratic conception of the Press. Ministers have evidently failed to rid themselves of the notion that the Press is an inquisitive organization with a reckless appetite and no conscience. If they had had the foresight, as MR. BENN subsequently had the foresight, to protect themselves against speculative announcements, no surer course was open to them than to take the accredited representatives of the Press into their confidence. No newspaper would of course abdicate its function of free criticism at the right time, but none would have failed of responsible action in the light of full knowledge. Good government and free government have one of their primary safeguards in the responsible treatment of public affairs by the Press, guaranteed in its turn—the only guarantee possible—by the observance of strict professional standards in the newspapers themselves. The conduct of the British Press, by common consent, gives that guarantee ; but it so happens that India has chosen this moment to illustrate a very different state of affairs. It is hardly true to say that the Government of India has applied restrictions to the Press. The Indian Press—if that term be used to denote the bulk of nationalist and vernacular publications and to exclude the European papers—has called them down upon itself. There is more than one obstacle to be negotiated by the aspirations of political India, but the greatest barrier of all is the condition of the indigenous Press. In the countries happiest in their newspapers the suppression or distortion of news is a crime that may be committed now and then. But that country is truly cursed with newspapers in which, as in India, journalism can mean a systematic and malevolent publication of sour falsehoods known as such to those who write and publish them, the circumstantial narration of events that never happened, and the invention and dissemination of charges known to be baseless, all supporting and sharpening incitements to hatred and bloodshed. For the phase of sporadic violence through which India is now passing Indian journalism, as already defined, is largely answerable; for the Government action against its excesses it is solely answerable; and the sympathetic student of the political future of India can say no more than that honest progress will not be founded on dishonest journalism.

The Government of India had clear cause for the reimposition of a limited Press control, and it might well proceed with more constructive efforts to disseminate the truth. But the immediate reply to inflammatory journalism in India, and the zeal with which suspected indiscretions in British journalism have lately been pursued, force conspicuously into the foreground an anomaly in Cabinet practice, and a particular newspaper which has no other claims to eminence. Day by day the journal that boasts itself the organ of the "British Section of the Com-"munist International"—the mouthpiece, therefore, of an integral element of the Soviet Government—is filling its columns with treasonable appeals to force. A few days ago it appealed by name to a British regiment to mutiny. Its issue of last Tuesday calls upon dockers to refuse to ship men or machine-guns for India. Yesterday it published a long effusion, in the dreary rhetoric affected by Moscow, summoning the workers of Britain to "fight along with the "Indian masses" and the "workers and "peasants of India" to organize a general strike, drive landlords from the land, refuse rent and taxes, and drive out the "British Im-"perialists" by revolution—a revolution which is equally to involve the "Indian "capitalists." These are exhortations from the organ of a "friendly Power" which happens to be published in English and in England. The case for the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet rested upon the understanding that Soviet propaganda within the British Empire would cease. A more chastened version of the underlying motive was that more power to control Russian interference would follow the exchange of ambassadors. The Government has urgent cause to bring this doctrine to the proof.

Chartered Accountants

Last night, on the day following their reception at the Mansion House by the LORD MAYOR and LADY MAYORESS, the members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales celebrated the jubilee of their incorporation by a dinner at Guildhall. They had the pleasure of hearing read to them a gracious message from the KING, and of listening to a speech from the LORD CHANCELLOR, who was their principal guest. The members are justly proud of the growth of the Institute in numbers and in reputation since the grant of the Royal Charter by QUEEN VICTORIA in 1880. So far as they are concerned there seems to be little enthusiasm for the registration of accountants, the desirability of which is now being considered by a Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade. A few days ago, speaking at the forty-ninth general meeting of the Institute, the President, SIR WILLIAM PLENDER, said that in the eyes of those bodies who are seeking it registration is an effort to reach a measure of equality between all practising accountants, irrespective of their training, qualifications, and experience. He expressed the wish that, if it was to come, chartered accountants should not be included. Their register, he added, is their Royal Charter, and they need no other. As the considered opinion of the man who is in a position to speak with authority for the whole profession of chartered accountants that is a plea not lightly to be disregarded.

When the body which he represents was formed out of the five societies then existing in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield it had 599 members. To-day the number has risen to over 9,000, all of whom are either in practice as public accountants, or have served articles of apprenticeship in the offices of practising chartered accountants for a number of years. The part which they have played during the last fifty years—in the development of industrial, commercial, and financial undertakings, and by their services as receivers, managers, and liquidators, as members of Departmental Committees and Royal Commissions, and in everything connected with costings and accounts—has fully justified SIR WILLIAM PLENDER'S claim for the standing of the profession. The title of chartered accountant is a hall-mark, and carries with it a recognized guarantee of a high standard of professional conduct and efficiency. No complaint, or even suggestion, it is said, has ever been made against a member of the Institute of using the confidential information he must necessarily acquire of a company's affairs to speculate in its stocks and shares. Its members are able to look back on half a century of steady growth and ever-increasing usefulness, and any change that might tend to lower their status as individual experts controlled by a corporate organization would defeat the object which it was intended to serve.

Players and Spectators

The observer of social habits can hardly help feeling uneasy at times about the immense disparity between the numbers of those who play games and the numbers of those who watch them, and about the possible consequences of so one-sided a situation. Ever-present preoccupation with the "dole" comes in to give a moment of panic about *panem et circenses* and all that they led to. It is a relief to turn to the vision of some Outer London common on a Saturday afternoon. There it is the spectator who is, for a change, the rarity. Hardly a foot of ground is left unclaimed by the activities of some seasonable form of sport, and the players in adjacent games dovetail so bewilderingly that it is no shame to be found chasing someone else's ball. If that vision could be made general in reality, would not all be well ? Brief reflection is enough to dispel the dream. If any considerable fraction of spectators suffered the glorious transformation into players, arenas and playing-fields could not be found to hold them. Overwhelming considerations of space, time, means, health, and age decree that the great bulk of men shall be cast for the spectator's part. The critic must take what comfort he can from the thought that it is better that the crowds should watch than that they should be altogether indifferent to the game.

To hundreds of thousands of workers the Saturday afternoon's football or cricket spectacle is the bright climax of a murky week of toil. There can be no illusion about that for anyone who has found himself striving to make head against the stream in the neighbourhood of Stamford Bridge, Highbury, or Lord's on the great occasion, or who has seen the male population of a provincial town setting steadily in one direction early on a Saturday afternoon. It is easy to imagine much more harmful ways in which that brief spell of leisure might be spent. Mere watching has its dangers, of course. It is fatally easy to see what the other fellow should have done, and to blame him for not doing it. The armchair critic—if the phrase is permissible where so much of the criticism is done standing—is always irritating and sometimes contemptible. But he would probably be worse if he never watched games at all. His booing of the umpire's decision and his calls for the blood of the referee are possibly a purging of passions which might otherwise vent themselves on family or friends. For most watchers development is not arrested on that low level. The better type of spectator acquires a sense of the game which is remarkable in one who never plays himself, and which enables him to appreciate and praise good play even in the enemy. He is by no means the blind and captious partisan, but rather the judicial observer and the candid friend. He learns to accept defeat for the home side, even through sheer bad luck, as the starting point for new hope rather than as a ground for grumbling and despondency. That is no mean training for the game in which no man can be the mere spectator. In the game of life he must play as well as watch. The man who thinks to escape that necessity makes a grand mistake. However diligently he may court detachment—by declining natural ties and obligations, by the selfish narrowing of his interests and pursuits, or even by asceticism and the mortification of the flesh—sooner or later he will be shocked into the discovery that he is no privileged spectator of the game, but is only, as a man in a world of men, playing it very badly. There still remains the paradox of the man who seeks, humbly and from afar, to become the spectator of all time and all existence. The nearer he draws to his ideal, the better he seems to those around him to be playing the game from which he appears to stand apart.

BRITISH GUIANA

AGRICULTURE IN THE COLONY

DEPENDENCE ON SUGAR PRODUCTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I offer two comments on the well-informed article on British Guiana in *The Times* to-day ?

Rice, next to sugar, may be and ought to be made the Colony's most valuable agricultural staple. But there can be no *equivalent* "change over" to it or to any "other crop" in *substitution* for sugar. If sugar fails, rice would feed the East Indians, and, with stock and land drainage, enable them to do comfortably as a peasantry. It would yield an acceptable surplus for trade, though nothing comparable to the value of the sugar now produced or the wages it pays. It will not equally help the creole population, who at present grow other foodstuffs and dislike paddling in mud-fields, and to whom the conditions of British Guiana do not offer much prospect of finding any other agricultural money-crop. The world rice market is already supplied by the many millions of the poorest peasantries in the world, whose standard of living must govern that of British Guiana rice growers, even if British Guiana rice can find a foothold (as it as yet cannot) in that closely organized field of big-trade operations. British Guiana might fill the West Indian popular rice market—she nearly does so already—but that market itself depends upon sugar production. If sugar wages fail in Barbados, Trinidad, and the other sugar places, the only existing market for British Guiana rice fails with it. The disemployed sugar labourers will have to be growing their own foodstuffs.

As for "development" and its much-talked-of neglect, I have long been of opinion that if, like Uganda and Kenya, the interior of British Guiana could have offered remunerative investments in the production of staples that would pay railway freight and harbour-improvement dues, the development would have come long ago. But timber and bauxite are handled much cheaper by river transport. The careful inquiry devoted by my fellow-commissioners and myself to this topic has confirmed that opinion. What is wanted is a good gold-reef in a fertile agricultural district. The former is still to seek. The coast lands alone supply the latter, and if sugar production, and with it the colonial revenues, fail, the fertility of these, or even their use for pasture, will only be maintainable by forced labour—for protracted experience has proved that drainage rates cannot be recovered in British Guiana from peasant proprietors.

Yours faithfully,

OLIVIER.

Old Hall, Ramsden, Charlbury, May 12.

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondents in to-day's issue of *The Times* might easily have amplified the instances on the strength of which the 102 reverend gentlemen of America would have been better employed in approaching their President with regard to matters in their own country. Chicago and other cities would furnish them with ample material.

But what is, to my mind, important, is an omission from all the letters under reference. Not one of them points out the childish ignorance of the true facts of the case which characterizes this amazing document. It would have been well if, before rushing into criticism of our Government at a very difficult time, these gentlemen had taken a little trouble to acquaint themselves with the elementary facts of the case. No one who has served in India will need any elaboration of this theme. Fortunately, nowadays, our knowledge of the facts is shared by a large majority of our fellow countrymen, and a widespread resentment of such uninstructed and gratuitous interference will be the only sentiment aroused over here, not only among those of us who have served the Indian Government, but also among a very large majority of the British public.

Yours truly,

R. H. ELLIOT, Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical Service, Retired.

54, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, W, May 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday there is reported a telegram sent by 102 American clergymen to the Prime Minister expressing their views on the Government of India. On the same page appears an account of the burning alive of a negro by the fellow-citizens of these American clergymen. Would they not be better employed in trying to raise the level of Christianity and civilization in their own country instead of tendering advice to the Prime Minister of a foreign State on political problems on which their views must be entirely uninformed and valueless ?

Your obedient servant,

C. R. V. COUTTS.

Lee Abbey Hotel, May 13.

FAGGING AT SEDBERGH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the father of the boy Charles Geoffrey Fairhurst, scholar of Sedbergh School, Yorks, who took his own life two days before he should have returned to school, I should like to clear his memory from any stain of cowardice.

At the inquest the emphasis was laid upon "the fagging system," because the evidence as to his state of mind lay chiefly in that direction, but I should like to say that he was a brave, courageous boy, one who hardly knew what physical fear was. Lest, as a parent, I should be suspected of prejudice in his favour, I quote from two letters, though I could quote from more, from those who had personal knowledge of him. The first is from a letter of the Dean of King's College, Cambridge, who knew Geoffrey very well for four years. He says:—"I know enough about Geoffrey to know that it could not have been any failure of heart over unjust bullying. He was a boy peculiarly well able to look after himself, and stout of heart."

The second is from his former headmaster, Mr. C. M. Fiddian, King's College School, who was appointed after Geoffrey had been a year at the school, and so knew him for three years, and for whom Geoffrey had an affectionate regard. He says:—"I often think of Geoffrey, and recollect his character and pluck. This afternoon only I was saying to one of our team that he could not do better than remember how Geoffrey played last summer. I shall always remember his diving off the top board here, the same summer that I taught him to swim. He had a very happy life, and I am glad to think he was a pupil of mine, and such a fine one."

These friends of his will be as desirous as I that there should be no slur of cowardice on his memory. There I must leave it.

Yours, &c.,

F. W. FAIRHURST, Vicar of Barrowford, Lancs.

May 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I notice in your issue of to-day a letter from a former member of Sedbergh, in which he upholds the fagging system enforced at that school. I myself spent four years at one of our large public schools, and although it is now six years since I left my outlook is not entirely sentimental.

The prefect system relieves the house master of much of his responsibility, and also allows for a reduction in the domestic staff of the house, besides being the traditional system of government since the time of Dr. Arnold.

I agree with your correspondent when he says that fagging is good for new boys who have previously been in authority at a preparatory school and are rather self-satisfied. It is doubtful, however, if these constitute a majority ; and what of the prefects themselves? In theory fagging is a very excellent thing, and also in practice up to a certain point. The chief defect appears to lie in the amount of power wielded by an unscrupulous prefect, for which a considerable number have to suffer. Are they old enough to possess so much power, and would it do them any harm to black their own boots and make their own toast ? The fact that they themselves had to go through the mill in no way proves the virtue of the system ; many of the most absurd traditions still survive on that account. If the fagging system was responsible for Fairhurst's suicide then some revision of the methods is necessary ; but is there any evidence to prove this ? Not every boy is fitted for the public school system, and this may quite possibly be a case in point.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. SKIRVING.

Keele, Staffordshire, May 12.

THE NEW WAY IN INDUSTRY

IV.—RE-EQUIPMENT

MASS PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

The problem of the iron and steel industry differs from that of the coal industry in that we are here dealing with a relatively highly organized trade which, albeit slowly, is feeling its way towards rationalization. Speaking generally the units are much fewer and larger, and during the past few years they have shown a distinct and increasing tendency to coalesce "horizontally." But apart from this important difference the problems of the two industries bear a generic resemblance. In both the number of units is too large and the productive capacity too great for the present markets ; both have for years been suffering from severe internal competition which has kept them running on a part-time basis, increasing their costs and exhausting their reserves. Both, too, are sadly in need (speaking generally) of modernized plant and equipment but find it difficult to supply themselves with the necessary capital.

The chief difficulties from which the iron and steel industry has been suffering may be traced directly to the War, which left it in a hypertrophied condition, with its producing capacity increased by no less than half. The enormous demand for steel during the War kept occupied a great deal of more or less obsolescent plant, which would normally have been scrapped, and slowed up the general rate of renewals. In the short-lived burst of optimism due to the post-Armistice "boom" many concerns extended their operations and launched forth into various ill-assorted and ill-chosen enterprises, and the slump left them loaded with prior charges and bank loans. The enormous decline in the activity of shipbuilding was a particularly hard blow, and, though on the whole the home demand for steel has increased since the War, the falling off in the export trade and the increase in imports left a much enlarged industry competing fiercely and disastrously for a decreased volume of orders. During the past two years there has been a slow but steady improvement, and the output of steel in 1929 exceeded somewhat that of the greatest pre-War year 1913, but even last year the industry as a whole was not working at more than three-quarters capacity. This dispersion of production is particularly unfortunate because the overhead costs of the most modern and efficient plant tend to increase most rapidly under conditions of short-time working.

DECLINE OF EXPORTS

The net effect of the changes which have taken place in Great Britain's position in the world trade in iron and steel may briefly be summarized as follows:—According to the figures quoted recently by Mr. M. S. Birkett in his paper to the Royal Statistical Society, world production of steel has increased by about 60 per cent. since 1913, British production only by about 25 per cent. Production in the U.S.A. has grown by about 80 per cent., and that of France, Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg, the principal producers of Continental Europe, by about 45 per cent. ; that of the rest of the world by about 70 per cent. British exports have fallen by about 600,000 tons from 4.9 million tons to 4.3 million tons, largely owing to the increased home production of India and Australia, while imports have increased by about the same amount from 2.2 million tons to 2.8 million tons. But the capacity of the home market has increased considerably and the amount of home-produced steel consumed domestically is actually larger than before the War, having risen from an ingot equivalent of 3.2 million tons in 1913 to about 4.9 million tons in 1929. In the iron section of the trade the British industry has, however, suffered much more severely, largely owing to the falling off in exports, which have decreased from 945,000 tons in 1913 to about 455,000 tons in 1929. This decline may be explained partly by the increased production of pig iron on the Continent and in India and Australia, but also by the diminution of the amount of pig iron now required in steel making owing to the increased use of scrap and the decline in the use of wrought iron as opposed to steel. The diminution of British exports may be explained by a variety of reasons—the growth of tariffs, the expansion in the productive capacity of Continental Europe, and the consequent increase in the severity of competition. Lower wage rates and social charges, especially in France and Belgium, as well as in Germany (where the conditions, it is true, approximate much more closely to those in this country), have materially assisted our rivals in capturing trade. But superior organization and more up-to-date plant have certainly been no less important factors in reducing their costs in comparison with our own. It is difficult if not impossible to obtain any accurate statistical information on this point, but there can be little doubt that, taken as a whole, British practice has failed to keep pace with modern developments in many branches of the industry. Even so gentle an admonitor as the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade makes this plain enough to those who possess the smallest power of reading between the lines.

SMALL UNITS

This failure has been due in large measure to the defective structure of the industry, which, compared with Germany or the United States, is still organized in small units. Up till very recently in this country about 70 per cent. of the output of iron and steel has been controlled by 27 firms, some of which either have already amalgamated or are now in the process of amalgamating, reducing the effective number to about 20 concerns, which produce between them rather less than 7,000,000 tons of steel per annum—about a third of the output capacity of the States Steel Corporation of America and about as much as the full capacity of a single German concern, the Vereinigte Stahlwerke. Owing to 10 years of industrial depression these comparatively small units have found it impossible to equip themselves with the most modern plant, whereas the German Steel Trust, in spite, or perhaps it would almost be more correct to say because, of the fact that the entire working capital of the country was wiped out by inflation, has managed since 1924 to replace a very large proportion of its plant, which was already comparatively modern, by means of raising loans in the United States. Taking the German iron and steel industry as a whole, there can be no doubt that the inflation which wiped out all loans and prior charges, besides enabling manufacturers to reap enormous profits, rendered the problem of re-equipment far easier than in this country. But it must not be forgotten that the most remarkable progress in modernization of plant has been made since the inflation at a period during which Germany has been suffering from an acute shortage of capital.

The economies rendered possible by the most modern technique of steel manufacture depend upon mass production in very large units. In the U.S.A., in France and Belgium, and especially in Germany, where the iron and steel industry was to a very large extent re-equipped after the War, the size of the industrial plant unit—the coke oven battery blast furnace, Bessemer

converter, open hearth furnace—has steadily increased, and the average capacity is now far above that of this country. According to the Balfour Report, the average blast furnace capacity in the United Kingdom in 1925 was about 41,000 tons per annum; the corresponding figure for the U.S.A. was 138,000 tons, and for Germany 96,000 tons. The average capacity of German blast furnaces has, moreover, increased considerably since that date owing to the introduction of larger and more modern plant. In steel furnaces the relative position of this country is not quite so far behind that of the other great steel-producing countries, but the increase in capacity since the War is still much smaller, and out of a total of 632 open hearth furnaces no fewer than 540 had under 65 tons capacity per head and only 32 had a capacity of 100 tons and over.

Quite apart from the question of mere size the principal economies which may be expected from modern methods of mass production in the steel industry proceed from savings in labour and in fuel. In the United States, for example, the high wage rates have forced economies in the former, and the output per man employed is much higher than in this country. Perhaps the most remarkable results in fuel economy are those which have been reached in the German industry, which, according to one estimate, has reduced the heat units required by about 60 per cent. in the last 25 years. By devoting the strictest attention to the most scientific utilization of coal and by constructing carefully balanced plant in which the production of coal gas and by-products is co-ordinated with iron and steel manufacture enormous economies have been introduced on a scale quite unparalleled in this country. In carefully integrated units of this type the cost of coke is largely eliminated because the manufacturer can recover practically the whole of it through the sale of by-products. The advantage of the properly balanced unit, consisting of coke ovens, blast furnaces, and rolling mills combined in a single huge plant, lies in getting the maximum economy of fuel by the utilization of products which would otherwise be wasted. Coke ovens produce besides coke and "rich" gas which can be used, *e.g.*, for illumination, valuable by-products, such as tar, oils, benzol, ammonia, &c. The blast furnaces also produce besides pig iron low-grade gas which can be used for heating coke ovens and together with coke oven gas for steel melting, ingot heating, &c. The scientific co-ordination of these various processes so as to obtain the maximum economy of fuel has made very great progress in Germany since the War, and there can be no doubt the fuel economy organization of the iron and steel industry (Wärmestelle) has helped very largely to reduce the consumption of fuel. Though considerable advance in this direction has also been made by British iron and steel manufacturers, it is important to note that the National Fuel and Power Committee in their report issued in the autumn of 1928 emphasized the fact that progress has been greater in Germany than in this country. Speaking generally, it can hardly be denied that in the balancing of plant British manufacturers are a long way behind their German rivals.

COAL AND IRON

It is, of course, easy to exaggerate the superiority of foreign plant and practice. There are individual plants in this country as modern and as efficient as any abroad, but the general average is deplorably low, and the multiplicity of competing units and the individualistic tradition have prevented the concentration and co-ordination which are vitally necessary to modern methods. Rolling mills, blast furnaces, steel works, &c., scattered over different parts of the country can be found, no doubt, which are of supreme excellence, but it would not be too much to say that there is not one single combination in this country which approaches in efficiency the big concerns in the Ruhr. The whole steel industry in this country needs replanning and laying out afresh. Five big units, say one in Scotland, one in the Furness district, one in Sheffield, one at Middlesbrough, one in South Wales, working in close cooperation with a rationalized coal industry, could supply the whole of the bulk requirements of the United Kingdom much more cheaply and efficiently than the sporadically distributed multiplicity of firms into which the steel trade is at present organized. Slowly and painfully the industry is in fact tending to integrate itself into some such position. The recent amalgamations which have taken place, Vickers Armstrong-Cammell Laird; Bolckow Vaughan-Dorman Long; Guest Keen Nettlefolds-Baldwin, are a big step forward in the right direction. But much still remains to be done, and unless internal competition can be eliminated by a still more concerted movement of concentration there is a very real danger that the beneficial effects of the important fusions which have already taken place may to a large extent be nullified.

(To be continued)

Previous articles appeared in *The Times* of Monday, Tuesday, and yesterday.

OBITUARY

VICE-ADMIRAL J. G. JONES

Vice-Admiral John George Jones, retired, died at his residence, High Littleton House, near Bristol, yesterday.

Vice-Admiral Jones had well over 40 years' service in the Royal Navy during a period of profound peace, when opportunities for special distinction were few, but he was known as a good seaman and a sound officer. Born on June 9, 1844, and entering the Navy in August, 1857, he became a sub-lieutenant in June, 1863, while serving in the screw frigate Immortalité, of 35 guns, on the North America and West Indies Station, and was promoted to lieutenant two years later. Almost at once he was made first lieutenant and second-in-command of a gunboat in North American waters, the Nimble, and in August, 1870, he was given command of the gunboat Dove, in China. Three years later he became first lieutenant of the Charybdis, screw corvette, Captain Thomas Smith, and while in her served during the operations in the Lingie and Lukat rivers against Malays in the Straits of Malacca in 1874. For this service he received the Perak medal and clasp.

After a long spell of half-pay, the usual experience of junior captains at this time, Captain Jones took command in January, 1890, of the Indian troopship Malabar. Three years' sea duty in this ship was followed by his selection as Captain-in-Charge at Ascension, which was then administered by the Admiralty. He held this post from May, 1893, to March, 1896, and soon after his return he was appointed captain in charge of the steam reserve and of the naval establishments at Sydney, to date January 1, 1897. Here he served for one year. In 1898 he was awarded a good service pension for services on the active list, and he retired the next year, shortly before reaching the age limit of 55, being then several places from the top of the captains' list. By his services, however, he had earned promotion to flag rank on the retired list, and was made a rear-admiral in August, 1900, and vice-admiral in February, 1905.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. P. HICKMAN

Major-General Hugh Palliser Hickman, C.B., late R.A., died suddenly at his house, 6, Beaufort-gardens, S.W.3, on Tuesday, in his 74th year.

Major-General Hickman was born in July, 1856, the son of Mr. H. L. Hickman, D.L., of Fenloe, Co. Clare, and after being educated at Cheltenham joined the Royal Artillery in 1875. He served in the South African War, and from 1908 to 1912 was Inspector of Coast Defences in India. His next appointment was to the command of the Cape of Good Hope district, and during part of the late War he commanded the Plymouth Garrison.

The funeral service will be in Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, to-morrow, at 2 p.m., and the burial in Brookwood Cemetery at 4 p.m.

FINANCIAL POLICY

MR. SNOWDEN'S SPEECH TO BANKERS

TWO GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the guest of the British Bankers' Association at their annual dinner in the Grocers' Hall, Princes-street, last night. Mr. F. C. Goodenough, president of the association, was in the chair.

The company included Lord Atkin, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Sir J. R. Bradford, Sir Harry Goschen, Mr. Justice Roche, Lord Bradbury, Sir Evelyn Murray, Sir Arthur Balfour, Lord Illingworth, Lord Revelstoke, Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, Mr. R. Hugh Tennant, Sir Felix Schuster, Mr. E. C. Grenfell, M.P., and Sir Ernest Govers.

Mr. GOODENOUGH, in proposing the principal toast—that of "His Majesty's Government"—said that the bankers felt it to be an honour to themselves to entertain the Chancellor of the Exchequer at their annual dinner and assured Mr. Snowden of a very cordial welcome as their guest.

The appointment of the Committee of Inquiry into Finance and Industry, he proceeded, should help to dispose of many incorrect ideas in regard to economic policy which had been current during the period of change and difficulty since the War. He did not wish to intrude any remarks on the wide subject of the foundation of credit, its creation or contraction, or the utilization of credit to the best possible advantage, except to say that in his opinion the real foundation of credit was the energy, the freedom, the reliability, and the economic common sense of the people.

The banking, industrial, and monetary system, Mr. Goodenough went on, must be regarded as one comprehensive whole, representing the life of the people. Any unsoundness was reflected in the condition of the exchanges, for better or for worse, according to what other people might think of the policy that Britain might follow.

Since the War, while they had been measuring up and ascertaining the amount of the damage which had been done, the banks had carried a large proportion of the burdens of industry which had been due to the economic depression since the War. There had been the continued fall in wholesale prices. The high tariff barriers, largely due to the spread of nationalist tendencies, and the great accumulation of raw products continued to weigh down prices all over the world. There had also been the increasing world competition, and, on the purely domestic side, there was the great mass of debt and the high level of taxation. They were glad to hear from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, there would be no further increase in taxation next year.

TAXATION AND INDUSTRY

It was thought by some people that high taxation was not an impediment to the prosperity of industry, but the banker's experience led to quite a different conclusion. Everybody knew that one of the greatest essentials to prosperity in business, whatever business it might be, was the creation of reserves, and it was easy to understand that, when as much as 22½ per cent. of the profits earned by a business which was a limited company, and possibly even a larger proportion in the case of a business individually owned, had to be paid away in taxation, as a first charge, there was little opportunity left, especially in these days, to build up reserves. They all knew that reserves were the backbone of every business, to meet contingencies, to keep the business up to date, and to provide the power to expand. It was the putting back into a business of as large a proportion of the profits as possible that ensured success: it was the paying out of too large a proportion of profits that weakened the business. Reserves were infinitely preferable to borrowed capital, and the most successful businesses in the country had been built up through the creation of reserves. It was certain that high taxation led to the export of capital. It also increased unemployment, and in due course defeated its own object, by reducing the taxable resources of the country.

Another essential in the eyes of business men was the practice of economy. The bankers would like to see something of that spirit of more careful spending of public money which in the past had been the policy of great leaders of progress, who were at the same time great leaders of finance. How otherwise should we reduce the mountain of debt which was the stumbling block to real prosperity?

They often thought of the future, and whether it would be possible for them to maintain their position in international finance and industry, in the face of the changed conditions and the steps that might be needed for the preservation of their industrial and business interests, which, as had always been the case, depended upon cheap production and a cheap money market. It seemed to him that, as the result of the amalgamations and extensions that had taken place in banking, which were somewhat akin to the rationalization that was taking place in industry, they would still be able to maintain cheap credit and financial facilities notwithstanding any fiscal changes which might be made.

THE BUDGET AND ECONOMY

Mr. SNOWDEN, in reply, said he would not analyse too closely the motives which prompted them to receive the toast with so much cordiality. (Laughter.) It might be gratitude for relief from past dangers, or they might wish that the health of the Government might be maintained so as to save them from worse dangers to come. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Snowden continued:—

I remember the occasion with much pleasure when I met you six years ago. During the last 12 months, when I have been facing those problems which confront me daily, I have often contemplated the contrast between to-day and six years ago. Six years ago was a time of Budget surpluses, and the task of the Chancellor was to decide which of the many claims for his bounty should be rewarded out of that surplus. To-day we have Budget deficits, no immediate prospects of reduced taxation, and the problem, I say, is very different from what it was six years ago.

Now you are all aware that a few weeks ago I introduced the Budget for the year. That has met with a varied reception—(laughter)—but I think most people have, as you did, Mr. Chairman, realized the difficulties of the position in which I was placed. I had, as I have said, a deficit; increased taxation was absolutely necessary. Therefore I had the very unenviable task of deciding how that increased revenue should be raised. I did not ignore the importance of that point, that very important matter to which you have alluded, and that is how far economy was possible.

There seems to be an impression in some quarters that the Government and the Chancellor take a delight in squandering money. I can assure you that is not the case. It is very easy to talk about economy; it is very difficult indeed to practise it. You have in the House of Commons 615 members, all of whom have been pledged to advance certain reforms, which, if carried through, will mean an increase in national expenditure, and when I put this direct question to those who are demanding economy in public expenditure:—"Where would you economize? What national expenditure would you cut down?" I have never been able to get a direct answer. Those who talk about economy always do so in very general terms, and I should be delighted if anyone could show to me the means by which national expenditure could be reduced, consistent with meeting our national obligations, and consistent with the non-impairment of national efficiency.

I was faced with this problem—I had to raise a considerable number of millions, and how should I do it? Now, Mr. Chairman, you spoke about the burden of the heavy national taxation to-day. With that I entirely agree, but that was not a matter I could settle in this Budget. We were involved in the expenditure, and therefore my problem was how to raise it, and though probably all of you will not agree with me, I believe the method I adopted was the best in the circumstances and likely to be less onerous for us all.

THE QUESTION OF DEBT

I have two guiding principles in my financial policy. The first is that the country must pay its way. (Cheers.) I might have set out upon a poaching journey, looking for hen-roosts to rob. That would have been very fruitless, because all the hen-roosts had already been robbed—(laughter)—and not only the hen-roosts but the poultry too. We have been living nationally upon our capital in the last few years. That may ease the taxpayer's pocket for a moment, but it is a policy that cannot be long continued. The day of reckoning must come, and the day of reckoning has come.

My second principle is with regard to debt. I have been criticised in some quarters for having made provision for the replacement in the Sinking Fund of the deficit of last year. It is no use paying a debt with borrowed money. That will never get you anywhere except possibly ultimately in the Bankruptcy Court, and therefore I decided in the interests of sound finance that I must make provision for the failure of last year's revenue accounts to meet the necessary Sinking Fund.

You referred, Sir, to the appointment of the Macmillan Committee, and there are present here many members of your association who were good enough to respond to my invitation and devote a good part of their time, I am afraid, to dealing with the problems which have been remitted to that committee, and I am very grateful to them for it. That committee was appointed to see whether any light could be thrown upon the mysteries of banking and finance and credit, about which there is very great popular ignorance—an ignorance which I sometimes think is shared by many economists and financiers. (Laughter.) The mysteries of banking and finance are like the peace that passeth all understanding. (Laughter.) I heard of a case in a small market town near my home in Yorkshire where a man sold a cow to a purchaser who offered him a cheque in payment. The man had never seen a cheque before, and was rather suspicious. But the purchaser said, "Go to the bank, and they will give you the brass for it." During the night the man who had bought the cow was awakened by sand being thrown at his window. He got up and opened the shutter, and there was the man who had sold him the cow. He said, "I want you to tell me where you get those bits of paper fra." (Laughter.)

The Macmillan Committee will throw some light on these problems, and I can assure them I shall give their report my most earnest consideration, and I shall regard it as a great contribution to the sum of human knowledge on those matters in so far as I agree with it. (Laughter.)

May I refer to the question of the financial policy we are trying to pursue at the moment and its relation to the debt question. A year ago—even six months ago—the floating debt had in our opinion reached menacing proportions, and we made an effort to reduce it, an effort which I think was highly successful, though I should be the last to claim that the cheapening of money has been due wholly to the reduction of Treasury Bills on the market. But I do claim that it has contributed to the reduction in money rates. There is one result of this policy which is more material to me, and that is, if something like the present money rate can be maintained throughout this financial year I shall gain something like £12,000,000 on the cost of Treasury Bills as compared with last year—by no means an immaterial consideration.

WORLD CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

I appointed the Macmillan Committee as part of our policy to try to do something to deal with the baffling problem of unemployment, which is the first consideration of the Government in so far as a Government can help in the amelioration of this problem. I am fully conscious, and my colleagues are fully conscious, that there are limitations as to what a Government can do in a problem of this nature. This high rate of unemployment is a phenomenon common to all the industrial countries of the world. I see in the papers to-day some figures with regard to America. In the first quarter her exports are down by 20 per cent., cotton is the lowest for the last eight years, and from private information I think the condition of employment in the United States to-day is much more serious than what can be gathered from the occasional references to it that appear in the British Press.

In to-day's papers there is a message from Japan which contains a startling statement that during the month of April 935 factories closed in Tokyo. The official figures of unemployment in Germany are also given in to-day's papers and show an increase of over 1,000,000 compared with 12 months ago. And it is not only the well-established industrial countries that are all simultaneously suffering from this problem, but countries like Australia, which has a huge percentage of unemployment.

These facts seem to point to this: that there must be one common—I do not say sole cause—but one common world cause which is responsible in a large measure for these results. And probably the main cause is that to which you, Mr. Chairman, referred—that is, the appalling fall in world prices, and that there is a lag between wholesale prices and retail prices.

I know it is not very consoling to point to other countries as being as bad or in a worse condition than ours. It is something like telling a man who is suffering from a certain disease that you knew a man who died recently from the same disease. (Laughter.) But they do point to a common cause, and if that be the main cause I do not seem to see any immediate remedy for it. There are a few optimists in the atmosphere of pessimism, which is always universal, who tell us prices have reached bottom. I do not know, but they must touch bottom some time, and when they do I think there will be all over the world a very rapid recovery in trade.

QUACK REMEDIES

But it is important we should combat this feeling of pessimism. There is always a danger in a time like this for people to rush to quack remedies, just like the man who reads patent medicine advertisements in the newspapers which he thinks have most accurately diagnosed his disease. He buys them and rushes to them often with consequences which are an aggravation of his previous condition.

I am afraid there is a good deal of that to-day. I remember Mr. Bonar Law saying during the Chamberlain tariff reform campaign that what they wanted to get protection in this country was three years bad trade. Now that was a very cute observation, and there are a great many people to-day who are prepared to accept some change in our fiscal system because they say things could not be very much worse than they are. But I am not quite sure of that. You, Mr. Chairman, referred to tariffs—the rise in tariffs, the increase in the number of tariff frontiers in Europe. Now I am sure that high tariffs being such a hindrance to trade are in some degree responsible, and perhaps in no small degree responsible, for the depression of trade which has spread over the world. One of the effects of protection is to reduce the spending power of the people.

A by-election is taking place just now, and this statement is being conspicuously advertised that in a particular industry wages in France are 40 per cent. lower than they are in this country. Well, surely that is not a very appealing advertisement for protection. If you take a wider circle you will find an exact co-relation—leaving America out of consideration, where circumstances are exceptional—you find a co-relation between protection and a low standard of living of the people in those countries.

Mr. Snowden, continuing, said he was quite sure that the expectation and hope that had been held out that manufacturing industries might gain by the artificial aid of protection had been in a large measure responsible for the backwardness with which industry had equipped itself for competition in the world markets.

GOVERNMENT HELP

The question was, What could a Government do? It could do something. There were some things which private enterprise could not do, would not do, which were absolutely necessary—means of transport, roads, and the like. The Government was helping public utility societies and public corporations on schemes which must fulfil one condition, that the money spent must help to make industry more efficient and lessen the cost of production. They had already during the last nine months sanctioned schemes of this character which would ultimately involve a capital expenditure of something like £100,000,000.

Some people had urged that the Government should take control of the rationalization of industry and provide all the capital by a huge Government loan. The Government had never succumbed to a scheme of that sort, and there was very little likelihood that they would. Their experience of trade facilities was not very encouraging, and he did not want to repeat that experience. But he would like to express his gratitude and the gratitude of the Government to the Governor of the Bank of England and the heads of the joint stock banks for the help they were willing to give to sound and promising schemes of sound industrial rationalization.

That was what the Government was trying to do, and he thought that they would agree that they were proceeding on sound lines. They were certainly not going to throw away public money in hare-brained, wild-cat schemes. They must be as reasonably assured as possible that the schemes they sanctioned were sound and would conform to the conditions they had laid down as to the efficiency of industry and the low cost of production.

They were living in very difficult times, but he had never despaired. They had had hard times before, but had got through them. But there were some things which they must realize. Perhaps they had had in industry a rather too easy time in the past. Trade had come to them without any very great effort. Those days were gone, and British employers must realize that they had to put up a much harder fight to maintain their position in the markets of the world than they ever did in the past. If they realized that, and he believed they were doing so, he did not despair of the future.

Mr. RUPERT BECKETT proposed "The Guests," and Mr. E. C. GRENFELL, M.P., replied.

KANCHENJUNGA—continued from page 16, column 4

but this was forgotten as we parted the tent-flaps and peered outside next morning.

Opposite, across the Kanchenjunga Glacier, rises the Wedge Peak, a sheer fang of rock ice soaring over 7,000ft. above the glacier in gleaming ice slopes and sliced red precipices. Like Siniolchum it is the embodiment of inaccessibility, and the final culminating blades of ice built one on another in tremendous but ordered confusion glance frigidly down on a world that is scarcely likely ever to defile them. The ice ridges leading up to that proud summit are unique. They are hacked and tortured by the wind's fierce thrusts into goblinesque shapes—queer mushroom forms, elegant busts, daring minarets, extravagant pinnacles of fairy-like delicacy and thinness. To the east rise the Twins, more staid peaks, yet having that dignity and grandeur of the nobly proportioned and adequately buttressed.

Framed in this magnificent gateway is Kanchenjunga. It is farther away, yet in distance gains rather than loses in grandeur, so vast is its scale. It is built in a series of sloping terraces each guarded by sheer ice walls. Sometimes great masses of tens of thousands of tons break away, thundering madly down the mountain side on to the Kanchenjunga Glacier. Above the final terrace rise the two highest summits, that to the east being supreme.

If the final terrace can be reached and a camp established it is practically certain, given good weather, that the summit can be reached. The three main terraces can possibly be frontally attacked, the ice walls being turned on the left. The general angle is not excessive, but the intervening ground between the first and second terraces is most formidable, being rocky, precipitous, and ice-armoured. Yet, supposing that this route is possible, it possesses grave disadvantages, as climbers would be exposed to falling stones and snow avalanches. Should they be caught in a high camp by heavy snowfall, avalanches would make retreat impossible. Therefore, Professor Dyhrenfurth wisely dismisses the route as impracticable.

The only alternative is the north ridge, and on this we build our hopes. To reach the ridge the first terrace must be gained. This is difficult, for a complicated icefall must be overcome, which will tax all the skill of the expedition's icemen. Probably tunnelling will be necessary before a way can be made over which laden porters can be taken. From the end of the first terrace it is proposed to establish Camp 3 as the base of operations against the formidable 15,000ft. ice and rock slope leading up to the north ridge. It is expected that three or four days will be necessary to overcome the slope and cut an adequate staircase up the ice, fitted with ropes as a help and safeguard to climbers and coolies. Such work at an altitude of 23,000ft. to 24,000ft. will undoubtedly tax the party's powers to the utmost.

Once the north ridge is gained Camp 4 will be made on the east side of the ridge, sheltered from the wind, which usually blows from the west. From here the crest of the north ridge, which is very steep rock, may be followed, or an alternative route across the snowslopes and joining the upper part of the Bavarian 1929 route made. Either will lead to the upper terrace, where Camp 5 will be made. One more camp is expected between here and the summit, as the going will be desperately slow up the final rocky pyramid and a 1,000ft. ascent may well represent the limit of the climbers' endurance.

BASE CAMP INTERLUDE

Professor Dyhrenfurth decreed four days' rest on our arrival at the base camp before starting operations against Kanchenjunga. This was necessary for the porters, who have worked magnificently, and for the general organization. Hannah's party has now arrived, but Tobin is not expected for another week. However, we have enough equipment to carry on and to establish the first three or four camps.

Meanwhile every one is busily engaged in digging himself in and making the base camp comfortable. A large Everest messtent has been erected in which three times a day the climbers revile or praise the efforts of the cook. In the evening the gramophone gladdens the assembled company, but, like us, it is susceptible to cold, which congeals its vitals. After a chilly dinner we creep into our little tents, pulling the flaps tightly together as a protection against the inroads of the nightly snowstorms, to awake to the warm and friendly sun that invariably begins the day as the snowstorms end it.

The rest period has been utilized by Wieland to ascend a peak of about 2,000ft., which proved fairly easy. Wood Johnson and Smythe attempted a higher and more difficult peak. They found heavy stepcutting necessary along the ice ridge, and were finally caught in a sudden furious storm 150ft. from the summit and forced to retreat. Stepcutting at 20,000ft. is distinctly laborious work, the numbing, paralysing intensity of a storm at this height sapping one's physical and mental forces to an extraordinary degree. This wind, which we have seen daily whipping loose snow from the Kanchenjunga ridge, is our greatest antagonist. From the distance there is something weirdly beautiful in the long, graceful streamers trailing silently from the peak, but the mountaineer knows that were he up there he would be fighting for life amid a furious, writhing tornado whose blast seems to shrink his bones and sends him staggering downwards with no thought save to escape from its inhuman fury.

This is our last easy day, for to-morrow we start. Preparations are complete, even to the drawing of 200 cubic centimetres of blood from some of the climbers by Richter, to prevent the insidious effects of altitude, plus a subsequent swallowing of pills in order to regain the lost blood. To-morrow Professor Dyhrenfurth, Kurz, Wieland, Duvanel, Wood Johnson, and Smythe start off to establish Camps 1 and 2, and possibly Camp 3. Hoerlin and Schneider will follow later; at present they are not perfectly fit. It is expected that Camp 3 will be a hole cut in the ice of the glacier. Professor Dyhrenfurth's War experience makes him an expert in this work. The weather will have to improve a lot; at present it is wintry. There is talk among the old hands of a perfect spell just before the monsoon. May we get it, for only with its aid will Kanchenjunga be climbed.

Lastly a word for the porters. Professor Dyhrenfurth has just harangued them through Wood Johnson. He said: "You have had a hard time. You will get a much harder time and you will be faced with privations and danger. Let any man who wants go back to Darjeeling." None did; they replied with burst after burst of cheers.

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NEW SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

The submarine Rainbow was launched at Chatham Dockyard yesterday. The Rainbow is the first submarine of the R class to be launched. Her tonnage is 1,475 (2,015 submerged). The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. Addison, wife of Vice-Admiral A. P. Addison, the Director of Dockyards.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

DEGREES AT ALBERT HALL

SERVICE IN THE ABBEY

The University of London consists of scattered and unobtrusive elements, and only on Presentation Day does its corporate life receive full outward expression. This one occasion in the year sees many cheerful young men and women abroad in South Kensington in caps and gowns, and something of the aspect of an academic town descends also on the streets surrounding Westminster Abbey, where members of the University attend service after the degrees have been conferred in the Albert Hall. The celebrations yesterday included, for the first time, an outdoor scene even less familiar to London—an academic procession from the Imperial Institute to the Albert Hall. Lord Beauchamp, who has succeeded the late Lord Rosebery as Chancellor, the Senate, and officers of the University walked in the procession, their robes and hoods glowing brightly in the sunshine.

The guests assembled in the Albert Hall included the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress. Another visitor was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the President of Columbia University. The greater part of the vast building was filled with the men and women on whom degrees were to be conferred or prizes, diplomas, and certificates bestowed. When the official procession had reached the dais they sang together the chorus of the Graduation Song of the University.

THE CHANCELLOR'S CHARGE

The Chancellor then delivered his charge. He noted that this was the first meeting under the new constitution created by the statutes which were made as a result of the University of London Act, 1926, and after welcoming the principal guests expressed regret at the approaching resignation of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Gregory Foster. The new Court, he said, had generously provided money to equip the sports ground at Motspur Park, the development of which would be aided by grants under the Government's unemployment scheme and would find work for 100 of the unemployed. Lord Beauchamp also mentioned the opening of the University observatory at Mill Hill. One of its first achievements had been to photograph the newly-discovered planet; he believed that this photograph of the planet was the first made in Great Britain. In the course of the next year it might be expected that the foundation-stone would be laid of the buildings on the Bloomsbury site, into which the University would enter in its centenary year. He hoped that as time went on opportunities might be afforded for all students who wished to live in a hall of residence to do so, whether they came from London or from overseas. Just as London was the capital of the Empire, so London University was becoming more and more an Imperial University.

Since the external students of the University are widely scattered, a great many were unable to attend the ceremony, and were awarded their degrees in absence. Of those who were present, the bachelors and masters were presented by the deans, and invested with their hoods five at a time. The Vice-Chancellor shook hands with the new Doctors of Philosophy; the Doctors of Science, Medicine, Music, Laws, Literature, and Divinity were admitted by the Chancellor, who said as he shook hands with each:—"By the authority of the Senate you have been admitted a Doctor in our University."

The total number of candidates for all examinations of the University last year was 36,633, as against 34,941 in the previous academic year and 11,937 in 1913. Of the 3,946 candidates for degrees, 2,458 were internal and 1,488 external students. The successful candidates at all examinations numbered 15,798, and those who obtained degrees and diplomas numbered 3,086. The roll of internal students now includes 10,200 names, as compared with 4,950 on the corresponding date in 1914 and 9,886 in 1929.

CANON RAVEN'S SERMON

Canon C. E. Raven, of Liverpool, preached the sermon at the service in Westminster Abbey. He spoke of the tragic divorce which had been permitted in the past between education and religion. No one who, like himself, lived in touch with a University which had no recognition of religion could doubt that such a University ran a serious risk of becoming nothing more nor less than a collection of technical colleges, fit only to give vocational training for specialists, and in no real and effective way producing fully developed human beings. It was his dream that some day a great University would dedicate itself to the discovery and the formulating of a synthetic faith for mankind—of a religion worthy of the days in which we lived. If in some University representatives of all the faculties could meet together, to discover what part their own special provinces should play in the building up of a full-grown man, and then going on to discuss what did, indeed, in these days constitute fullness of growth, and so going farther and seeing what scope must be covered by the faith and the religion and the theology of the future—if that could be done, he believed that it would be a contribution of supreme importance, at the most essential point of all in our civilization of to-day.

GRADUATION DINNER

The Prime Minister attended the University of London Graduation dinner last evening at Fishmongers' Hall. The CHANCELLOR presided.

Mr. MACDONALD, proposing "The University," said that many colleges and universities had been founded by benefactors; London University was founded by a high idea. Its foundation was based on the most robust of the intellectual and democratic influences of the last century. The University had gone from strength to strength, and it had the largest number of students of any university in the country. It had become a great British and Imperial University. He was very interested in the post-graduate medical school connected with the University. He hoped also that the University would in time become an international University, and he was glad to know that Czechoslovakia was taking a keen and direct interest in the educational facilities of the University.

The CHANCELLOR, replying, said that he was very ambitious for London University. They had 11,000 students reading for their degrees to-day. The University would become a world centre of knowledge.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, proposing "The New Graduates," congratulated the University on the strides it had made. The number of candidates for their examinations had grown to 36,000 and their internal students had doubled since 1914.

DR. R. G. RANYARD WEST replied. The VICE-CHANCELLOR gave "Our Guests," and MAJOR R. I. TASKER, Chairman of the L.C.C., replied.

The company also included:—

Lord Burnham, Lord Macmillan, Lord Moynihan, Lord Wakefield, Lord Riddell, the Bishop of Barking, Sir William Beveridge, Sir H. Waring, Lady Mary Lygon, Sir Joseph Duveen, Sir St. Clair Thomson, Dr. Deller (the Principal), Dr. Graham Little, M.P., Professor G. E. Gask, Professor L. N. G. Filon, Mr. A. E. Giles, Mr. A. Inman, Mr. G. Senter, Mr. C. W. Kimmins, Mr. J. L. S. Hatton, Professor E. A. Gardner, Mr. T. Franklin Sibly, the Dean of Westminster, Canon J. A. Douglas, Lieutenant-Colonel N. P. Brooke, and the Mayor of Holborn.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, MAY 14

It will be proposed in Convocation next Tuesday to confer the degree of D.C.L. by Diploma on Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood. It is hoped that she will be able to be present to receive the diploma in the Sheldonian Theatre at 11.15 a.m. on Saturday, June 21, on which day she has kindly consented to open the new buildings of the Headington Girls' School.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 14

It is proposed to confer honorary degrees on the following in June:—

The Duke of Gloucester; Brigadier-General Dawes, American Ambassador; Lord Sumner; Professor Einstein (Berlin); Professor Max Planck (Berlin); Sir John Rose Bradford (President, Royal College of Physicians); Professor Meyer Pubke (Bonn); Professor Abercrombie (London University); Mr. S. C. Cockerell (Director, Fitzwilliam Museum); and Professor Grierson (Edinburgh).

The Faculty Board of Modern and Medieval Languages have reappointed H. Henel, Ph.D., of Frankfurt, teacher in the Department of German to September 30, 1931.

The Council of the Senate have made the following reappointments:—The Rev. G. A. Weekes, Master of Sidney Sussex College, as a member of the Cambridge Training College for Women; Mr. A. S. Ramsey, of Magdalene College, and Mr. A. J. Wyatt, of Christ's College, as Governors of Cheshunt College; Prebendary R. Fisher, of Trinity Hall, as a Governor of Chichester High School for Girls; and Mr. W. R. Elliston, of Christ's College, as a Governor of Ipswich Municipal Secondary Schools, all for three years.

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of History expect to proceed shortly to the appointment of three University Lecturers. Applications should be made to the Vice-Chancellor by Saturday, May 31.

The Council of the Senate recommend the establishment of a temporary Professorship of Colloidal Physics for three years, and that the Professorship be held in the first instance by Mr. E. K. Rideal, M.A., Trinity Hall, with a stipend of £1,200 a year.

The John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Sacred Music are awarded to S. H. Heaton-Renshaw, of Selwyn College, and L. Suggett, of St. John's College. *Proxime accessit*: R. K. Orr, of Pembroke College.

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Classics have reappointed C. T. Seltman, M.A., of Queens' College, University Lecturer in the Faculty from October 1, 1930.

They have appointed A. L. Peck, M.A., Ph.D., of Christ's College, University Lecturer in the Faculty for three years from October 1, 1930.

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Economics and Politics have appointed E. A. G. Robinson, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, University Lecturer in the Faculty for three years from October 1, 1930.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CHANCELLORSHIP

REPLY BY MR. D. C. BUCHAN

Mr. D. Campbell Buchan, who proposed Sir James Barrie for the Chancellorship of Edinburgh University, yesterday issued a reply to the letter of Mr. T. Hudson Beare, who seconded Lord Linlithgow, which appeared in *The Times* of Tuesday. Referring to Mr. Beare's statement that "the Business Committee of the General Council of the University at once convened a meeting of the council in order that a successor might be selected," Mr. Buchan writes:—"From the printed minutes of this meeting it appears that 'The chairman stated that the council had been called simply to consider procedure in the matter of election to the Chancellorship, and that the convener of the Business Committee would submit certain motions.' I mention this discrepancy as the statement quoted from the letter suggests that the meeting was called to choose a Chancellor, and delegated its powers to the committee then formed. The motion upon which the committee was appointed reads—'to make inquiries as to the most suitable successor to the Earl of Balfour, and to recommend a candidate for nomination to the statutory half-yearly meeting of council, May 7.'"

Dealing with other statements in the letter Mr. Buchan says:—"It is nowhere stipulated that the Chancellor must be a member of either House of Parliament, nor has it been found essential in practice. The Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh before Lord Balfour was not a member of Parliament while Chancellor, and another Scottish University has recently selected one of its most distinguished graduates who has no seat in Parliament. There is no provision in the Ordinance regulating the election of a Chancellor for the appointment of such a Committee [*i.e.*, a committee to recommend a name for the office]. I would not reflect in any way upon the Committee or the care with which they discharged their remit, but I must point out that there is no rule or practice that nominations must first be submitted to any Committee.

"Lord Balfour is the only Chancellor of this University who was elected without a contest. The Duke of Buccleuch was defeated by Lord Brougham, and Mr. Gladstone by Lord President Inglis. The fact is that the General Council, at its meeting when nominations were received, elected Sir James M. Barrie Chancellor by a show of hands. This was a much larger meeting than that at which the committee was appointed. A poll, however, was demanded by the proposer of the Marquess of Linlithgow, and in consequence this 'very regrettable' election has been 'rendered necessary.' The letter from which I am quoting would suggest that Sir James M. Barrie had been nominated in some irregular manner in opposition to a candidate whose election should have been a foregone conclusion. There is, in fact, no privileged candidate. The Marquess of Linlithgow's seconder has written to the Press in order to explain his candidate's nomination. I regret very much that the passages which I have quoted make it necessary for me to reply in fairness to Sir James M. Barrie and to his fellow-graduates who support him."

THE WEATHER

FAIR AND MILD

Meteorological Office, May 14

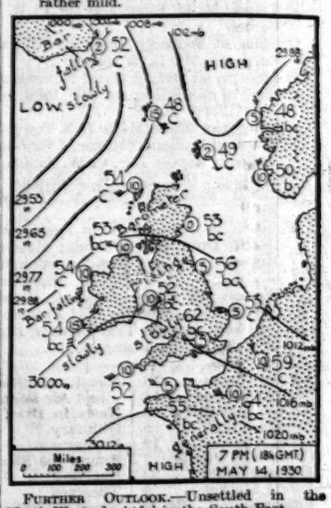
GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A wedge of high pressure over the British Isles is moving eastward, and a secondary depression off West Ireland is likely to move north-east. Weather will be unsettled in the West and North, but will probably continue fair in the South-East.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind backing south-west, light at first, freshening somewhat; fair; cloud increasing later; mild.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S.—Wind south-west, moderate or fresh; cloudy, perhaps local rain or drizzle; mild.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, N., SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind south or south-west, light to fresh; cloudy, some rain; rather mild.



FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled in the North-West, doubtful in the South-East.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light or moderate westerly wind; backing and freshening; fair; perhaps fog patches; sea slight.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind westerly, 10 to 15 m.p.h. at surface, 20 to 30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather fair. Visibility six to 12 miles.

Sun rises, 5.11 a.m.; sets, 8.42 p.m.
Moon sets, 6.15 a.m.; rises, 12.31 a.m. to-morrow.
Last Quarter, May 20.
Lighting-up time, 9.42 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.20 a.m. and 4.38 p

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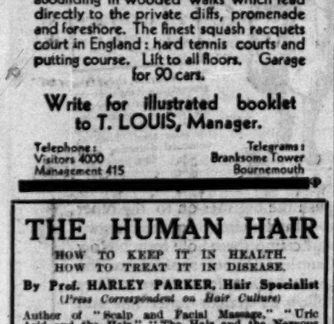

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 14

Sir William Barton (upon relinquishing his appointment as Resident at Hyderabad) and Vice-Admiral Lionel Preston (upon his appointment as a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of Supplies and Transport) had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort visited Their Majesties this afternoon.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 14

The Prince of Wales, attended by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, presided at the Annual Meeting of the Missions to Seamen, which was held at the Church House, Westminster, this afternoon.

The Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu will be at home as usual on Sunday, May 25, on the occasion of the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the Independence of the Argentine Republic, at 6, Grosvenor-square, from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Carisbrooke will return to 4, Belgrave-place on Sunday from Spain.

The Earl and Countess of Mexborough and Lady Agnes and Lady Beatrice Savile will arrive to-day at 12, Upper Belgrave-street, from Yorkshire for the season.

Beatrice Countess of Portsmouth has gone to Switzerland. She expects to be back towards the end of June.

Viscount Gage has left 6, Buckingham-street, Westminster, and letters should be addressed to Firle, Lewes, Sussex.

Viscount and Viscountess Burnham have returned to London from Hall Barn, Beaconsfield.

Viscount and Viscountess Goschen and the Hon. Mrs. Frances Balfour have returned to 25, Rutland-gate from Seaeox Heath.

Viscountess Harcourt has left 1, Belgrave-place for Aix-les-Bains.

Lady Helen Cassel gave a dance last night at Brook House, Park-lane, for her daughter, Miss Hermione Cassel, and her niece, Miss Diana Hesketh Prichard. The Embassy band played.

Lady Elizabeth Motion and her daughter, Miss Diana Hesketh-Prichard, will be at 21, Oxford-square for the season.

Lady Zia Wernher has returned to London from Paris.

Lady Beaumont, Lord Howard of Glossop, and Ethel Lady Beaumont returned to 42, Pont-street yesterday from Carlton Towers, Yorkshire.

Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil expect to return to 2, Cadogan-square in a week's time from Spain.

The Hon. Sir William and Lady Erskine and Miss Erskine have arrived at 70, Lowndes-square from the British Embassy, Warsaw.

The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Pearson has returned to London from the country.

Sir Philip and Lady Baker Wilbraham and the Misses Baker Wilbraham have returned to 76, Elm Park-gardens from Rode Hall, Cheshire.

Major Sir Douglas and Lady Hall will return to 91, Cadogan-gardens on June 13 from the country.

Frances Lady Power, who has left St. James's-court for Germany, expects to be away for about a month.

Mrs. A. V. Alexander would be pleased if guests to her party to-morrow, at Admiralty House, will use the Horse Guards parade entrance, and not the Whitehall entrance.

Mr. E. S. Edgar is giving a dance for his daughter, Miss Margaret Edgar, at the Hyde Park Hotel on Wednesday, June 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Laming have taken 4, Audley-square, Mayfair, for the remainder of the season, and hope to arrive with their niece, Miss Ann Eliot, on June 1. (Telephone, Grosvenor 2046.)

Mr. Vesey-FitzGerald has disposed of the lease of 20, Wilton-street, S.W.1. His address until further notice will be the Carlton Club. Miss Vesey-FitzGerald will be staying at 51, Lower Belgrave-street, S.W.1. (Telephone, Sloane 1814.)

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Chance and Miss Mary Chance are staying at 64, South Audley-street for a few weeks. (Telephone, Grosvenor 1152.)

Mr. and Mrs. Morrogh-Ryan and Miss Mollie Morrogh-Ryan have arrived at Brown's Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Dunboyne Castle, Co. Meath.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, gave a miniature inlaid walnut chest as a prize for the bridge tournament which Lady Barker held yesterday at the Hyde Park Hotel, in aid of the new building for the Girl Guides Association.

Lady Bertha Dawkins is organizing a *première* of the film of *Young Woodley* at the Regal Cinema, given by the British International Pictures, Limited, on July 3, in aid of the appeal for £100,000 for the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. Tickets can be obtained from Lady Bertha Dawkins, Kensington Palace, and from Lady Cunliffe-Owen and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, 6, George-street, Hanover-square.

A special performance of *The Admirable Crichton* was given at the Scala Theatre last night by the Strolling Players, in aid of St. John's Church Day Schools, North Kensington.

LUNCHEON

LADY QUEENBOROUGH

Among the guests at Lady Queenborough's informal weekly (Wednesday) luncheon yesterday were:—

Major-General the Hon. Sir Cecil and Lady Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bruguiere, Mrs. Ernest Cunard, Mr. Grafton Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Higgins, Lord and Lady Leigh, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pulteney, Sir Bernell and Lady Rodd, Mr. Philip Sarrer, and Major and Mrs. Sandys.

DINNER

PITT CLUB

The following members of the Pitt Club dined at the Savoy Restaurant on Tuesday night:—

Lord Hanworth (presiding), General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Lieutenant-Colonel George Bridges, Brigadier-General Charteris, Brigadier-General Sir G. K. Cockerill, M.P., Brigadier-General Noel Lowry Corry, D.S.O., Colonel Chichester Crookshank, Captain the Hon. H. Denison, Mr. J. F. Vesey-FitzGerald, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Major Darby Griffiths, Sir Wyatt Lethbridge, Brigadier-General E. Makins, M.P., Sir Douglas Newton, M.P., Sir Hugh O'Neill, Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Powney, Lord Queenborough, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Sir John Shelley Rolls, Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Spender-Clay, M.P., Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, M.P., Brigadier-General H. Conyers Surtees, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Dalrymple White, Judge Sir H. Loshi Wilson, K.C., and Mr. F. A. White.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. H. W. A. BODKIN AND MISS VANDERPUMP

The engagement is announced between Hilary William Archibald, son of Sir Archibald Bodkin, K.C.B., and Lady Bodkin, of Hill Head, Sidmouth, Devon, and Grace Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderpump, of Coltmans, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berkshire.

MR. W. H. D. FLEMING AND MISS D. BUCHANAN

The marriage arranged between Mr. W. H. D. Fleming and Miss Dorothy Buchanan will take place quietly in St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, London, S.W.1, on Saturday, June 14, at 11 a.m. There will be no reception owing to mourning, but friends will be welcome at the service.

THE REV. E. ORMEROD AND MISS MACONCHY

The marriage arranged between the Rev. E. Ormerod and Miss Maconchy will take place at Newnham Church, Hook, at 2.30 p.m., on May 31.

CAPTAIN G. T. HUTCHINSON AND MISS LLOYD THOMAS

The engagement is announced between George Thomas Hutchinson, Treasurer of Christ Church, Oxford, and Evelyn, only daughter of the late Mr. W. Lloyd Thomas and Mrs. Lloyd Thomas, of Tredilion Park, Abergavenny.

MR. C. C. BARRETT AND MISS NARES

The engagement is announced between Cyril Cridlan Barrett, Royal Artillery, son of the late J. T. Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, and Dorothy, daughter of Captain J. D. Nares, D.S.O., R.N., and Mrs. Nares.

MR. H. J. MCCURRICH AND MISS ELLIS

A marriage has been arranged between Hugh James McCurrich, M.S., F.R.C.S., of Hove, son of the late J. M. McCurrich, M.A., M.Inst.C.E., and Mrs. McCurrich, of Bristol, and Bettine, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, of Lampton, Wimbledon Common.

MR. S. HILTON AND MISS HUNT

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Samuel Hilton, M.C., LL.B., only son of Mr. Robert Hilton, of Rockwood, Swindon, and Miss Gladys Muriel Hunt, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hunt, of Eastwold, Sheldon-avenue, Highgate, N.6.

MR. E. M. TARLETON AND MISS LACROZE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Eric Marie Bowen Tarleton, third son of the late Mr. W. H. Tarleton and Mrs. Tarleton, and Maria Elvira (Nena), elder daughter of the late Dr. Miguel Lacroze and Mme. M. H. de Lacroze, of Buenos Aires and Bryndir, Roehampton.

MR. A. COURTAULD AND MISS MONTGOMERIE

The engagement is announced between Augustine, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Courtauld, of The Howe, Halstead, Essex, and 8, Palace-green, W.8, and Mollie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Montgomerie, of Great Codham Hall, Braintree, Essex.

MR. C. F. SUTRO AND MISS STODART

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in September, between Charles F. Sutro, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Sutro, of 3, Hall-road, N.W.8, and Evelyn Margaret, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Stodart, of Kingstoun, near North Berwick.

MR. L. JOHNSON AND MISS MIDDLETON

The engagement is announced between Lealie Hemming, son of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Johnson, of Mill Corner, Marsham Way, Gerrard's Cross, and Rethé Rhona, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Edgar K. Middleton, of Lower Park, Putney Hill, S.W.

MR. D. B. H. MOORE AND MISS PALMER

The engagement is announced between Donald B. H. Moore, of Lengri, Assam, younger son of the late Mr. A. Harvey Moore and of Mrs. Florence Harvey Moore, and Lettice Ethel, only daughter of Mrs. O. R. Palmer, Northdene, Sutton, Surrey.

MR. A. HAMAR AND MISS I. M. HUNT

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Arthur Samuel Thomas Hamar, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hamar, of The View, Builth Wells, and Fairmount, Malvern Link, and Miss Irene Maude Hunt, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hunt, Eastwold, Sheldon-avenue, Highgate, N.6.

MR. J. C. PULFORD AND MISS NEWBOLD

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. C. Pulford and Miss Newbold will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, Horley, on Saturday, May 17, at 2 p.m.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Their Majesties' Second Court, Buckingham Palace.

Prince George presides at annual court of governors of the St. George's Hospital, 4.30.

Archbishop of Canterbury presides at annual meeting of National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, 19, Great Peter-street, Westminster, 2.30.

Royal Commission on Transport, Ministry of Labour, 11.

Court of Common Council.

Mr. Buxton opens farm institute at Borden.

Lord Melchett opens new research laboratory of Stesilite and Porcelain Products, Limited, Stourport, 2.30.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister at Lancaster.

Sir Kingsley Wood at People's Hall, North Woolwich, 8.

Pilgrims' dinner to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Hotel Victoria, 8.

Royal Aero Club, Royal Aeronautical Society, Air League of the British Empire, and Society of British Aircraft Constructors: Dinner to Lord Wakefield of Hythe, Savoy Hotel, 8.

Knights of the Round Table Club: Dinner, Hyde Park Hotel, 7.

North London Combined Keren Hayesod Committees: Lord Erleigh and Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Kenworthy at dinner to Mr. Nahum Sokolow, Park Lane Hotel, 7.30.

Royal Institute of British Architects: Annual dinner, Guildhall, 7.15.

National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers: Mr. Graham at annual dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.30.

Electrical Association for Women: Annual conference, 11.15; luncheon, Park Lane Hotel, 1.

American Chamber of Commerce in London: General Dawes attends luncheon, Hotel Victoria, 1.

Women's Unionist Organization: Annual conference, Queen's Hall, 10.30.

National Federation of Boot Trades Associations: Annual conference, Hastings.

London "Safety First" Council, Industrial Section; Safety Officers' conference, Pyrene Company's works, Brentford, 11.

World Alliance for Promoting Friendship through the Churches: Dr. Inge presides at meeting, 44, Bedford-square, 3.

Seamen's Hospital Society: Sir Roger Keyes presides at annual court of governors, May Fair Hotel, 3.

Chemical Society: Ordinary scientific meeting, Burlington House, 8.

Central Council for the Social Welfare of Girls and Women in London: Meeting, Ministry of Health, 5.

Royal Society: Scientific papers, 4.30.

Royal College of Music: Annual general meeting, 6.15.

London Missionary Society: Annual meeting, Queen's Hall, 7.

Society of Antiquaries of London: Mr. C. Leonard Woolley on "The Excavations at Ur," 8.30.

Institution of Electrical Engineers: Annual general meeting, 6.

Royal Asiatic Society: Anniversary meeting and presentation of the Public School Gold Medal, 4.

Chadwick Trust: Mr. Edward Willis on "The Collection and Disposal of Refuse," Royal Sanitary Institute, 8.

Jewish Maternity Home: Annual meeting, 2, Albert-gate, 3.15.

Ladies' Kennel Association's show, Olympia.

University College: Professor Sir Flinders Petrie on "Recent Discoveries at Beth-Pelet, Palestine," 2.30; Professor F. Geyl on "The Foundation of the Kingdom of Belgium in 1830," 5.30; Dr. Lythgoe on "Special Sense Physiology," 5; Professor F. G. Cole on "The Early History of Generation and Comparative Anatomy," 5.30.

King's College: Mr. Itor Evans on "The Economic Development of Modern Rumania (1829-1929)," 5.30.

London School of Economics: Professor Paul Vaucher on "The Government of Paris," 5.

Arts Theatre: *The Ugly Duchess.*

Marriage: Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Batten-Pooll and Miss Shaw, St. John's Church, Rood Ashton, Trowbridge, 1.

The Journey's End ball, in aid of Ex-Service Officers' Supply Association (Bungalow Homes and Market Gardens, Watford), May Fair Hotel.

Evening Entertainment: In aid of the Conservative cause in St. Marylebone, Portman House, 22, Portman-square, 9.30 p.m.

At Home: The Lady Mayoress, Mansion House, 4.

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations: Mr. G. E. M. Walker on "Trade Unionism and the Trade Disputes Act, 1927," Caxton Hall, Westminster, 6.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 23

MARRIAGES

LORD IDDESLEIGH AND MISS LOWNDES

The marriage took place yesterday morning at Westminster Cathedral of the Earl of Iddesleigh and Miss Elizabeth Lowndes, elder daughter of Mr. F. S. A. Lowndes and Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. Cardinal Bourne officiated, assisted by Mgr. Canon Jackman, and the ceremony was followed by a nuptial Mass, which was celebrated by Father Devas, S.J.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long gown of white satin, the bodice embroidered in pearls. On her long tulle train was laid the old Brussels lace veil worn by her grandmother, Mme. Belloc, at her wedding. She wore an enamel and pearl ornament which has been worn by brides in her father's family for nearly 200 years, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Susan Lowndes, who wore an ankle-length dress of white satin with long sleeves and carried a sheaf of lilies, and by one little girl, Miss Jaqueta Lunn (niece of the bridegroom), who wore a short-waisted frock of white satin with a wreath of pink rosebuds in her hair. Mr. William Teeling was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at 39, Hill-street, when among the guests were:—

Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, Mr. Charles Lowndes, Lady Jaqueta Williams, Mr. and Lady Mabel Lunn, Lady Northcote, Lady Rosalind Northcote, Lady Margaret Shelley and Miss Shelley, the Hon. Mrs. Amyas Northcote, Miss Cecilia Northcote, the Rev. W. S. Northcote, Mr. L. Stafford Northcote, Miss Beatrix Northcote, Mrs. Stafford Northcote, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stafford Northcote, Father Philip Northcote, Mr. B. Northcote, Sir Reginald MacLeod of MacLeod and Mrs. Hubert Walter and Miss Walter, Mrs. Charles and Miss Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. George Lowndes, Miss Irene and Miss Eva Lowndes, Sir Arthur and Lady Lowry, and Mr. Richard and Miss Lowry, the Rev. Frank and Mrs. Lowry, Miss Elizabeth Belloc, Mrs. Reginald Farrer, Mrs. Farrar, and Mr. Philip Farrer.

The Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, the Hon. Mrs. Cyril Asquith, Lord and Lady Askwith and the Hon. Betty Askwith, Miss Alexander, Mrs. William Arkwright, the Hon. Helen Acton.

Countess Buxton and Lady Alethea Buxton, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Baring and Miss Baring, the Hon. Mrs. John Bailey and the Misses Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Braham, Mr. F. G. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brodribb, Bishop Bidwell, Miss Bannatyne, Lady Maud Barrett and Mr. R. Barrett, Mr. Algernon Bowring, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Buckle, Mr. Hamilton Bunbury, Mrs. Laurence Binyon, Mr. and Mrs. Leland Buxton, Major and Mrs. Robert Bruce and Miss Egerton, Mr. Anthony Bradley, Mr. G. Murray Brumwell, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Belloc, Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. T. F. Burns.

Lady Colefax, Sir Herbert and Lady Cohen, Mr. Gerald Campbell, Mr. Harold Child, Mrs. Cameron-Head and Mr. Francis Cameron-Head, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Chesterton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Casey, Mrs. Walter Chapman, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Campbell, Miss Crichton-Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. B. Christian, Mrs. James Carruthers.

Mlle. de Zulueta, Lord and Lady Darrington, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Lady Duveen, Miss Duveen, Colonel Sir Arthur Dick, Mrs. de l'Hôpital, Mrs. Charles Drummond and Miss Angela Drummond, Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Dr. and Mrs. Des Voeux, Father D'Arcy, S.J., Captain and Mrs. Duff-Taylor, Mrs. Darlington, the Rev. John Darlington, jun., the Earl and Countess of Denbigh.

Sir Keith and Lady Elphinstone, Mr. and Miss Eyston, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evans, Mr. Dwyn Evans, Commander and Mrs. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Everett, Mrs. Stewart Erskine.

Mrs. Charles Fleming, Mr. Brandon Fleming, Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Mr. and Mrs. G. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. James Fairlie, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Feilding and the Misses Feilding, Mrs. Edward FitzGerald, Mr. and Mrs. F. Foster, the Misses Findlater, Miss Nora Fane.

Lady Flavia Giffard, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Graves, Mrs. Gray, Miss Gray, Sir John Gilbert, Mr. E. S. Grew.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hird, Mrs. Cooke Hurle, Mrs. Bryan Hook, Mrs. R. W. Hudson, Miss Hirst, Lady Clara Hamilton, Lady Heathcote, Lady Hudson, Miss Haldane, Mr. Henry Hope, Mrs. Charles Hunter, Mr. C. R. S. Harris, Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison, M.P., and Lady Hutchison, Mgr. Howlett, Mrs. St. John Jenkin, Mrs. Thomas Hardy, Miss Alice Hughes, Mr. A. Humphrey, Mr. Wynnard Hooper, Mr. R. D. Hobhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Hobhouse and Miss Hobhouse, Dr. and the Hon. Mrs. A. B. Howitt, the Hon. Angus Holden, Sophia Lady Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jephcock, Sir Henry and Lady Jerningham, Mrs. Huth Jackson, Mrs. Inge, Mr. Glyn Isham, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jenkins, Mrs. Reginald Jebb, Miss Jebb, Mr. and Mrs. Jeavons, Lady Jekyll.

Miss Kember, Miss M. O. Kennedy, the Rev. C. F. and Mrs. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lambton, Sir Arthur and Lady Lowry, Miss H. Lowry, Lady Lavery, Miss Lints Smith, Mrs. Hamilton Leigh, Colonel and Mrs. Geoffrey Leigh, Major and Mrs. Lees, Sir Henry and Lady Lunn, Mr. Peter and Mr. John Lunn, Lady (Alec) Lawrence.

Lady Mount Stephen, Lady Agnes and Lady Beatrice Savile, Sir Thomas and Miss Molony, Margaret Lady Magnay and Miss Magnay, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Maywood, Colonel and Mrs. A. H. Maude, Mrs. Ernest McKenna, Mgr. Canon Myers, Mrs. Waldyve Martin and Mr. J. H. Martin, Lord Morris, K.C., and Lady Morris, the Hon. Mrs. Henry McLaren and Miss McLaren, Captain E. J. Montgomery, Mrs. R. Moorhouse, Miss Barbara Maxwell, the Misses de Bertodano, Mrs. Eric Maclagan, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Marsden-Smedley.

Dr. and Mrs. Nevill, Mr. Ivor Nicholson, Lady Newnes, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Noyes, Mr. Herman Norman.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Miss Ogilvy, Colonel O'Gorman, Mrs. Godfrey Oliver, Miss C. Oliver, General Vicomte and Vicomtesse de la Panouse, Señor Marcuno Peña, Sir John and Lady Pedder, Miss Pereira and Miss Anne Pereira, Major and Mrs. Paton, Mrs. H. Post and the Misses Post, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pellen.

The Hon. Pamela Mitford, Mrs. Walter Runciman, Lady Ridley, Commander and Mrs. C. N. Robinson, Lady Reith, Mrs. Rimington, Dorothy Lady Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Robbins, Father Vernon Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Ryder.

Constance Lady Stanier, Mrs. Stanier and Mrs. Philip Stanier, Lady and Miss Howard Stepney, Mrs. W. Shaw-Stewart, Mr. Michael and Miss Shaw-Stewart, Father Guy Sich, Lady (Mark) Sykes, Miss Streeter, Captain Scott-Montagu, Canon and Mrs. Savage and Miss Savage, Mrs. Emile Seligman, Mrs. Sharman-Crawford, Miss Irene Sharman-Crawford.

The Rev. Clement Tizar, Lady Throckmorton, Miss Throckmorton, Sir St. Clair Thomson, Father Thurston, S.J., Lady Troubridge, Captain Troubridge, Mrs. A. Thursby-Pelham and Miss Thursby-Pelham, Miss Alice Meynell-Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tickell, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Toser, Father Gilbert Thomas, Mrs. Turner.

Major Vaughan, Mr. A. B. and Mr. G. C. Vaux, Sir Herbert and Lady Vernon, Major and Mrs. Frank Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Vincent, Mr. Van Gelder.

Miss Eleanor Warrender, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Welby-Everard, Mrs. George Wheatley, Mr. Rex Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wilmot, Mr. W. Keeve Wallace, Dr. Jane Walker, Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ward, Father Woodlock, S.J., Colonel and Mrs. P. W. Williams-Till, Mr. Douglas Woodruff, Dr. and Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Webster, Mr. George Whitehead, Mrs. Ralph Wigram, and M. Zweguintzov.

St. Francis Xavier's Union, represented by Mr. P. H. Eaechiel, Mr. E. J. Cooray, Mr. Alles, Mr. Manikum, Mrs. Gordon Roy, and Mr. and Mrs. Frost.

CAPTAIN J. P. S. KITCHING AND MISS EMPSON

The marriage took place yesterday, at St. Oswald's Church, Fulford, of Captain John Philip Saner Kitching, only son of the late Mr. Robert Kitching and Mrs. Kitching, of Hungate House, Pickering, Yorkshire, and Miss Maria Eleanor Empson, only daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Empson, of Yokefleet Hall, Howden, and Mrs. Empson, of The White House, Fulford, Yorkshire. The Rev. S. W. Key officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. K. Mitchelson.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Major A. Empson, wore a parchment-tinted satin gown, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a veil of Brussels lace. She was attended by four bridesmaids—Miss Vera Kitching, Miss Margery Atcherley, Miss Marion Key, and Miss Moona Micklethwait—who wore dresses of flowered chiffon over pink and carried pink and white roses. Captain J. E. S. Walford was best man, and Girl Guides formed a guard of honour as the bride and bridegroom left the church. A reception was held at The White House, Fulford, and among those present were:—

Mrs. Kitching, Miss Vera Kitching, Colonel and Mrs. Kitching, Colonel Saner, Colonel and Mrs. Moses Empson, Mrs. Saner, Mrs. Mitchelson, Major Empson, Mr. W. Empson, Colonel Sir L. W. Atcherley and Lady Atcherley, Flight-Lieutenant Atcherley, Mr. David Atcherley, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Micklethwait, Dr. and Mrs. Micklethwait, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Micklethwait, Miss D. L. Micklethwait, Major and Mrs. Cradock, Colonel and Mrs. Key, Miss Key, Mr. and Mrs. Wormald, Mr. W. Wormald, Lady Beaumont, Colonel and Mrs. Saltmarshe, Lord and Lady Deramore, Lieutenant-General Sir Cameron and Lady Shute, Mrs. Palmes, Mr. and Mrs. Guy St. Maur Palmes, Mr. Cunard, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Sandys, Colonel and Mrs. Master, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Tew, the Hon. Nicholas and Mrs. de Yarburgh-Bateson, Colonel and Mrs. Clarkson, Dr. and Mrs. Murphy, Dr. and Mrs. O'Bierne-Ryan, Mrs. Hill, and Dr. A. A. Scott.

The honeymoon is being spent motoring on the Continent, and the bride travelled in a brown-flecked three-piece suit.

DR. J. B. BENNETT AND MISS LEWIS

The marriage took place yesterday, at St. John's Priory, Bath, of Dr. John Brian Bennett, of Pierrepont House, Bath, son of the late Mr. T. P. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett, of Glasgow and Newbury, and Miss Florence Lewis, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Egbert Lewis, of 23, Bathwick-hill, Bath. Dom. Anselm Rutherford officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a draped princess gown of parchment-tinted georgette and a veil of Honiton lace. She wore a double rope of pearls, with a sapphire-and-diamond clasp, and carried pale-pink carnations. She was attended by Miss Joan Carter, who wore an autumn-tinted chiffon dress with a coatee to match. She wore amber crystal beads and carried orange roses. The best man was Paymaster Lieutenant T. P. G. Bennett, R.N.

MR. G. A. W. ADDISON AND MISS S. M. DAVIDSON

The marriage arranged between George Anthony Walter, only son of Colonel G. H. Addison, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Addison, and Sheila Mary, younger daughter of the late Major G. H. Davidson, D.S.O., The Royal Scots, and the late Mrs. Davidson, of St. Fillans, Perthshire, took place in London on May 3.

The freedom of the Borough of Hornsey was conferred on Dr. H. B. Brackenbury, chairman of the British Medical Association, and a past chairman of the Association of Education Committees, at a special meeting of the Hornsey Town Council on Saturday. Dr. Brackenbury was Mayor of Hornsey in 1905-6, and has been a member of the Council for 26 years.

RECEPTIONS

MRS. HENRY MULHOLLAND

The Speaker of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mulholland held a reception at the Speaker's House, Belfast, last evening.

The Governor of Northern Ireland and the Duchess of Abercorn were present, and among those invited to meet them were the Cabinet Ministers, members of both Houses of Parliament, his Majesty's Lieutenants and High Sheriffs of Counties, Privy Councillors, heads of the Churches, Judges of the High Court, and representatives of the Naval, Military, and Air Forces in Northern Ireland.

The dining and reception rooms were decorated with spring flowers, and during the evening selections of music were given by the Plaza Band under the direction of Mr. Wilkinson.

WOMEN'S UNIONIST ORGANIZATION

The Countess of Iveagh held a reception last night at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, to meet the delegates attending the tenth annual conference of the Women's Unionist Organization. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., and Mrs. Amery, the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Mr. Cyril Atkinson, M.P., and Mrs. Atkinson, Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P., and Mrs. Ashley, Mrs. Albery, Colonel and Mrs. Applin, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Viscountess Astor, M.P.

Captain Sir George Bowyer, M.P., and Lady Bowyer, Captain Briscoe, M.P., Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., and Mrs. Butler, Mr. E. Roy Bird, M.P., and Mrs. Bird, Sir Alfred Butt, M.P., and Lady Butt, Colonel Howard Bury, M.P., Major Sir John Birchall, M.P., and Mrs. Birchall, Captain Malcolm Bullock, M.P., Mr. Stuart Bevan, M.P., and Mrs. Stuart Bevan, Mr. Leslie Boyce, M.P., and Mrs. Boyce, Sir Henry Betterton, M.P., and Lady Betterton, Sir Henry Buckingham, M.P., and Lady Buckingham, Commander Carlyon Bellairs, M.P., and Mrs. Bellairs, Captain Balfour, M.P., and Mrs. Balfour, Major Braithwaite, M.P., and Mrs. Braithwaite, Sir Albert Bennett and Lady Bennett, Sir Reginald and Lady Mitchell Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Brocklebank, Lady Henry Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Beaumont, Mrs. Baldwin, Lady Bayford, Viscountess Bridgeman, Lady Brittain, Lady Bird.

Sir Phillip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, the Earl of Castlestewart, M.P., and the Countess of Castlestewart, Major Carver, M.P., and Mrs. Carver, Mr. R. P. Croom-Johnson, M.P., and Mrs. Croom-Johnson, Mr. Nigel Colman, M.P., Sir Charles Cayzer, M.P., and Lady Cayzer, Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Culverwell, Mr. Herbert Cayzer, M.P., and Lady Cayzer, Sir Henry Cautley, M.P., and Lady Cautley, Captain Casalet, M.P., Major Brunel Cohen, M.P., and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. Christie, M.P., and Mrs. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Cooke, Miss Thelma Casalet, Mr. W. C. Mitchell Cotts, Sir Burton and Lady Chadwick.

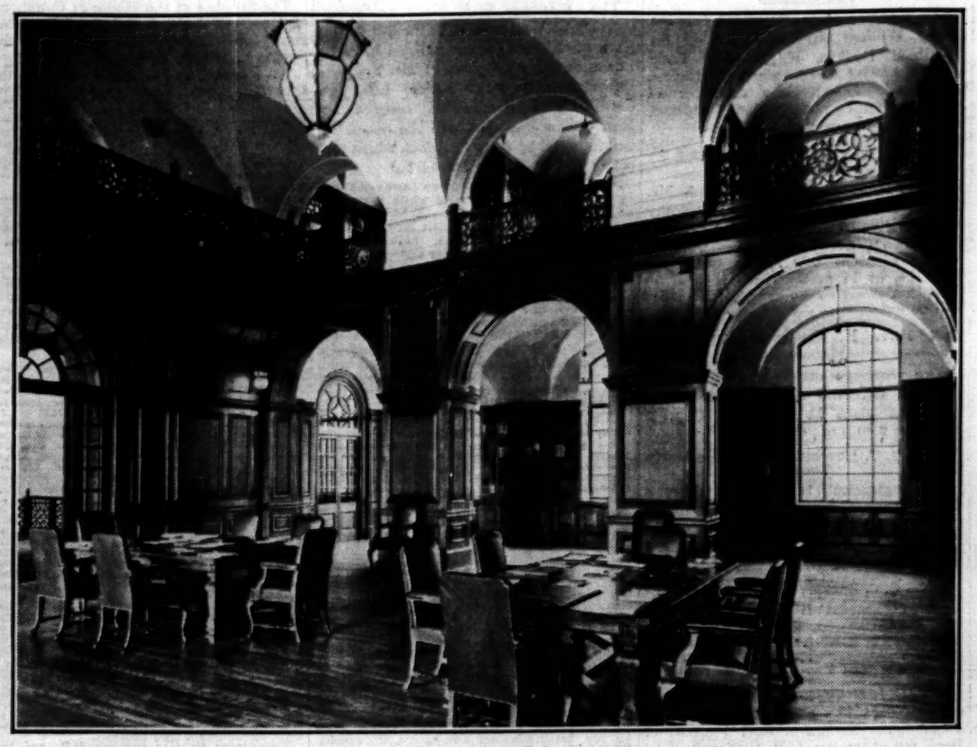
Major-General Sir John Davidson, M.P., and Lady Davidson, Major C. F. Davies, M.P., and Mrs. Davies, Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, M.P., and Lady Grattan-Doyle, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Godfrey Dalrymple-White, M.P., and Lady Dalrymple-White, Sir Philip Dawson, M.P., and Lady Dawson, Dr. Vernon Davies, M.P., and Mrs. Davies, Captain Dugdale, M.P., Mr. Donner, Mrs. G. A. L. Duncan, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Davidson, Lady Dynevor.

Major Edmondson, M.P., and Mrs. Edmondson, Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood, Mr. and Mrs. Eales, Lord Fermoy, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle, M.P., and Mrs. Fremantle, Sir John Ferguson, M.P., and Lady Ferguson, Viscountess Fitzalan of Derwent, Captain and Mrs. Grenfell Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. James Fitzwilliam, Captain and Mrs. Ian Fraser, Sir Gifford and Lady Fox, Viscountess Falmouth, Mrs. Hamilton Gault.

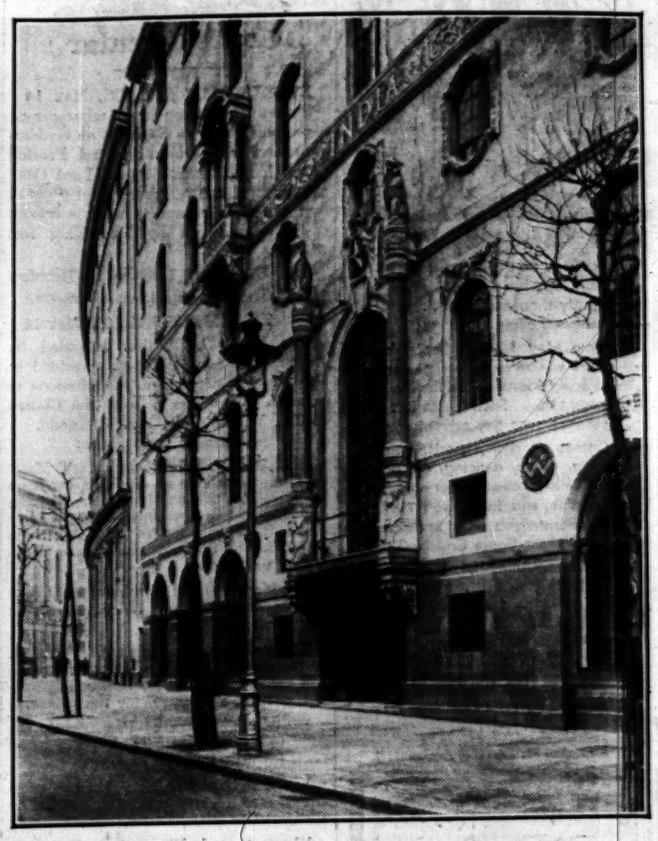
Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, M.P., and Lady Greaves-Lord, Sir John Ganzoni, M.P., Captain

THE NEW INDIA HOUSE TO BE OPENED BY THE KING

THE ENTRANCE HALL.—The King, who will be accompanied by the Queen, will formally open India House, Aldwych, the Office of the High Commissioner for India, on Tuesday, July 8. Above is a view of the main entrance hall and stairway to the library. The internal dome is one of the most important architectural features of the building.

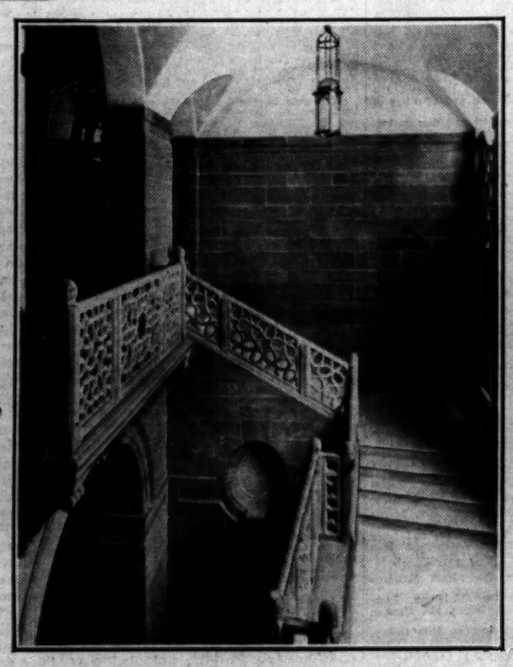


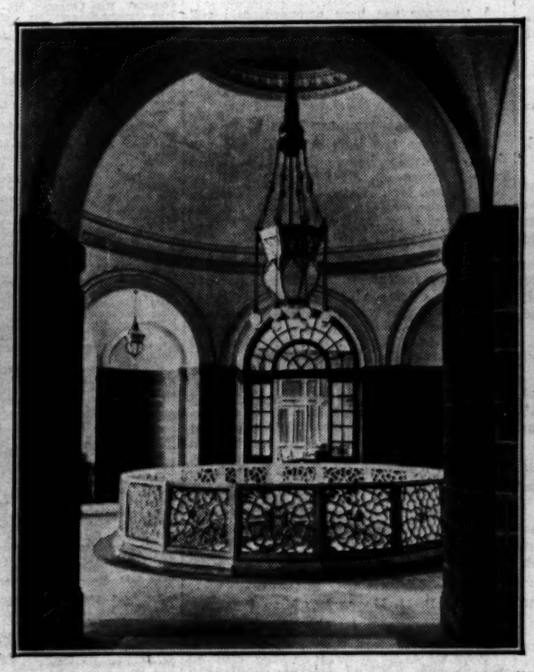
THE LIBRARY.—A view of the library at India House, in which the opening ceremony will take place. The panelling, the floor, and the furnishings here, as throughout the building, are entirely of Indian Empire timbers. The new offices have been built to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., at a cost of about £324,000.



THE EXTERIOR.—The principal entrance, facing Aldwych. The purpose of the architect was to give the building as strongly Oriental an appearance as was compatible with the surrounding architecture.

MISS COLLETT'S WIN.—In the fourth round of the Ladies' Open Golf Championship, yesterday, Miss G. Collett (United States) beat Miss M. Gourlay, the British champion, on the 21st green. Miss Collett is seen putting on the ninth green, and Miss Gourlay is standing on the left of the photograph.





INDIAN STONEWORK.—The photograph on the left shows the library stairway of India House, and on the right is the first floor lobby with the library entrance. The fretted stonework of the staircase, like that of the gallery of the dome, was carved by Indian craftsmen at Delhi.

AMSTERDAM ORCHESTRA'S VISIT.—Sir Thomas Beecham (right) and Dr. Mengelberg, conductor of the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam, photographed at Harwich. The orchestra, which last visited England 28 years ago, gave the first of three concerts at the Albert Hall last night.

GO *THIS* WAY TO THE FAR EAST!

Passengers sailing from Vancouver between May 1st and July 31st are entitled to a special rebate of 25% off return eastbound fare, provided they return within 100 days of departure.

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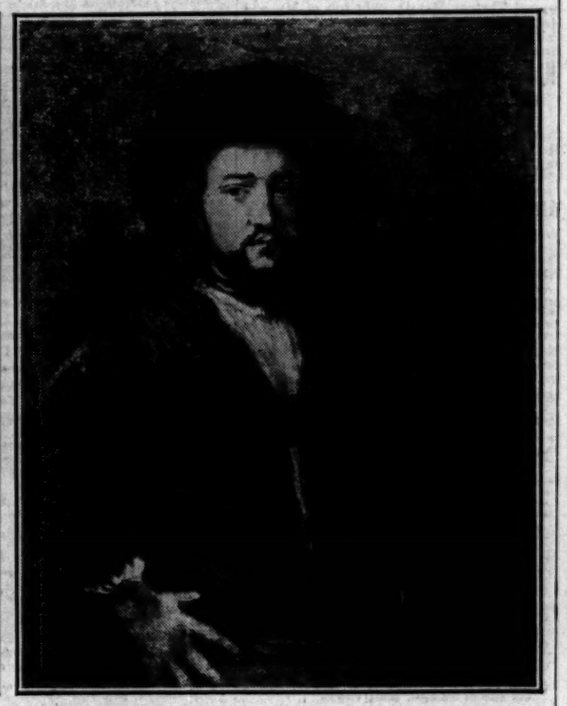
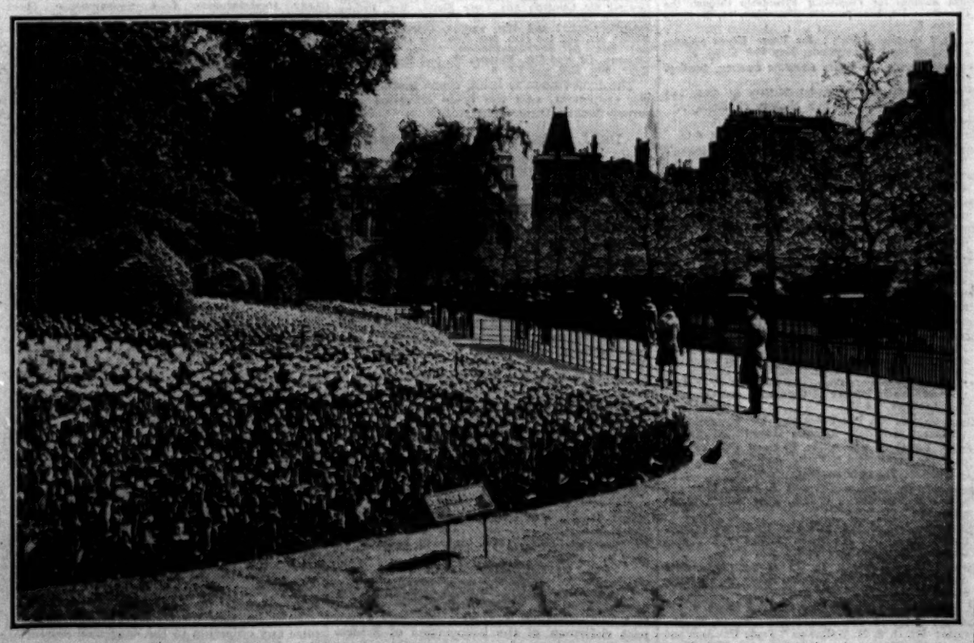
AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, yesterday, Lord Iddesleigh married Miss Elizabeth Lowndes, daughter of Mr. F. S. A. Lowndes and Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. The bride and bridegroom.



A REMBRANDT SOLD FOR £18,500.—The "Portrait of a Gentleman," by Rembrandt, which was sold for £18,500 at Sotheby's yesterday. The day's sale produced £53,322.



TULIPS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The London parks and gardens now present a brilliant show of spring flowers, including some 200,000 British-grown tulips. Our photograph shows a bed of these tulips in St. James's Park.

Comfortable or Uncomfortable

This shows how the ground plan of the Cantilever Shoe allows ample toe room, giving thereby easy comfortable walking. Note its straight inner line.

This diagram shows the ground plan of the ordinary shoe which forces the big toe out of position to squeeze, pinch and cramp the other toes. Note its unnatural distorting inner line.

Everyone thinks their shoes comfortable. No one would deliberately wear shoes that hurt them. Yetalmost everyone suffers because their shoes do not fit them in quite the right way. They don't notice it at the time. Yet when they get home, tired and aching feet make it seem as though they had walked for many, many miles. The reason is that ordinary shoes disregard the straight inner line of the normal, healthy foot. They push the big toes on to the other toes and thereby squeeze, crowd and cramp the whole foot. Now Cantilever Shoes conform to the ground plan of your foot. They follow its straight inner line and give lots of freedom and comfort. You will enjoy miles and miles of happy, tireless walking in Cantilever Shoes. They are made for women, children and men in a wide range of sizes. In Cantilevers you will find a perfect fitting.

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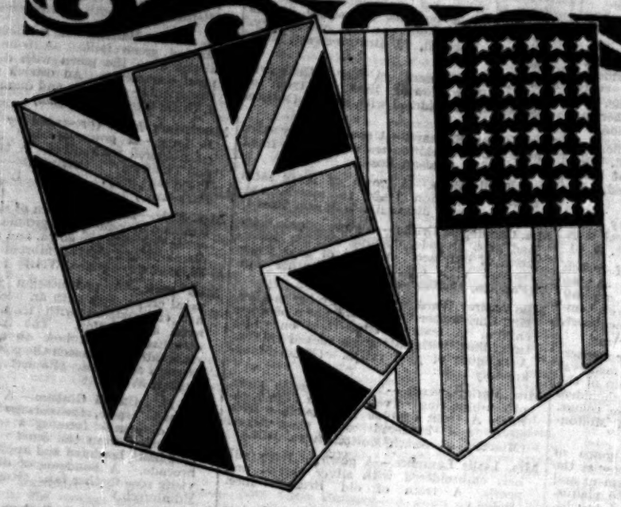

THE PRESENT MENACE
and how to meet it

THE years 1914—1918 marked the period of the world's great agony resulting from physical conflict.

The period since 1918 has been a continuation of that agony in the mental world. The result of the mental disturbance may be tabulated in part as follows:—

(1) The Empires of the Continental world have crashed, viz., the Russian, Turkish, Austrian and German Empires.

(2) Ancient systems of organised religion have been shaken, such as the Greek Church of Russia, and the Mohammedan organisation of Turkey, including the Caliphate.

(3) Other systems of organised religion are feeling the strain and are in manifest danger.

(4) The economic organisation of Europe crashed under the pressure. The economic situation of the world is feeling the strain of the mental unbalancing of the minds of the peoples.

(5) More lives have been destroyed since the war, in Russia and elsewhere, by the mental upheaval and the consequent revolutions, than were destroyed by the Great War.

(6) Morality has shrivelled under the scorching breath of Communist doctrine.

(7) Family life has been threatened, and has in part been swept away.

BRITAIN is not exempt from the menace. If Britain and the Anglo-Saxon world would escape the destruction which has fallen upon Russia and which has shaken the fabric of the western nations, she must examine and estimate the danger and take the necessary steps to avert it in time to save our institutions and our faith. We may state the position in a sentence, and then we can examine it in detail.

WHAT GERMANY AND HER ALLIES TRIED TO DO THROUGH MILITARY ORGANISATION, COMMUNISTIC RUSSIA HAS ENDEAVOURED AND IS STILL ENDEAVOURING TO DO THROUGH DOCTRINE.

The assumption of the Communist leaders is that DOCTRINE IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE SWORD.

COMMUNIST DOCTRINE.

The first and basic plank in the platform of doctrine held and acted upon by the Russian Bureau is that :—

THERE IS NO GOD, and the corollary, RELIGION IS A FALSE AND MISCHIEVOUS THING. There follows the logical deduction. Morals which have been founded upon religion are unnecessary and burdensome. Therefore they should be jettisoned from the individual and the national life. Love, self-sacrifice, pity, mercy and kindred sentiments which have been esteemed to be virtues, are now declared to be weaknesses and even vices. Let hatred take the place of love, firmness the place of pity; the strong hand of authority take the place of self-sacrifice, and the play of natural instincts take the place of morals and self-restraint. In fact, let the ancient "natural man" be unchained and let morality be as a thing forgotten. This is the doctrine proclaimed by the Communists.

AN ANTI-GOD CAMPAIGN

has been inaugurated. Family life and purity have been abolished. National honour and the obligation to fulfil engagements have been repudiated. People are being dragged in the mire of moral and physical pollution. There are natures which will glory in all this, and seek to join in the saturnalia produced.

It is unbelievable by decent moral beings that such oceans of blood have been shed, such innumerable lives destroyed, such culture repudiated, such lust and crime enthroned, as is the case at the present time in one of the physically and numerically greatest nations of the earth! That one of the erstwhile "Great World Powers" should thus plunge is a matter for wonder and for dread. What has happened to one of the civilised nations might possibly happen to all. Then would come the end of Civilisation and all that it contains of peace and prosperity.

These may sound like the ravings of an alarmist. But they are statements of sober fact.

The forces which have worked such disaster in Russia are present throughout the world, even in Britain at this time, and

MUST BE MET AND SUBDUED

How did the world fall into this state of affairs? Where is the fountain head of the flood which is thus threatening to sweep the world over the brink of a veritable Niagara of revolution?

The story is now more than a century old. Early in the eighteenth century Voltaire began his course of raillery against religion and all connected with it. Had he been alone it would have counted for little, but there was in the minds of the people a disposition to follow such a lead; the virus, widely spread, finding expression in the utterances of Voltaire and his school, produced the French Revolution. Some of the MSS. of the late Ferrar Fenton deal with the anti-God war in the French Revolution. The writings might stand without alteration except as to dates and names for the anti-God war in Russia to-day. The Movement is one, the cause one.

After the French Revolution, when the thinking of the world had been stabilised by the faith of Britain, and the peace of the world had been re-established by the arms of Britain, the stream of atheistic propaganda ran underground for awhile, but emerged again in

MARXIAN PHILOSOPHY

in Germany. It gave to us the red years of 1914–1918.

In logical progress it produced the Revolutions in the Continental Empires, and struck deeply into Russian soil, producing the state of chaos now to be found there. That there is in this a continued world menace of the most malign and dangerous kind, no man in his right mind can deny.

Every department of our national life is feeling the strain which this miasma of Communistic anti-God doctrine is putting upon it. In every department there is danger of collapse.

Everyone will agree that the first duty is to try to understand all the factors which make up the present condition of affairs, and that when we have that understanding it is imperative that action should be taken in regard to the matter. *What shall that action be?*

THE FAITH OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WORLD.

All thinking people will agree that the world was saved in the nineteenth century by the faith of the Anglo-Saxon race. While Europe was being deluged by the unfaith of Voltaire and his school, the faith of Britain was revived, and fanned into a fierce heat by the Wesleyan Revival. It was the preaching of Wesley and of his associates that stabilised the thinking of the Anglo-Saxon world at the time of the French Revolution.

IT MUST BE THE FAITH OF THE ANGLO-SAXON WORLD WHICH WILL AGAIN STEM THE TIDE OF REVOLUTION NOW SWEEPING OVER THE NATIONS.

This is more important to Britain to-day than party platforms can possibly be. Party platforms and political activities, important though they may be to the nation in normal times, cannot stem the tide of pernicious doctrine which is sweeping the whole fabric of civilisation to the verge of the cataract. Even the League of Nations, excellent as its declared objects are, carefully avoids mention of the Name of God and therefore cannot meet the menace of the anti-God campaign. The faith of the Anglo-Saxon world, if rightly directed to an understanding of the factors in the present-day unrest, can, and must, save the situation. Upon our understanding of these things depends our ability to counter the flood of Communist doctrine.

Now the phase of doctrine apropos the present situation is the doctrine of

THE KINGDOM OF GOD:

Lest we should be misunderstood, we must here call attention to the fact that the Gospel, as presented to us in the New Testament, has two distinct phases which run parallel to each other all through the Book. The first phase is the preaching of the Gospel of the Kingdom of God; and the second phase is the preaching of the Gospel of Salvation. We follow the order in which the two phases of the Gospel are introduced in the New Testament.

We read in the first Chapter of St. Mark that our Lord "came into the regions of Galilee preaching the Kingdom of God." This was the first word of the Christian dispensation.

He thereafter trained and sent out His twelve disciples, and then His seventy, instructing them to preach, saying, "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand."

We read in the last paragraph of the Acts of the Apostles: "And Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came in unto him, preaching the Kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ." So we see that the Kingdom of God was also included in the last stage of Apostolic preaching.

In the twenty-fourth Chapter of St. Matthew, our Lord declares: "This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come." So on the authority of our Lord Himself we know that the Gospel of the Kingdom shall also be the last word of the Christian dispensation. Needless to say, neither our Lord, nor His disciples, preached the Gospel of the Kingdom to the exclusion of the Gospel of Salvation, but the two phases run parallel to each other throughout the Bible. We are quite orthodox, then, when

WE TURN TO THE GOSPEL

of the Kingdom of God.

The fact is that God has established for Himself, and for the world, a national organisation. This national organisation is founded upon a system of Divine Law, which is given to us in the Bible and which is the basis of the Common Law of Britain. This national organisation is under the direct administration of the LORD GOD ALMIGHTY, in regard to all supreme matters affecting His Kingdom in the world—He allows us self-government in all minor affairs.

This national organisation is founded, primarily, upon one family selected from among all the families of the earth. The family so selected to form the basis of the Kingdom has been cultured and cared for during three thousand five hundred years, and has been trained to meet the crisis of the present age. The modern development of that FAMILY IS THE CELTIC, ANGLO-SAXON, and all the other branches of the people which go to the making of the Anglo-Saxon race so-called. These form the organised centre and nucleus of the official kingdom of God, which is destined to include all the nations of the earth. Celt, Saxon, Dane, Norman and all the various branches of British people are of the same stock. Together these go to the making of what the world knows as the Anglo-Saxon people. We mean Britain and her Overseas Dominions, and the United States of America.

THE ANGLO-SAXON NATION AND COMPANY OF NATIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE SAME PEOPLE, CONSTITUTE THE NATIONAL BASIS OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD IN THE EARTH.

We say—the national *BASIS*—no person and no race is excluded. All are invited to enter in. This has no reference to the matter of Salvation for the individual. It has reference to God's administration, ensuring peace and prosperity for the nations.

THE HISTORIC GROWTH

of the national organisation of the Kingdom of God is tabulated. Among the several chronological tables which scholars have provided, we shall follow Archbishop Ussher, as his table is the most easily accessible to all.

In 1927 B.C. (circa) God called and established Abraham and Sarah, and in them, through Isaac and Israel, He established His household for ever. The great charter of the family is found in the seventeenth Chapter of the Book of Genesis. It is signed by :—

EL SHADDAI (God Almighty).—
Abraham.—Sarah.

This is the original household as established by God. Into this household was born Isaac, the father of the Saxons. Of him was born Jacob-Israel, the father of Israel. Of Jacob were born the twelve patriarchs, the heads of the tribes of Israel. And into this household are still being born the modern descendants of the Fathers.

In 1496 B.C. (circa) their descendants were organised into the nation Israel, henceforth to be the national basis of the Kingdom of God in the earth, as set forth in the nineteenth and twentieth Chapters of Exodus. The charter contained in those Chapters is of more importance to us as a race and nation than is Magna Charta or any other modern document. It is the establishment of our race and nation by the fiat of Almighty God, while Magna Charta was only the act of King John.

In 1100 B.C. (circa) the House of David was established to rule over the Kingdom of the Lord for ever, and it still rules in the present House of Windsor in the person of His Gracious Majesty King George V.

In 975 B.C. the nation was divided into two kingdoms, and the nation so divided has never been fully reunited to this day. At that date JUDAH WAS SEPARATED FROM ISRAEL, and since that day Israel has been a non-JUDAIC PEOPLE.

The Israel of Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and the minor prophets, the Israel of the four Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles, and of the Epistles, had no tribe of Judah in it. Therefore there is no excuse for confounding non-Judaic Israel with Judah or the Jews. Judah has its own honoured place in the Holy Scriptures, and its own assigned place in world affairs.

ISRAEL HAS BEEN, AND IS, A KINGDOM SEPARATE FROM JUDAH.

This is an historic condition which has obtained for 2,900 years.

In looking for Israel, therefore, we must look for a non-Judaic people. Israel has always continued to function as a nation in one or other of its branches. To this the oath of God was pledged ages ago, and He has fully redeemed His pledge. See Jeremiah 31, and see the clear-cut records of secular history.

In 740–721 B.C. Israel was carried captive by Assyria; Judah was not. The story of Judah's later captivity and return does not concern us here.

In a short time Israel struck out for freedom and obtained it. For centuries Israel dwelt about the Caspian and Black Seas, some north and some south of the Asiatic border. Those north were called Scythians; those south were called Sacae; these, and many other names, such as Kumri, Gaetae (Goths), etc. They dwelt in those regions, moving about within limits, until the eruption of the Huns about the third century A.D. drove them pell mell into Europe, over the Danube into the Roman Empire; through the Roman Empire to the margin of the Atlantic and the Baltic; and thence, under pressure from the Continent, into Britain.

They passed through Europe as Goths, Ostro-Goths, Visi-Goths, and under other names. In Britain these ultimately united with the ancient Britons, and so became once more a part of the Kingdom.

The Goths came into Britain as Saxons, Jutes, Danes, and so on, taking names from the localities in which they had rested en route. (See Gibbon's "Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire" and various notes thereon.) Coming into Britain they found here the ancient Britons, who were a much earlier migration of the same stock. Finally in A.D. 1066 came the Norman branch of the same people. They were all Divinely directed in their wanderings, and brought to these Isles. Even in the great law of migrations we can understand succeeding waves of the same people taking up the same line of march.

Organised anew in these Islands, they have again become the Kingdom of God in the earth,

REPRESENTING HIS GOVERNMENT

among the governments of the earth. They have been governed by God from (circa) 1946 B.C. when the Law was given (at Sinai), which is the basis of the Common Law of England. That Law was codified in England as early as 1100 B.C. by King Brute. Again it was codified in England about 500 B.C. by King Malmutius—and yet again by King Alfred the Great.

GOD IS STILL DWELLING

in the midst of His Kingdom and is still as much as ever the King of His Kingdom nation. His law is the only safe system for the guidance of mankind, and for the successful rule of the nation of the earth.

From 740 B.C. to approximately 1800 A.D. the Israel-British nation was under sentence of punishment, and, therefore, world rule was entrusted by Almighty God to the succession of Continental Empires for an exact period of seven prophetic times. These prophetic times began with the setting-up of Nebuchadnezzar's Empire in 602 B.C. (see Daniel 2) and ended in 1918 A.D., when the Empires crashed, exactly at the end of seven times, or 2,520 years. About 1800 A.D. Britain, which is modern Israel, began to emerge from that period of punishment—amounting to 2,520 years, or "seven times"—and to rapidly take her place as the restored "Ruler with God" which the name Israel means.

The time of the French Revolution was the beginning of the

END OF THE CONTINENTAL POWER

The French Revolution culminated in the Napoleonic regime, which broke in pieces under the guns of the British Fleet at Trafalgar and upon the squares of the British Army at Waterloo.

1914–1918 saw the end of the Continental system, when Turkey, Austria, Germany and Russia ceased to be Empires.

RISE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

After 1800 A.D. the British people began their miracle expansion both as to the numbers of the people and the extension of the British Empire. From sixteen millions we have grown to one hundred and sixty millions in a century and a quarter. From "Little England" we have grown to a world-wide Empire, plus the greatest single people on the face of the earth—the United States of America. Under the united flags of the Anglo-Saxon race, one-third of the human race is enjoying liberty and peace—that is, about 650 millions of people.

THE FAMILY WIDER THAN THE NATION.

The family or Household of God which He established in the earth through Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, is more widespread and numerous than the Israel people within the Kingdom of God. The Kingdom never at any one time embraced all of the family of Israel. Therefore the fact that people of the same stock are to be found elsewhere in the world is not of vital importance to this consideration of the matter. Europe, Asia and Africa have colonies of these people, settled there from the distant past. Some of these remember from whence and from whom they came; others do not, but bear signs by which the ethnologist identifies them.

ELEMENTS OF THE KINGDOM.

The Kingdom, as organised at Sinai out of the chosen family, contained three elements which must be found in every Kingdom; namely, the Nation, the King, and the Constitution or law. Take any one of these elements away, and whatever else the organisation which remains may be, it will not be a kingdom. So, turning to the record of the setting-up of the Kingdom as it is written in Exodus, Chapters 19 and 20, we find :—

THE NATION.—Israel.
THE KING.—Jehovah.
THE LAW.—The Ten Commandments and the following statutes.

These three vital elements were there brought together and organized into the Kingdom of God in the earth. The history of the Kingdom shows a spectacle at times reaching to the point of supreme tragedy. It shows the Lord striving to lead His people, to train His people, into the necessary habits of life and mind to render them suitable to be what they had been called to be, namely, the national basis of the Kingdom of God.

All the succeeding history of Israel shows the same wonderful spectacle carried unwearyingly on through over three thousand years to our own day. For a time the people were more or less obedient to the Divine Law. At least their will was good in that direction. They confessed themselves to be the people of the Lord. They acknowledged Him to be their God. They reverenced and owned obedience, as a duty, to His law, no matter how short they came in actual fulfilment.

THE KINGDOM SUPREME.

During this time, especially in the reigns of David—the founder of the reigning House of Britain—and of Solomon, his son and successor, Israel dominated the world situation. They were too strong for any enemy to attack at this period of Israel history. They occupied the road between Assyria and Egypt. Egypt could not move to attack Assyria, and Assyria could not move to attack Egypt, while David and Solomon held the intervening territory. Therefore, Israel dominated and commanded the peace of the then known world.

THE KINGDOM REMOVED.

But the time came when Israel went away from God in religion and in law. Therefore, they were removed from world leadership. They were also carried into captivity. Their sentence had been pronounced ages before by Moses, their founder and prophet. We can read it in the twenty-sixth Chapter of Leviticus, and that sentence was for 2,520 years, or until A.D. 1799. That sentence began to go into effect in 740–721 B.C. and ended at the end of 2,520 years, in, say, 1800 A.D. (See Dr. Gratton Guinness' "Approaching End of the Age," etc.) This, then, was the position of Britain at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

THE KINGDOM BEING RESTORED.

It was at that time that she fought with her back to the wall against the western world in arms. When the conflict, indeed the whole series of conflicts, was over, Britain came out with treaties which confirmed to her, or gave to her Newfoundland, Canada, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, West Indies, etc., and her own ships took possession of Australia and New Zealand; and so the Empire was fully born. At the same historic period America became a nation, and so the Empire and the Republic may be said to have appeared almost simultaneously.

At that time a new civilization was born into the world; the Anglo-Saxon Civilization.

We are used to talking and thinking of the succession of Empires. Have we thought of the succession of Civilizations? Think of those civilizations which existed in ancient Babylonia, and in ancient Egypt. Think of the new type of civilization which sprang up in Israel, on the shore of the Mediterranean (1496 B.C.) which flourished until 740 B.C., and continued in the Jews to 70 A.D. Think, now, of the Roman world civilization. Then think of European civilization replacing all these. Following European civilization,

A NEW CIVILIZATION IS BORN

at the beginning of the nineteenth century in the Anglo-Saxon world. It is younger than European civilization. It is different from European civilization. European civilization was founded upon Imperial Rome and upon the Civil Law. The historic descent of European civilization is by way of Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece and Rome. The New Civilization is the emergence of the Kingdom of God once more to a dominant place in world affairs, and the elements entering into it are the same Israel nation, the same God and the same Law amplified by the Sermon on the Mount. We know these as (1) the British-Israel or Anglo-Saxon nations; (2) Jehovah, the King; and (3) the Law of the Lord or the Common Law of England.

That civilization which has thus emerged has covered continents and islands to a greater extent than European civilization ever did. That which has been built up in the material, sociological, administrative, moral and spiritual departments of that civilization exceeds every such structure the world has known. What countries it involves! Individual Provinces of Canada, States of Australia and of the United States of America compare with major European countries. What material wealth it has produced! What multitudes of people have appeared to take possession of these heritages. And then we remember that this civilization is the work of a century and a quarter! The whole matter is

A MIRACLE OF DIVINE ACHIEVEMENT

still only in the beginning. Who can estimate what a second century of such development promises both for the British Empire (the Nation and Company of Nations of Gen. xxxv., 11) and the Republic of America (the Great People of Gen. xlviii., 19). Nothing like it has ever been seen on the earth before in extent, but in principle it is ancient Israel in all its glory reappearing. It glories in the same God. It delights in the same Truth. It is obedient (more or less) to the same Law. It trusts in the same salvation.

THE KINGDOM MUST ENDURE.

Now, what does all this mean? Is it something which is to be destroyed by the virus of Communism—which never yet attacked a nation or a civilization which it did not destroy, unless it was met and overcome by superior doctrine and faith? Or is this Kingdom a work of God brought to the present stage as a great blessing to the earth and to all who dwell in it, and which shall be carried on triumphantly to the end? We believe it to be the work of God. We believe it to be the Kingdom of God on the way to that perfection we are led ultimately to expect in His Kingdom in the earth. It is in part for this we pray when we say "Thy Kingdom come." It is for this we pray when we say "O Lord, bless thine heritage, make Thy chosen people joyful. Govern them and lift them up for ever."

Neither is this the final thing which God will yet produce in the earth. It is the initial organization. It is the race and nation and fellowship of nations through which He will produce His ultimate triumph in human government. It is the Kingdom of God in the twentieth century.

In that next and ultimate stage all nations will constitute the Kingdom of God. To this Kingdom ultimately, and many of us believe soon, the Lord Jesus Christ will come. There He will find the British Royal House directly descended from the throne of David operating in accordance with the oath to that effect of the Lord Almighty. When He so comes "God shall give unto Him the throne of His father David, and He shall rule over the House of Jacob for ever, and of His Kingdom there shall be no end."

NOW FOR THE CHALLENGE AND THE CALL

THESE things are being accepted by members of all Christian and patriotic organizations within the boundaries of the Empire. They recognize the preaching of the Gospel of the Kingdom to be a prime duty, and that there is help and strength in it for every organization which exists to preach the Gospel of Salvation. The one phase of the Gospel supports and enforces the other. Our Lord Himself and His disciples, who afterwards became His Apostles, all preached both the Gospel of the Kingdom and the Gospel of Salvation: two phases of the same Gospel.

In the Gospel of the Kingdom there is Salvation for the structure of our Civilization.

WE ASK FOR A CONCERTED MOVEMENT TO PREACH THE DOCTRINE OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

By this means we shall meet and overcome the doctrine of the anti-God campaign; and by this means we shall also restore faith and confidence, and so stabilize national life and world affairs.

The British-Israel-World Federation, interdenominational and non-political, is bending every effort to this end. It is the friend of every Church and organization devoted to the preaching of the Gospel. It is the friend and well-wisher of every person who is loyal to God, to the Throne and to the State. We are challenging the Christian world of Britain, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States to get together upon this

GREAT EMERGENCY PLATFORM

and to proclaim that the Kingdom of God is manifest in our national life.

There is salvation for our civilization in this Crusade.

There is salvation for our material prosperity in it.

There is salvation for the world in it.

Leaders of the Empire in Church and State give this Crusade the weight of your exalted position and great powers!

Men of faith, put your spiritual power and influence into the driving power of this Movement!

Men of learning, inform yourselves of the facts and put your learning at the disposal of the Lord and of His Cause, in this campaign!

Men who wield the power of the Press, put your great influence behind this campaign!

Men of wealth, put your resources behind this Movement!

Let us win the nation and the world for God.

Let us in this, the only way, avert the Communistic menace which threatens to destroy civilization; restore the faith and stability of our national institutions, bringing the Commonwealth of Anglo-Saxon Nations back to God and His Law.

THE RALLYING CENTRE

of this Great Movement, which has millions of adherents, including thousands of outstanding men and women representing all classes of the community, is the British-Israel-World Federation. It is sending out millions of books and pamphlets, and carrying on a platform campaign throughout Anglo-Saxon countries.

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect the large body of literature displayed in the Book Room at Headquarters, opposite Buckingham Palace.

The weekly journal, "The National Message," devoted to this subject circulates in vast numbers throughout Anglo-Saxondom. Single copies 2d. A complimentary copy of a Special Number of this journal, together with a catalogue of books and pamphlets by experienced writers and scholars, will be sent on application.

All communications to the Secretary-General, 6, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

[Advt.

FIRST COURT OF THE SEASON

CEREMONY AT THE PALACE

OFFICIAL REPORT

The King and Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace last evening.

The following members of the Royal Family were present:—

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain J. R. Aird.

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke.

The Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, attended by Miss Dorothy Yorke.

The Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, attended by Mrs. A. S. Holden.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort.

Colonel Evelyn and the Lady Helena Gibbs.

His Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons under the command of General the Earl of Cavan, the Captain; Colonel Sir St. John Gore, the Lieutenant; Colonel Wilford Lloyd, the Standard Bearer; Brigadier-General Archibald Home, the Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Angel Scott, the Harbinger, were present on duty with the Corps.

The King's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the Palace, under the command of Major-General the Lord Loch, the Captain. Captain Sir Houston French, the Lieutenant; Brigadier-General Cecil Wray, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant; Major Colin MacRae, the Ensign; and Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Lascelles and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gibbs, Exons in Waiting, were also present on duty.

A Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, under the command of Captain G. F. Forestier-Walker, was mounted in the Quadrangle of the Palace.

The King and Queen, accompanied by other members of the Royal Family, entered the Throne Room at half-past 9 o'clock. In attendance upon Their Majesties were:—

The Earl of Cromer, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Steward; the Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse; Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Gold Stick in Waiting; Admiral Sir Montague Browning, Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom; the Lord Marley, Lord in Waiting; General the Earl of Cavan, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms; Major-General Lord Loch, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse; Mr. Ben Smith, M.P., Treasurer of the Household; Mr. Thomas Henderson, M.P., Comptroller of the Household; Mr. John Hayes, M.P., Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; Admiral Sir William Goodenough, First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp; General Sir John Asser, Aide-de-Camp General in Waiting; Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, Principal Air Aide-de-Camp; the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Master of the Household; Colonel the Hon. Sir George Crichton, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Office; Colonel Arthur Erskine, Crown Equerry; Mr. R. E. Harwood, Deputy Treasurer to the King; Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps; Major Sir Philip Hunloke, Groom in Waiting; Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge, Equerries in Waiting; Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt., Deputy Master of the Household; Major Colin Gordon, Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office; Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Hardy, Silver Stick in Waiting; Captain A. H. Ferguson, Silver Stick Adjutant in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. A. N. Thorne, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Captain A. Heywood-Lonsdale, Adjutant in Brigade Waiting; the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes; the Dowager Countess of Minto, Lady in Waiting; the Lady Joan Verney, Woman of the Bedchamber; the Hon. Jean Bruce, Maid of Honour; the Marquess of Anglesey, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen; Sir Harry Verney, Private Secretary to the Queen; and Mr. Edward Legge-Bourke and Mr. Alfred Hesketh-Prichard, Pages of Honour.

The following, other than those in personal attendance upon their Majesties, were also present:—

The Earl Marshal; the Secretary of State for the Home Department, acting for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Hubert Montgomery, Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps; Captain F. L. Tottenham, R.N., Captain Stenson, R.N.R., Colonel G. H. N. Jackson, Colonel D. W. Cameron of Lochiel, Colonel F. G. Danielsen, Colonel E. H. Kley, and Group-Captain R. P. Ross, Aides-de-Camp in Waiting; the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, the Hon. Montague Eliot, Captain Charles Irvine, Admiral Philip Nelson-Ward, Captain Edmund Cooper-Key, R.N., Brigadier-General Gerald Trotter, Major Berkeley Levett, Paymaster Rear-Admiral Sir Hampst. Share, Wing-Commander Louis Greig, Colonel Vivian Gabriel, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry de Satgé, Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley, and Colonel the Hon. George Herbert, Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting; Brigadier-General Grant-Wilkinson, Extra Gentleman Usher; Sir Stanley Hewett, Surgeon Apothecary; Mr. J. B. Monck, Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps; and Mr. Nigel Ronald, Mr. Hoyer Millar, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, and Mr. Eric Crowe, of the Foreign Office.

The following Indian Orderly Officers, with Major V. E. W. Simpson, the Officer in Charge, were in attendance:—Subadar-Major and Honorary Lieutenant Anthony, Bahadur, Subadar-Major Lasang Gam, Subadar-Major Sangili Naidu, and Subadar San Tu.

The following members of the Government in the Cabinet were in attendance:—The Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The Secretary and the Gentlemen of the Lord Chamberlain's Office were also in attendance.

The King wore the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief, Grenadier Guards.

The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, and played a selection of music.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

The following members of the Diplomatic Corps and other foreigners of distinction were invited on this occasion:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, Señor Don Emilio Sanz and Señor Don Fernando Valdes, Señor Don Rafael Forns, Señor Don Alfonso Merry del Val, Señor Don Juan Pastor, Señor Teniente Coronel Don Antonio Torres Marva.

The German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, Frau Karlowa, Herr Dieckhoff, Herr Rüter, Fürst Bismarck and Fürstin Bismarck, Herr Feine and Frau Feine, Herr van Scherpenberg, Herr von Halem and Frau von Halem, Herr von Friedberg.

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, M. Jacques Truelle, M. Jacques de Blesson, M. Pierre Saffroy, M. Pierre A. Charpentier, Le Général de Division Maurice Després and Mme. Després, Le Chef d'Escadron de Cavalerie Breveté Gailliard, Le Capitaine de Vaisseau Comte de Ruffi de Pontevès-Gévaudan, Le Lieutenant de Vaisseau Antoine Sala.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, Mlle. Régis de Oliveira, Senhor S. de Souza-Leao Gracie, Commander Clodoveu C. Gomes, Senhor C. Maximiano de Figueiredo, Senhor C. de Mesquita Serva, Senhor J. P. Randolpho Paiva, Jr., Senhor Oscar Bormann de Borges.

The Turkish Ambassador, Sevki Pacha, Semsettin Arif Bey.

The Portuguese Ambassador, Senhor João de Lebre e Lima, Senhor João de Barros Ferreira da Fonseca, Senhor Antonio Potier.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Francesco Giorgio Mameli, Signor Guido Crolla, Nobile Don Renato Prunas Barrago, Nobile Giulio del Balzo dei Duchi di Presenzano, Barone Giovanni Scola-Camerini, Capitano Conte Ettore, Sommati di Mombello and Contessa Sommati di Mombello, Tenente-Colonnello Adolfo Infante and Mme. Infante, Tenente-Colonnello Pier Francesco Bitossi, Conte Ferrante Capponi.

The Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, Prince Reginald de Croy and Princess Reginald de Croy, M. Henry Borel de Bitche, Colonel Nérincx, Captain Commandant Hemeleers and Mme. Hemeleers.

The Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu, Mlle. Clara Uriburu, Señor Don Conrado Traverso, Lieutenant-Colonel Don Samuel A. Casares and Mme. de Casares, Mlle. Ercilia Casares, Señor Don Carlos Echague and Mme. de Echague, Señor Don Julian Duggan and Mme. de Duggan, Señor Don Ricardo Blamey Lafone.

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, Mr. Y. Hori and Mme. Hori, Mr. S. Nakayama, Mr. K. Wakasugi, Mr. Y. Muto and Mme. Y. Muto, Mr. Y. Ishizawa, Mr. K. Okumura, Colonel Marquis Mayeda and Marchioness Mayeda, Major T. Fujimoto, Captain Prince Shimadzu and Princess Shimadzu, Lieutenant-Commander M. Nishida.

The United States Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, Mr. Ray Atherton and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Mr. F. Lammot Belin and Mrs. Lammot Belin, Mr. Raymond E. Cox and Mrs. Raymond E. Cox, Mr. David McK. Key, Mr. Robert L. Buell, Colonel John R. Thomas, jun., and Mrs. John R. Thomas, jun., Miss Hughberta Thomas, Major Paul W. Evans, Captain John C. MacArthur, Captain William W. Galbraith and Mrs. William W. Galbraith, Commander Ralph T. Hanson, Lieutenant-Commander George D. Murray, Lieutenant-Commander Howard F. Kingman, Mr. Homer S. Fox, Mr. Henry Dawes.

The Polish Ambassador, M. Jan Wszelaki, M. Poklewski-Koziell and Mme. Poklewski-Koziell, M. Zbigniew Skokowski.

The Soviet Ambassador and Mme. Sokolnikoff, M. Dimitri Bogomoloff, M. Samuel B. Cahan.

The Norwegian Minister, M. E. S. Meier.

The Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, Mlle. de Marees van Swinderen, Jonkheer W. F. Roëll, Jonkheer O. Reuchlin, M. F. B. s'Jacob.

The Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, M. Theoring de Sonnenberg, M. Walter de Bourg and Mme. de Bourg, M. Clement Rezzonico.

The Austrian Minister, Dr. Wilhelm Engerth and Frau Engerth, Herr Karl Zeileissen, Dr. Lothar Wimmer.

The Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, Baron E. Gyllenstierna and Baroness Gyllenstierna, M. K. R. Thyberg, Lieutenant-Colonel A. de Uggla and Mme. de Uggla, Captain Baron Lave Beck-Friis, M. M. de Wachenfelt, M. S. Grafström, M. T. H. Wistrand.

The Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, Countess Ingegerd Ahlefeldt, Mme. O. de Oxholm, M. V. de Steensen-Leth, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.

The Venezuelan Minister, Señor Dr. Oscar Aguilar, Señor Dr. E. Arroyo Lameda.

The Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas, M. Rudolph Möllerson and Mme. Möllerson, M. Voldemar Ojanson and Mme. Ojanson.

The Greek Minister, M. S. Saltaferas, M. J. Kindynis.

The Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji Mischeff, Mlle. Hadji Mischeff, M. D. Naounoff.

The Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, M. Ladislas de Bardossy, Marquis Alphonse de Pallavicini, Lieutenant-Colonel A. vitez Beldy and Mme. A. Beldy.

The Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmans, M. L. Ekis.

The Czechoslovak Minister, M. Cerny, M. Fragner, M. Rudis.

The Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson, Mlle. Zoe Patterson, Mlle. Olga Patterson, Dr. Jose Manuel Lara y Arejula.

The Yugoslav Minister, M. Pavle M. Georgevitch.

The Finnish Minister and Mme. Saastamoinen, M. Wälikangas and Mme. Wälikangas, M. Aaro Pakaslahti, Colonel Aejmelaeus-Aimä.

The Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

The Minister for Panama and Mme. Mendez Pereira.

The Chilean Minister and Mme. Huneeus, Mlle. Nina Huneeus, Señor Don Luis Renard and Mme. Renard, Señor Don Carlos Nieto del Rio, Mme. Jorge Buchanan, Commander Don Alberto Obrecht and Mme. Alberto Obrecht, Captain Don Andrés Sosa-Fuentes.

The Lithuanian Minister.

The Rumanian Minister and Mme. Titulesco, M. C. M. Laptew, M. G. Constantinesco, Colonel C. Sanatescu.

The Salvadorean Minister and Mme. de Reyes-Guerra.

The Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz, Señor Dr. Don Salvator Martinez de Alva and Mme. Martinez de Alva, Señor Don Luis Padilla Nervo, Captain Don Roberto Vega Fuentes.

The Ethiopian Minister, Atto bakkala Habt Mikail.

The Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, Mr. Tsooming Chiu, Mr. Charles Kwang Hua Sun.

The Afghan Minister, M. Zulfacar Khan.

The Liberian Minister and Mme. Dresselhuys.

The Nicaraguan Minister.

The Colombian Chargé d'Affaires.

The Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Abdel Kerim Salwat.

The Persian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Zara Nasheed, Mohsen Khan Atabeki and Mirza Hossein Khan Ghodse, Abdol Ahad Khan Yekta, M. Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian and Mme. Nubar Gulbenkian.

The Siamese Chargé d'Affaires, Luang Jamni Kolakarn, H.S.H. Prince Tongtor, Luang Prakong Vijsamar.

Iraq.—M. Albert Nannis.

The following were also summoned, some of whom were unable to attend:—

The Duchess of Norfolk.

The Marchioness of Anglesey.

Countesses.—(Dowager) Abingdon, Cadogan, Cromer, De La Warr.

(Annie) Viscountess Cowdray.

Ladies.—Aird, Brock, Chamberlain, Mary Crichton, Dawson of Penn, Fisher, Gatti, Hennessy, Hohler, Iliffe, Lawrence, Loch, Cynthia Mosley, Newborough, Polson, Richmond, Robb, Robinson, Sleigh, Sykes.

Dame Margaret Lloyd George.

Honourable Ladies.—Mrs. Matthew Ball, Carnegie, Mrs. Crichton, Croft, Drummond, Mrs. Reginald Fellowes, Mrs. Harold Fitz-Clarence, Goodenough, Mrs. John Remnant, Mrs. Peter Remnant, Mrs. Jasper Ridley, Salmond, Scott, Mrs. Tollemache.

Mesdames.—Douglas Adam, Stanley Baldwin, Robert Balfour, Bertrand Bevan, Edgar Brassey, Harold Campbell, Herbert Cape, Vernon Clay, Clynes, Theodore Cory, Archibald Crawford, William Cunliffe, Frank D'Arcy, Edward Denison, Charles de Paravicini, Charles Doughty, Varley Everett, Gordon Finlayson, Edward Fitzwilliams, Alexander Flint, Edward Lane-Fox, Gordon Gallien, Richard Gamble, Arthur Gilbey, Jocelyn Godefroi, Mitchell Graham, William Grantham, Hugh Gurney, Sidney Lewis-Hall, Guy Hambling, Nicholas Hannen, Henry Harben, J. H. C. Harrison, Arthur Henderson, R. S. Henderson, Arthur Hodgson, Seymour Hughes, Freeman-Jackson, Henry Jebb, Frank Harding Jones, Harvey Kearsley, Spencer Kennard, Walter Lambert, Jeffery Lockett, A. Evans Lombe, Warren Low, Scott MacKirdy, Robert Maclaren, Arrol Moir, James Moir, Arthur North, Ernest Northen, Robert Pakenham, Colin Parbury, William Paterson, Douglas Pelly, Hylton Murray-Philipson, Stephen Pollen, Victor Ponsonby, Arthur Pontifex, Arthur Potter, Philip Rea, Archibald Rose, Percy Royds, Isidore Salmon, Herbert Satchell, Clare R. Sairie, Henry Scrope, Charles Segrave, Walford Selby, Liddell Simpson, Vivian Smith, Philip Snowden, Edward Spears, Dykes Spicer, Harold Spitta, Wilfred Stanyforth, Bryan Chetwynd-Stapylton, Alec Stewart, Henry Streatfeild, Rodney Style, William Swire, Arthur Tate, Wilfred Tomkinson, Herbert Twist, Reginald Watson, Norman Webber, John Hanbury Williams, Osborne Williams, Philip Williams.

Misses.—Megan Lloyd George, Goodenough.

The Presentations at this Court will be published in due course.

SOME OF THE DRESSES

DÉBUTANTES' FASHIONS

The gowns worn at their Majesties' first Court last night showed the definite return to the fashion of long skirts and full, flowing draperies. Although many coloured dresses of lace, brocade, and lamé were seen, a large number of débutantes wore white dresses. Most of these were made of silk net or tulle, with slim, tight-fitting bodices and long full skirts. Narrow ribbon was largely used for embroidery on dresses of this kind. Many débutantes chose satin gowns in delicate shades of pink or leaf-green. Lace dresses were seen in different colours, as well as in black and white, and many of them had the pattern of the lace outlined with beads or diamanté. The dresses also showed that the bolero is again definitely in fashion.

THE ROYAL CIRCLE

The Queen.—A gown of blue and silver paillettes over silver lace with a train of the same paillettes to match, bordered and embroidered with Louis XV. bows and diamanté and lined with changeant blue and silver tissue. A diamond coronet and deep collar and sautoir of diamonds, the Koh-i-noor, the Lesser Stars of Africa with a large diamond drop. The Order of the Garter.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood.—A gown of pale blue tulle trimmed with diamanté. A train of silver tissue lined with blue to match the dress. A sapphire and diamond tiara.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.—A gown of palest pastel pink charmeuse, embroidered with silver and diamanté. A train of rose and gold tissue. Ornaments: Pearls and diamonds.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

The Marquesa de Merry del Val.—A gown of gold lamé over white, made on simple long lines. A train of ivory satin embroidered all over with diamanté and gold. Ornaments: A large diamond tiara with necklace and long earrings to match, ropes of pearls. The ribbon of the Order of Marie Louise of Spain in diamonds and amethysts. A veil of old white lace. (Mirande, 22, Rue de la Paix, Paris.)

Mme. Matsudaira.—A draped gown of fine gold lamé made with loosely falling panels, the circular-cut décolletage lightly embroidered with diamanté and pearls. A train of gold lamé, embroidered in a design of leaves and flowers in diamanté and pearls, and lined with silver lamé. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Mme. de Marees van Swinderen.—A gown of delicate lavender blue tulle over a foundation of blue phénicienne, the skirt forming shaped flounces and trimmed at the waist with diamond motifs and camellias. A train of silver. (Callot Sœurs, 7, Buckingham-gate, S.W.)

Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.—A gown of white and silver brocade. A train of silver lamé, lined with green and pink chiffon.

Countess Ingegerd Ahlefeldt.—A gown of apricot-coloured chiffon velvet, with a diamanté belt and diamanté shoulder-straps. A train of silver lace over apricot-coloured chiffon.

Mme. Kallas.—A gown of gold and silver brocade. A train of white panne velvet, lined with gold lamé.

Mme. Patterson.—A gown of pale beige ring velvet. A train of beige and gold lamé.

Mlle. Zoe Patterson.—A picture gown of salmon pink net, with a train to match.

Mlle. Olga Patterson.—A gown of cream lace and tulle, the pattern of the lace outlined in gold. A train to match. A white feather fan.

Mme. Titulesco.—A gown in Renaissance style of gold lamé. A train of the same material. (Maison Lanvin, Paris.)

Mme. de Reyes-Guerra.—A gown of gold lace over pink satin. A train of gold lace and lamé. Ornaments: Emeralds and diamonds.

Mme. Sze.—A Chinese tunic of white satin embroidered in trails of pink roses and green leaves. A train of white satin with the same embroidery along the sides and foot. Shoes of the same embroidery. A white feather fan. Jade ornaments and a tiara. (Jays, Limited, Regent-street, W.1.)

Mme. Dresselhuys.—A gown of white panne velvet and chiffon, with a train to match. Ornaments: Diamonds and pearls.

Mme. Infante.—A gown of white chiffon with a full skirt, forming three tiers. A train of satin, with diamanté embroidery on one corner. (Harrods, Limited.)

Marchioness Mayeda.—A gown of deep flesh-pink lace, the corsage appliqué on flesh-coloured net and the lace of the skirt appliqué on to a deep flounce of pink tulle. A train of the same lace, embroidered with diamanté and bordered with silver lamé. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Princess Shimadzu.—A gown of white romaine with panels of gold lamé, embroidered with diamanté and gold bugles. A train of gold lamé. An ivory ostrich fan. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11 and 13, Brook-street, Hanover-square.)

Mme. Wakasugi.—A gown of blush pink beauté, fitting closely to the figure. A train of shot pink and silver lamé, lightly embroidered with powdered diamanté to match the embroidery on the bodice. A shaded pink feather fan. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11 and 13, Brook-street, Hanover-square.)

Mme. Ishizawa.—A gown of white chiffon. A train of chiffon with an appliquéd hem of silver gauze and diamanté embroidery. An ivory feather fan. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11 and 13, Brook-street, Hanover-square.)

Mme. Hori.—A gown of duck-egg blue satin beauté, delicately embroidered with diamanté. A train to match, embroidered to match the gown. An ivory ostrich feather fan. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11 and 13, Brook-street, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Galbraith.—A gown of silver and white broché with a plain V bodice and diamanté shoulder straps worked into a small fan, the bodice embroidered with diamanté, and the godets of the skirt falling from a hip yoke. A train of silver tissue. (Paul Caret.)

Mrs. David Kay.—A gown of greige needle-run lace. A train of lace and chiffon to match the gown. (Margaret Marks, Limited.)

Mme. Poklewski-Koziell.—A tunic of cloth of gold over a skirt of pale coral-pink

Lady Elizabeth Annesley (presented by Mrs. Molloy).—A gown of heavy ivory crêpe. A train of old family lace, mounted on flesh-pink tulle. A feather fan. Ornaments—a diamond tiara and necklace. (Maison Alexander, Ltd., 11, Conduit-street, W.1.)

The Hon. Lady Carnegie.—A gown of white brocade trimmed with point de Venise lace. A train of gold lamé, lined with white satin. Ornaments—diamond tiara and necklace.

The Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe.—A gown of moonlight-blue lace. A train of blue and gold brocade, faced with velvet to match the gown. (Spalding and Oliver, 48, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Miss Barbara Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe (presented by her mother, the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe).—A gown of palest shell-pink satin with a lace foundation. A train of pink and silver tissue, veiled with lace. (Spalding and Oliver, 48, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Lady Mildmay (presented by the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe).—A gown of blue net with a bolero bodice, the skirt finely embroidered with silver beads. A train of silver lamé, lined with blue chiffon to match. (Debenham and Freebody.)

Lady Bayford.—A simple gown of bright royal blue crêpe faille. A train of the same shade, embroidered with silver, and with silver tassels falling from either shoulder. Ornaments—pearls and a turquoise and diamond tiara. (Jay's, Limited, Regent-street, W.1.)

The Lady Mayoress.—A gown of dull silver lamé, embossed in blue shaded paillettes, the Chinese design outlined in silver thread, and having floating draperies of grey and silver metal laces. A train of silver-grey velvet, lined with Chinese-blue romaine, and embroidered in iridescent blue and grey bubble pearls. (The Misses Wilson, 51, Grosvenor-street, W.1.)

The Hon. Mrs. Jack Remnant.—A princess gown of peach-bloom chiffon, falling in folds from a fitting hip-line. A train to match the gown. A shaded feather fan. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11, and 13, Brook-street, Hanover-square.)

The Hon. Jean Bruce.—A gown of parchment-coloured net and lace, with a short-waisted bodice and the long full skirt having a wide insertion of self-coloured lace. A train of parchment-tinted old lace. (Handley, Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

The Hon. Mrs. Matthew Bell.—A draped gown of bright flowered broché. A train of green chiffon, bordered with silver lace. An ostrich feather in shaded dove colourings. Jay's, Limited, Regent-street, W.1.)

Miss Clements (presented by the Hon. Mrs. Matthew Bell).—A gown of soft petal pink satin, with a close-fitting bodice and a full, flowing skirt falling from a close-fitting hip-line. A train of pink to tone, embroidered in pink and silver, falling from a pointed shoulder piece, embroidered in silver, and finished with long tassels of silver and crystal. (Jay's, Limited, Regent-street, W.1.)

The Hon. Mrs. Peter Remnant.—A gown of ivory chiffon embroidered with fine diamanté over a shell-pink ceinture of diamanté. A train of shell-pink panne, lined with silver lamé. (Busvine, 4, Brook-street, W.1.)

Lady Aird.—A gown of black and gold embroidered poult de soie. A train of black georgette with black net ruchings, falling from both shoulders, and embroidered with gold. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Lady Cain (presented by the Hon. Mrs. Remnant).—A gown of parchment satin and dull gold lace. A train of lace and chiffon, embroidered with aquamarine, diamanté and gold to tone. A bouquet of Madame Butterfly roses. (Robina Robinson, Liverpool.)

Lady Hennessy.—A gown of cream and gold brocaded lamé cut on flowing lines to the ankle-length hem-line. A train of cream and gold embroidered lamé, lined with gold net. (Miss Francis, 78, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.)

Lady Milburn (presented by Lady Brock).—A gown of oyster-pink lace over satin beauté, the narrow lace belt fastened with a paste buckle, and the long full skirt edged with scallops of plain net. A train of lace edged with deep scallops of net. Ornaments: Pearls and diamonds. A white ostrich feather fan.

Lady Ryan.—A gown of old Spanish cream lace, with a deep V décolletage, bordered by bands of gold tissue, the tissue forming a sash with long ends at the back. A train of shot gold tissue, lined with chiffon. (Elspeth Fox Pitt, 25, Sloane-square, S.W.1.)

Lady Jowitt.—A gown of maize-coloured marquisette encrusted with amber crystal and satin beads. A train of cream panne velvet, bordered with crystal embroideries. (Norman Hartnell, 10, Bruton-street, Mayfair.)

Lady (James) Cooper.—A gown of hydrangea-blue satin beauté, the corsage embroidered with silver paillettes and jewels, and the skirt falling in soft godets from a fitting hip belt. A train of satin, embroidered to match the gown. A blue ostrich feather fan.

Miss Muriel Hermione Cooper.—A presentation gown of rose satin, with insets of the reverse side of the satin. A train of silk tulle, with ruches of satin. An ostrich feather fan. Ornaments—pearls.

Lady Daniels.—A gown of mist-blue net, embroidered all over in self-coloured satin bugles and diamanté. A train of ring velvet, lined with silver lamé. (Busvine, 4, Brook-street, W.1.)

Lady Iliffe.—A gown of deep rose-pink mousseline. A train of pink chiffon velvet with net appliqué and silver thread embroidery. (Isobel.)

Lady Rogers.—A gown of shell-pink lace over a silver lamé foundation. A train of silver brocade, lined with satin and trimmed with diamanté. A pink feather fan. Ornaments—diamonds and pearls.

Lady Willson.—A picture gown of champagne-coloured lace and net, embroidered in shades of blue. A train of real lace. (Marshall and Snelgrove, Oxford-street, W.)

Lady (Leopold) Savile.—A gown of deep blue net embroidered with paillettes, made with two flounces, the lower one of a darker shade. A train of blue velvet lined with chiffon. (Elspeth Fox Pitt, 25, Sloane-square, S.W.1.)

Lady Howard Stepney.—A gown of black satin. A train of point de Venise lace. (Sands, Sloane-street.)

Miss Margaret Howard Stepney.—A white moiré gown. A train of old lace trimmed with appliqué moiré to match the gown. (Sands, Sloane-street.)

Lady Polson.—A gown of rose-beige Nottingham lace over pale rose-parchment satin beauté, the design of the lace and the panels of the skirt embroidered with gold crystals and diamanté. A train of rose-beige lace, over rose pink, embroidered with gold crystals and diamanté. An antique fan. Ornaments—diamonds and pearls. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Lady Wigram.—A gown of silver shot lamé heavily embroidered with diamonds in a conventional design. A train of the same tissue hanging from the shoulders and lined with orchid mauve velvet. Ornaments: Pearls and diamonds. (Elspeth Fox Pitt, 25, Sloane-square, S.W.)

Lady Segrave.—A gown of white satin, reaching the ground, with the fullness graduating from the centre front. A train to match, lined with lily-of-the-valley leaf green. (Handley Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Holden.—A picture dress of geranium red faille and net. A train of antique blonde lace. (Lucella.)

Mrs. Hugh Adams.—A gown of white luminous satin, the bodice heavily embroidered with diamanté and the skirt cut in long flared lines. A train of silver embroidered lace. (Maison Ross.)

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin.—A classical gown of multi-coloured brocade. A train of silver lamé, arranged with black and orange net. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Mrs. Frank D'Arcy.—A gown of black and white satin, the bodice of white satin embroidered with diamanté and the skirt of black satin. A train of black velvet, with a cascade of silver. (Reville-Terry, 50, Grosvenor-street.)

Lady Margaret D'Arcy (presented on her marriage by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy).—A gown of lily-leaf green tulle with diamanté stars. A train of tulle, edged with silver lace. (The Misses Wilson, 51, Grosvenor-street.)

Mrs. Vernon Clay.—A gown embroidered all over with crystals and pearls, the pointed panels of the skirt having godets of ivory tulle. A train of pale gold lamé, lined with ivory chiffon and edged with narrow gold lace. An ostrich feather fan. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Miss Gladys Clay.—A picture gown of white tulle, the tight-fitting bodice and the bouffant skirt trimmed with sprays of narrow ribbons in a design of ferns. A train of silver lamé, lined with flesh coloured chiffon. A white ostrich feather fan. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Oscar Bunster.—A draped gown of heavy white satin, the high waistline having a belt finished with a diamanté clasp. A train of ivory white Nottingham lace, lined with ivory chiffon. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Vincent Stow (presented by Mrs. Robert Maclaren).—A gown of oyster charmeuse georgette, delicately embroidered with shaded rhinestone of the same tone. A train of silver lace. An ostrich feather fan in shaded tones of violet. (Marthe Dion.)

Mrs. Feine.—A simple gown of white fleur de soie. A train of the same material, lined with delicate green. A bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. (Septimus, Limited, 17, Mount-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Pelly.—A princess dress of ivory crêpe beauté. A transparent train of real lace. (Septimus, Limited, 17, Mount-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Isidore Salmon.—A gown of peach mousseline, heavily embroidered at the sides with self-colour bugles in a sun-ray pattern. A train of peach velvet, embroidered to match the gown. (Blancquaert, 38 and 39, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Julian Salmon (presented by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Isidore Salmon).—A medieval gown of parchment panne. A train of the same material falling from the shoulders and lined with tamarist of the same colour. (Blancquaert, 38 and 39, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Gordon Gallien.—A draped gown of green satin beauté, with a large bow at the back draped into a diamanté ornament and finished in front with a diamanté plaque. A train of green satin and velvet broché. (Blancquaert, 38 and 39, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Robertson-Glasgow.—A gown of old family Limerick lace over parchment tinted chiffon. A train of the same lace, lined in the same way as the gown. (May Burton, 223, Brompton-road, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Herbert Satchell.—A gown of pervenche blue georgette. A train of blue chiffon velvet, lined with silver lamé. (Ann Blake, 45, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Charles Foulkes (presented by Mrs. Herbert Satchell).—A gown of lilac lace over silver lamé. A silver and lilac train. (Ann Blake, 45, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Evans-Lombe.—A gown of black satin beauté, embroidered with diamanté. A train of oxidized lace. (May Burton, 223, Brompton-road, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Charles Doughty.—A gown of orchid georgette, the skirt falling in folds from a panel of gauging in the centre of the bodice. A train of deeper orchid chiffon velvet. Ornaments—diamonds and pearls. (Janet Cooper, 10, South Molton-street.)

Mrs. Herbert Carr-Walker.—A gown of lace and chiffon in buttercup yellow, the draperies held on one side with a diamond and onyx buckle. A train of a darker shade of ring velvet, lined with chiffon. Ornaments—diamonds and pearls. (Janet Cooper, 10, South Molton-street.)

Miss Barbara Carr-Walker.—An Early Victorian gown of ivory silk net, with a waistband of silver tissue and a skirt of graduated petals. A train of silver tissue, studded with diamanté. A Victorian posy. (Janet Cooper, 10, South Molton-street.)

Mrs. Arthur Gilbey.—A princess gown of blue and silver brocade, closely draped on the corsage and having a flowing godet in front of the skirt. A train of the same blue and silver broché. A bouquet of pink carnations. (Jay's, Limited, Regent-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Spears.—A classical gown of soft white georgette, with a long, full skirt, the cross-over bodice embroidered in Greek key pattern. A train to match. A feather fan. Ornaments—pearls. (Jay's, Limited, Regent-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Scrope.—A gown of black gold-embroidered lace. A train of lace and black and gold brocade. An old lace and tortoise-shell fan. (Eos, Ltd., 9, Albemarle-street, W.1.)

Miss M. Scrope (presented by her mother Mrs. Scrope).—A presentation gown of white chiffon. A train of chiffon and silver lace. A pink feather fan. (Eos, Ltd., 9, Albemarle-street, W.1.)

Miss Elizabeth Egerton-Warburton (presented by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Waters).—A gown of embossed silver lace over silver tissue. A train of pink satin. (Eos, Ltd., 9, Albemarle-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Treffrey.—A classical gown of Bordeaux red crêpe satin, tightly swathed and falling in long folds. A train of satin to match the gown. white fan. Ornaments: Rubies and pearls. (Norman Hartnell, 10 Bruton-street, Mayfair.)

Miss Eunice Bennett.—A gown of white net with a full skirt, lightly embroidered with crystal flowers in rainbow colours. A train of white net embroidered to match the gown. A bouquet of natural flowers in the same colours as the embroidery. (Norman Hartnell, 10, Bruton-street, Mayfair.)

Mrs. Spencer Kennard.—A lilac satin gown, cut on long flowing lines. A train of georgette, embroidered with silver. (Maison Ross.)

Miss Spencer Kennard.—A gown of ivory satin over pink. A chiffon train to match, lined with pink. (Maison Ross.)

Mrs. Cecil Wills.—A gown of ivory satin royale. A ninon train to match, embroidered with diamanté. (Maison Ross.)

Mrs. Christopher Griffin.—A gown of pale beige and gold brocade, opening over an underdress of old lace. A train of gold tissue covered with old lace. A feather fan. (Patricia, Cadogan-street, S.W.)

Miss Audrey Ward (presented by her mother, Mrs. Christopher Griffin).—A gown of white chiffon. A train of silver lace on white tulle, lined with pale green rucked chiffon. A bouquet of pink tulips. (Mme. Manskovosky.)

Mrs. Varley-Everett.—An ankle-length gown of sea-blue ring velvet, with an even hem-line. A train of blue brocade shot with silver and bordered with the velvet. (Minette, 47, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Leslie Laurence.—A gown of ivory silk net, embroidered with silver thread and pearls. A train of old Brussels lace. (Isobel.)

Miss Betty Pitt.—A gown of white shadow lace and net. A train to match. (Isobel.)

Miss Barbara Pitt.—A gown of ivory silk net, embroidered with silver thread and diamanté. A

SOME OF THE DRESSES—continued from page 22

Mrs. Christopher Courtney (presented by the Hon. Lady Salmond).—A gown of white tulle, with the bodice embroidered in silver. A train of white panne velvet, embroidered to match the gown, and lined with silver tissue. A white feather fan. (Mary King.)

Mrs. Theodore Cory.—A gown of Madonna-blue heavy silk net. A train of lace and net. A blue feather fan. Ornaments—pearls.

Mrs. Harwood.—A gown of lime-green satin with a semi-fitting bodice, with iridescent embroidery at the neck and waist-line. A velvet train to match the gown. (Harrods, Limited.)

Mrs. Strickland.—A gown of parchment tinted moiré. A train of gold moiré lamé and antique lace. (Harrods, Limited.)

Mrs. Harvey Kearsley.—A gown of gold lace and net with a bolero of gold lace, held by a diamanté clasp. A train of gold scalloped lamé, lined with palest gold chiffon. (Marcel, 44, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)

Miss Kearsley.—A presentation gown of reversible ivory satin beauté with a pannier at the side. A draped train of Brussels lace and ruched net. (Marcel, 44, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)

Miss W. Mary Gladwyn Jebb.—A gown of parchment satin and tulle. A train of parchment velvet, lined with flame-coloured crêpe de Chine. A coloured ostrich feather fan. Ornaments—pearls.

Mrs. Andrew Fairbairn.—A lily leaf-green chiffon gown, the corsage embroidered all over with crystal bugle beading and outlined with diamanté, and the pleated skirt of plain chiffon. A train of chiffon, embroidered to match the bodice. (Margaret Marks, Limited.)

Miss Paul-Ritchie.—A Victorian gown of ivory net, with a wide border of lace on the skirt. A train of family lace. (Margaret Marks, Limited.)

Mrs. Philip Rea.—A gown of ivory satin, the draperies held at the waist by a silver and jade motif. A train of jade satin, lined with ivory satin, and trimmed with Emoire embroideries in thread of silver and silver pearls. Ornaments—a rope of jade beads, rings and earrings of jade, and an ivory and jade fan. (Machinka, Dover-street, W.1.)

Miss Powell (presented by Mrs. Philip Rea).—A gown of ivory satin beauté, the draperies reaching the ground and the waistband lacing at the side with girdle and tassels of gold and diamanté. A train of ivory ring velvet, lined with gold lamé, and draped from the shoulders. (Russell and Allen, Old Bond-street.)

Mrs. Warren Low.—A picture gown of black and gold woven lamé. A train of gold lamé, lined with the black and gold lamé and edged with black and gold tulle. (Renee Gerard, Limited, 42, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Miss Diana Warren Low.—A medieval gown of soft ivory-white satin. A train of Brussels lace. A pearl headdress and pearl ornaments. A bouquet of gardenias. (Maison Jeanne Lanvin, Paris.)

Miss Alfreda M. Hewlett (presented by Mrs. James Moir).—A gown of green fish-net, with a long full skirt. A train of patterned silver tissue, lined with green chiffon. Ornaments—an emerald and diamond brooch and pearls. A bouquet of white camellias. (Mme. Jeanne, 54, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3.)

Miss N. Osborne-Williams.—A gown of ivory satin beauté with crystal ornaments. A train of silver lamé, veiled with Spanish lace and lined with shell-pink georgette. (Idem, 310, Regent-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Moir.—A gown of oxidized metal lace embroidered with diamanté and fastened at the waist with an oxidized silver and jade-green flower. A train of oxidized silver net, lined and edged with jade-green velvet. Ornaments of jade and a jade-green feather fan. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11, and 13, Brook-street, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Edward Lowes.—A gown of hydrangea-coloured lace over satin beauté of the same shade. A train of panne to tone. Ornaments—pearls. A bouquet of apricot-coloured roses and delphiniums. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11, and 13, Brook-street, Hanover-square.)

Miss Moir.—A picture gown of parchment-coloured chiffon over crêpe beauté, the corsage and train made of crêpe beauté. An old-fashioned posy. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11, and 13, Brook-street, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Archibald Rose.—A gown of silver-grey embroidery, sprinkled with diamanté, over grey satin beauté. A train of chrysoprase panne, lined with satin beauté in a lighter shade, with a long cape of silver embroidery falling from the shoulders. A fan of shaded chrysoprase feathers. Ornaments—diamonds. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11, and 13, Brook-street, Hanover-square.)

Miss Charlotte Fry.—A gown of white net over pale pink, the corsage embroidered with silver forming a bolero design, and the full skirt having lines of the same embroidery. A train of net, embroidered in rings of silver, and bordered with graduated tucks of net, and lined with pink chiffon. A Victorian posy. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11, and 13, Brook-street, Hanover-square.)

Miss Baird (presented by the Hon. Lady Croft).—A gown of parchment-coloured tulle and chiffon. A train to match, having a long cape effect. (Vladimir, 43-44, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Miss Meta Nixon (New Zealand) (presented by Mrs. Willford).—A gown of ivory crêpe beauté. A train of the same material, lined with maize colour and embroidered in true lovers' knots in two shades of the same colour. A bouquet of tearoses. (Maison Alexander, 11, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Hanrahan (presented by Mrs. Dawes).—A gown of green tissue with loose godets, lined with fine gold tissue, falling from a tight waist-yoke. A train of the same green tissue, lined with heavy cloth-of-gold. (Paul Caret.)

Mrs. Colin Parbury.—A gown of pastel blue satin crêpe, studded with paste. A train of blue and silver shot lamé and studded net. A bouquet of pale mauve orchids. (Jessie Hall, 41, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.)

Miss Rosemary Parbury.—A gown of palest shell pink tulle with a pannier skirt of small frills from the waist to the ground. A train of the same tulle, frilled to match the gown. A posy bouquet of moss roses. (Jessie Hall, 41, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.)

Miss Blundell.—A gown of turquoise blue heavy Macedonian satin. A train of parchment and gold. (Norah Crampton, Ltd., 29-31, Davies-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Richard Gamble.—A gown of raspberry-coloured lace and net. A train of gold lamé, lined with chiffon to match the gown. Ornaments—pearls and diamonds. (M. Finn, 60, Baker-street.)

Mrs. Lewis-Hall.—A gown of gold and green broché. A train of gold lace, lined with cream chiffon. (May Burton, 223, Brompton-road, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Alec Skinner.—A gown of pale Reboux pink and silver, embroidered with diamanté. A train of silver lamé, lined with the same shade of pink and embroidered with bows of diamanté. (H. Henri, 51, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)

Miss Winsome Gell.—A gown of silver net, embroidered with silver thread, over a flesh pink slip with a silver lace hem. A train of silver lace, lined with pink chiffon. (May Burton, 223, Brompton-road, S.W.3.)

Miss Frances Hutchinson (Philadelphia, U.S.A.).—A gown of blush-parchment lace, the design outlined with embroidery in ivory pearls, and the long full skirt falling from a tight-fitting bodice. A train of lace to match the gown. A pale green fan. Ornaments—diamonds and emeralds. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Miss Elizabeth Brinton Kent (Philadelphia, U.S.A.).—A presentation gown of blush-oyster satin beauté, embroidered with trails of deep ivory pearls and finished with a pearl belt. A train of the same satin over pale gold lamé, embroidered with pearls and edged with narrow gold lace. A feather fan. A headdress of diamanté and pearls. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Hartley.—A draped gown of oyster pink satin bagatelle. A train of the same satin, lined with deeper-toned chiffon. A fan of deep red ostrich feathers. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Charles Segrave.—A gown of deep oyster satin bagatelle, the draped corsage held in front by a diamond and emerald clasp and pendant. A train of the same satin the shoulders having a shaped inlet of georgette of the same colour. A deep ivory feather fan. Ornaments—diamonds, emeralds, and pearls. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Madame Nahavi.—A gown of green tulle and taffeta, with a short crossover bodice, the bouffant skirt of tulle having panels bound with taffeta, and a wide taffeta sash tied tightly round the waist. A train of double tulle, edged with two shaped bands of taffeta. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Maurice Salmon.—A gown of opaline rose heavy satin, with a simply cut bodice, with bows at the back, and a long full skirt. A train of the same satin, lined with folds of chiffon to match. A bouquet of pale mauve orchids. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Neville Chamberlain.—A gown of coral satin with a bolero bodice, the skirt slightly flared in panels. A train of silver and pink lamé. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Miss Chamberlain.—A gown of white net with a diamanté waistband, the very full skirt covered with petals. A silver train. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Miss Lane-Fox.—A gown of yellow chiffon with a long bodice and full skirt to the ground. A train of silver lace and chiffon. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Swire.—A gown of dove grey georgette with a panelled skirt, embroidered with diamanté and silver. A train of grey brocade. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Holcroft.—A picture gown of ivory net, embroidered with diamanté and silver. A train of real lace. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Charles de Paravicini.—An Empire gown of embossed gold lamé. A train of gold lace, lined with gold chiffon and hung from the shoulders. (Maison Revient, 44, Ebury-street, S.W.1.)

Mrs. Morrison.—A gown of hyacinth blue satin. A train of blue and gold shot lamé to match the gown. (Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge.)

Mrs. John S. Phillip.—A gown of parchment-coloured satin, with a long skirt, trimmed with old Honiton lace. A train to match, lined with gold lamé shot with green, embroidered in gold and green wheat-ear design and trimmed with old Honiton lace. A green feather fan. Ornaments: Emeralds and diamonds. (Frederick Gorringe, Ltd.)

Miss Pamela Grogan (presented by Mrs. Robert Takenham).—A gown of tulle over lace, with a close-fitting bodice and butterfly sleeves, the long skirt trimmed with lily leaf green ribbon. A train of ruched tulle, trimmed with green ribbon to match. (Debenham and Freebody.)

Miss Ella Marten (presented by Lady Newborough).—A gown of white lace and net, the skirt of net and lace rosebuds outlined with silver embroidery. A train of silver lamé, embroidered with rosebuds and lined with pale pink chiffon. (Debenham and Freebody.)

Miss E. Gatti (presented by Lady Gatti).—A gown of ivory georgette cut on princess lines, trimmed with pale pink camellias. A train of silver lamé, lined with pink satin and trimmed with camellias. (Debenham and Freebody.)

Mrs. Adrian Scrope (presented on her marriage by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Scrope).—A deep cream chiffon velvet period gown, embroidered with pearls and diamonds. A train of gold lace, lined with gold lamé. (Maison Revient, 44, Ebury-street, S.W.1.)

Mrs. S. H. Twist.—A gown of sapphire blue georgette. A train of sapphire blue georgette and satin. (Celia, 35, Alfred-place, S.W.7.)

Miss Twist.—A tucked gown of ivory chiffon. A train of ivory chiffon. (Celia, 35, Alfred-place, S.W.7.)

Miss Burgoyne.—A gown of ivory satin. A train to match. (Celia, 35, Alfred-place, S.W.7.)

Mrs. Streatfeild.—A gown of black net embroidered with fine jet, with a very full skirt of net. A train of oxidized lamé, lined with black chiffon. (Mme. Hayward, 67 and 68, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Miss Streatfeild.—A gown of antique Carrick-macross lace over pink satin and veiled with cream net. A train of silver lamé, lined with pink chiffon. (Mme. Hayward, 67 and 68, New Bond-street, W.1.)

ST. PAUL'S THANKSGIVING SERVICE

At the thanksgiving service for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral at noon on June 25 a limited number of seats will be reserved under the dome for members of each of the three classes of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and will be allotted according to seniority in each class. Applications for tickets, stating whether the member desires one for a lady as well as for himself, should be addressed, not later than May 31, to the Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Colonial Office, London, S.W.1, and not to the Dean and Chapter. The tickets will not be transferable.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ADVOWSON GIFT TO BISHOP OF NORWICH

The Rev. George Drane Dundas Watt, of Lyndewode-road, Cambridge, who died on December 21, left estate of the gross value of £32,742, with net personalty £31,836. He left:—

His clothing and wearing apparel to the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation.

The Advowson and Right of Presentation to the Parish Church of Shipdham to the Bishop of Norwich for the time being.

Property at Church-lane, Shipdham, to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the benefice of The Rectory of Shipdham.

£16 a year to the Vicar of Sporle, Norwich, for the upkeep of the fabric.

The proceeds of the sale of 1, Lyndewode-road (subject to the life interest of certain persons) to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, The Church Missionary Society, The Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the South American Missionary Society.

A few small legacies, and the residue of the property between the Additional Curates Society; the East London Church Fund; the Southwark Diocesan Society; the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation; the Governesses Benevolent Institution; and the Vicar of St. Alphege, Southwark, for the poor.

Dr. George Bryan, LL.D., O.B.E., of Deramore-drive, Belfast, Chief Inspector of Audits, Ministry of Home Affairs, Northern Ireland, who died on January 23, left personal estate in England and Northern Ireland valued at £2,085.

Mr. Edward James Naldrett, K.C., of Temple-gardens, Temple, E.C., and Elmside, Easebourne, near Midhurst, who died on March 15, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £8,457, with net personalty £6,655.

A CONTESTED ESTATE

Mr. Robert William Osborne, of Como, Carlisle-road, Eastbourne, who died on January 13, left a will whose validity is the subject of the action Osborne v. Barclays Bank Limited and others now pending in the Probate Division of the High Court. By an Order dated April 7, made in this action, letters of administration, *pendente lite*, have been granted to Sir Lawrence Edward Halsey, K.B.E., chartered accountant, of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, E.C., who had already been appointed as administrator of the estate pending the result of the said action. He has returned the value of the property, the subject of the grant, at £75,364 gross, with net personalty £71,225.

Mrs. Frances Helena Kemble, of Knaresborough-place, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, S.W., who died on February 24, widow of S. C. Kemble, R.N., left estate of the gross value of £27,836, with net personalty £27,603. She left:—

£200 to the Cottage Hospital, Malmesbury, Wilts, in memory of her late husband; £400, conditionally, to the Rector of Little Somerford, Wilts, the income to be used for the poor of the Parish.

Mr. Samuel Walton, of Tyne View-terrace, South Shields, retired superintendent engineer, died on February 12, in his 84th year, leaving property of the value of £27,550, with net personalty £25,076. He gives:—

£2,000, the household effects, and a motor-car to Catherine Elizabeth Stevens, if still in his service.

The ultimate residue of the property to accumulate during the life of his sisters, and on their death for the Ingham Infirmary, South Shields.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Ashlewood, Mr. John William (62), of The Bungalow, Fulwood-road, Sheffield, chairman of John Ashlewood, Limited, millers (net personalty £52,987)	£57,473
Ash, Mr. Ernest, M.A., B.C.L. (72), of Bassett-road, W. (net personalty £5,087)	6,936
Barrington, Mr. Thomas, of Iona-crescent, Glasnevin, Dublin, an official of the Department of Industry and Commerce, and representative of the Irish Free State at the Tariff Truce Conference at Geneva (personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	1,704
Birch, Mrs. Elizabeth Isabella, of Hornton-street, Campden-hill, Kensington, W., widow of Dr. G. Birch (net personalty £5,594)	5,860
Burrell, Mr. Thomas, Ph.C., F.S.M.C. (71), of Rillbank-terrace, Edinburgh (personal estate)	13,085
Clark, Miss Jennetta Mary Harriette (91), of Chesham-terrace (now Chesham-street), Brighton (net personalty £10,281)	11,856
Crane, Mrs. Mary Henrietta (73), of Charnwood-dale, Whitwick, Lancs, widow of the Rev. E. S. Crane, formerly vicar of Tarlington (net personalty £346)	1,207
Crawford, Mr. David (84), of Holly-avenue, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for some years chairman of the Newcastle United Football Club (net personalty £178)	4,803
Dodgeson, Mr. Elisha (83), of North-parade, Otley, Yorks, corn miller (net personalty £3,083)	6,402
Gillies, Mr. John, of Farne View, North-road, Berwick-on-Tweed, retired miller (net personalty £16,153)	16,244
Heneage, Mrs. Ann Laurance Mary (73), of Brompton-square, S.W., widow of Captain F. W. Heneage (net personalty £6,757)	6,987
Hobson, Mrs. Mary (83), of Ibstock Rectory, Leics, widow of the Rev. W. Leonard Hobson, Vicar of Upthorpe, Yorks (net personalty £1,235)	1,322
Howitt, Miss Margaret Anastasia (90), of Fern Cottage, Launceston (unsettled property in her own disposition) (net personalty £1,079)	1,113
Jones, Mr. Frederick John, of York-road, New Southgate, N., wholesale china merchant (net personalty £8,824)	8,887
Lilley, Miss Edith Mary (76), of Thorpe House, West-road, Cambridge (net personalty £16,980)	17,475
Livock, Mr. William Thomas (87), of Coronation-avenue, Moordown, Bournemouth, late of Edmonton, Alberta, a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company (net personalty £1,396)	1,342
Loyd, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Purvis, late 21st Lancers (84), of Thurloe-square, South Kensington, S.W. (net personalty £9,811)	9,981
Lowell, Mr. John Henry Shipton, of Vicarage-road, Henley-on-Thames, hotel proprietor (net personalty £8,459)	9,468
Marriott, Mr. Henry William, of Cheriton-road, Redland, Bristol (net personalty £1,213)	1,298
Marshall, Mr. Denys Russell Woodward Derham, of The Terrace, Kington, Herefordshire, an officer in the Merchant Service (net personalty £2,960)	3,044
Martin, Mr. Albert Morton (60), of Bingfield House, Hallington, Northumberland, and of Eslington Tower, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, consulting surgeon (net personalty £12,632)	40,326
McFerran, Major John Cecil Grant, J.P., D.L. (58), of Rickerscote House, Stafford, a member of the Staffordshire Territorial Force Association (net personalty £11,326)	13,869
Meltzer, Mr. Thomas Reinhold, of Montagu-mansions, Portman-square, W.1 (net personalty £6,229)	12,009
Rhodes, Mr. Frank William (67), of Rosseghyll, Kirkgate, Shipley, Yorks (net personalty £2,046)	2,678
Rider, Mr. Herbert (49), of Mill House, Northallerton, Yorks, for some years closely associated with the bacon industry, and especially concerned in the Vale of Mowbray Bacon Factory, Limited, third son of the late G. W. Rider (net personalty £48,941)	78,145
Ryan, the Rev. Edward Philip (79), of Nazareth House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Roman Catholic priest (net personalty £3,342)	3,466
Stops, Mr. William George, J.P. (88), of The Lodge, Kineton, Warwickshire, formerly of Heathencote, Towcester, Northampton, farmer (net personalty £9,569)	10,049
Taft, Mr. Alfred Pearson (67), of Greenleighs, Sedgley, Staffs, mining engineer (net personalty £5,357)	7,158
Thomas, Mr. Frederick Hugh (42), of Wilbury-gardens, Hove, and of Pavilion-buildings, Brighton, solicitor (net personalty £7,574)	9,773
Thompson, Mrs. Susanna Dodgson (86), of Waverley-road, Liverpool (net personalty £11,909)	12,953
Tilly, Mr. Thomas Ponsonby, of Olicana, Margaret-street, Bare, Morecambe-and-Heysham, solicitor, for some time Town Clerk of Morecambe (net personalty nil)	2,169
Underwood, the Rev. William Thomas, M.A. (69), of The Rectory, East Farndon, Northants (net personalty £1,867)	2,166
Wheeler, Mrs. Mary (82), of Palace-court, Bayswater, W., widow of E. Wheeler, formerly of Yokohama, Japan (net personalty £8,142)	8,217
Williams, Mr. Thomas Edward (74), of Hartwood-road, Southport, solicitor (net personalty £9,685)	9,887

"REVIEW OF REVIEWS"

Since the last number of the *Review of Reviews* appeared Mr. Wickham Steed has spent a week-end in Washington and New York. He went there at the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which had asked him and the famous French journalist "Pertinax" to deliver addresses at a banquet in Washington at which the President also spoke. Mr. Steed and "Pertinax" got there only just in time for the speeches, for the weather at sea had been adverse, and they spoke with the utmost candour. "Pertinax" showed the extent to which American "interference" in Europe had gone; but added that if "severed from all responsibility" it would not go on for ever; while Mr. Steed asked whether "somebody" could not authoritatively say on America's behalf that no nation that might think of violating the Kellogg Pact would be entitled to count on the friendly neutrality of the United States. From what he gathered on this short trip Mr. Steed thinks that the conviction that some responsibility devolves on the United States for the organization of world peace is far more generally held than Europeans currently suppose it to be.

Commenting editorially on the Budget, Mr. Steed holds that Mr. Snowden would have done better to put into practice his admission of the untoward effects of heavy taxation on industry; and he believes that the Government are losing confidence in a degree which would be much more marked if either of the other parties were in a position to regain it.

NEW CHURCHES FOR LIVERPOOL

MEMORIAL TO BISHOP CHAVASSE

Reports on the progress made in the building of churches for the many new residential districts of the Liverpool Diocese, and on the decision to erect a church to the memory of Bishop Chavasse, will be received by the Liverpool Diocesan Conference next Wednesday.

The building report shows how in 50 years the diocese has grown from 182 to 224 parishes and how many of the new housing estates have no provision for religion. During 1929 a sum of £59,194 was raised in parochial efforts for local building schemes, making a total, as the result of the diocesan campaign, of £177,038. It has been decided that the memorial church to Bishop Chavasse shall be erected at Norris Green and shall serve the parish of Christ Church, which is shortly to be created. This is a district of 10,000 people, where five years ago there were not 50. Arrangements have been made for the patronage to be in the hands of trustees comprising the Bishop and four persons nominated by members of the Chavasse family. In this way, states the report, the evangelical succession of the ministry at the memorial church is secured. The fund still needs £11,000.

The report of the Board of Finance shows that though so much has been raised for building purposes in the last two years, the quotas from the parishes in 1929 were £283 more than in the previous year. A sum of £8,200 has been added to the endowments of the diocese during the year.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Liverpool included a rally for youth in its Church Missionary Society anniversary celebrations last week-end, when 2,000 young people were addressed by Mr. Alfred Daula, of the Punjab, India, Mr. T. E. Marash, of Palestine and the Rev. J. W. de Graft Johnson, of West Africa. The Rev. A. B. Lloyd, of Uganda, presided.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CENTRAL FINANCES OF THE CHURCH

Earl Grey (chairman) presided at the annual meeting of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England, which was held at the Church House, Westminster, yesterday.

The annual report and accounts of the board for 1929 were presented and approved for presentation to the Church Assembly at its summer session. The annual report will be circulated to every parish in the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The summary of the annual accounts shows that the gross turnover during 1929 was £651,109, while the total of invested moneys was £203,000. The total diocesan contributions to the Church Assembly Fund amounted to £106,170. Since 1914 legacies to the amount of £193,933 have been received, £110,000 of this sum being for the Church in Wales. The annual subscriptions to the Central Church Fund during 1929 amounted to £3,556 and subscriptions and donations to the Sponsors Scheme were £25,162.

Mr. Bunnell Burton was re-elected to be vice-chairman and the Bishop of Worcester to be deputy vice-chairman of the board. The election of committees was postponed until after the election of the House of Laity, which is to take place in the summer.

It was reported that debentures to the amount of £276,500 had been issued under the Training College Scheme and that 27 candidates had been adopted under the Sponsors Scheme since the beginning of the present year.

The report of the Finance Committee was moved by Sir Reginald Antrobus, who drew attention to the forthcoming publication of an important report of the Central Council for the Care of Churches. On the recommendation of the committee it was agreed to make grants of £300 each to the dioceses of Sheffield and Chelmsford in view of their special needs for Church extension. The 1931 Budget of the Church Assembly Fund was finally approved for presentation to the Church Assembly. The total expenditure recommended was £145,905.

It was reported that since the beginning of the current year the Church Assembly Fund had received diocesan contributions to the amount of £13,403, as against £11,643 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 1.2 per cent.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. Atherton Knowles, who had resigned the vicarage of St. James's, Ratcliff, has been inducted to the rectory of Lilley, Herts.

The Rev. A. A. Mathews, vicar of St. Paul's, Newport, has been appointed rural dean of Newport, Mon.

The Rev. Dr. H. G. Hatch has been nominated to the vicarage of St. George's, Brentford.

The Rev. B. Dawe has been admitted to the vicarage of Middleton-by-Wirksworth—patron, the vicar of Wirksworth.

The Rev. R. P. R. Carpenter has been admitted to the perpetual curacy of New Mills—patron, the vicar of Glossop.

The Rev. R. L. Watts has been admitted to the perpetual curacies of Rosliston and Coton-in-the-Elms—patron, Mr. G. H. Anson.

NOTES

The Rev. W. H. Maddock has resigned the benefice of St. Clement's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, which he has held since 1923. He was formerly curate of Christ Church, Somerton, and served as a C.M.S. missionary in South China from 1916 until 1921.

The Rev. A. B. Thompson, vicar of St. Andrew's, Uxbridge, has decided to resign the benefice owing to reasons of health.

The new Warrington Training College at Wavertree, Liverpool, will be opened by Lady Salisbury on May 31.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

Congregational.—The Rev. J. J. Clarredge, of Ilminster, has accepted an invitation to Victoria-street Church, Swindon; the Rev. T. D. Lloyd Morgan, of Swansea, to Foleshill, Coventry; the Rev. R. Gibson, of Inverurie, to Bellshill, Lanarkshire; the Rev. H. Mills, of Todmorden, to Kirkham, Lancs; and Mr. W. W. Evans, of Paton College, to Hightown Church, Crewe. The Revs. J. Learmount, of Matlock, and J. H. Larkin, of St. John's Common, Burgess Hill, Sussex, are resigning their pastorates.

Baptist.—The Rev. E. E. Hayward, of St. Albans, has been appointed headmaster and chaplain of Bethany House School, Goudhurst, Kent. The Rev. T. B. Field has intimated his resignation of the pastorate at Swavesey.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM

A RELIC OF FONTENOY

The Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall, has received from a French benefactor, M. T. Rebierre, ex-Mayor of Marcq, a royal relic of the Battle of Fontenoy. It is the seal, dropped on the battlefield, of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and son of George II., who commanded the British and Hanoverian forces in the unsuccessful Continental campaign of 1745.

The donor, a retired headmaster, explains in a letter accompanying his gift that he first knew of the existence of the seal from a man of over 80 living in a poor cottage in the neighbouring village of Brignancourt. The old man was the grandson of a certain Sergeant Dunesme, of the French Guards, who had served at Fontenoy in the Army of Louis XV., and picked up the trinket after the British rout. It had meanwhile been mislaid, but, after the death of the Sergeant's grandson, M. Rebierre re-discovered it while cleaning some furniture purchased from the cottage. The seal, of silver, bears in reverse the inscription "W. Duke of Cumberland" arranged in an oval round a fine incised impression of the Duke, a stoutish young man with a wig. Cumberland (later known as "The Butcher") was at the time of Fontenoy 24 years old, and is known to have been extremely active among the troops in all parts of the line.

Among other gifts recently received by the Museum are a number presented by Mr. H. Hargood and Mrs. Hargood. They comprise the Trafalgar Cup presented to Captain W. Hargood, who commanded H.M.S. Belleisle at that victory (a handsome silver vessel embossed with Hercules and the Hydra on one side, and Britannia bearing a winged Victory on the other, and topped with a solid crouching lion); a pair of wine-carriers mounted on a silver trolley and constructed from the timbers of the Belleisle; a lapis-lazuli manicure case and set found in the Well of Cawnpore after the massacre of 1857, and a pair of brown candlesticks finely carved from marrow-bone by French prisoners of war. While ship-models in the same material are by no means rare, the candlesticks, with their tracery of eagles, seraphs, fruit-baskets, and sea-gods, show quite unusual craftsmanship.

65 M.P.H. — 19.8 H.P.

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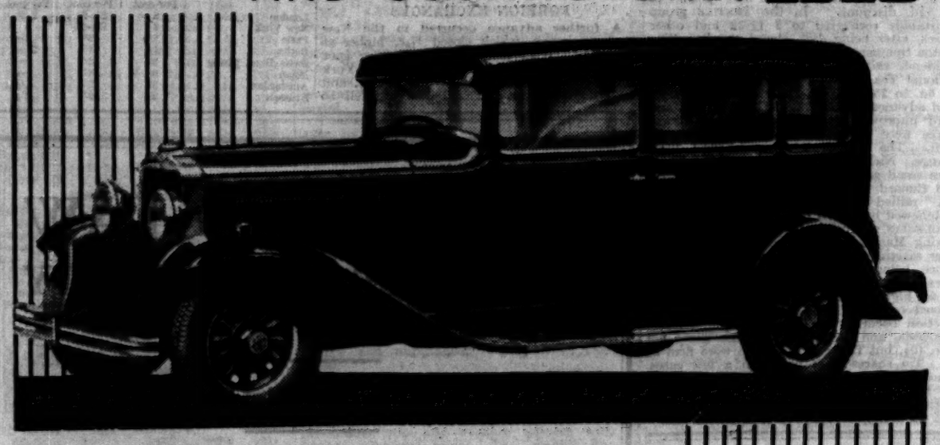

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Dodge Brothers have also produced a new Eight-in-line. An Eight with a top-gear performance which has already taken the experts by storm. Choose your own hill—see your Dodge dealer and *prove* its reserves of power and ease of handling.

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COMPLETE RANGE OF MODELS ON VIEW AT DODGE HOUSE, CORNER OF WEYMOUTH STREET, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.1 (TEL.: LANGHAM 3171-2), AND AT DODGE BROTHERS (BRITAIN), LTD., MORTLAKE ROAD, KEW, SURREY. TEL.: RICHMOND 2280.

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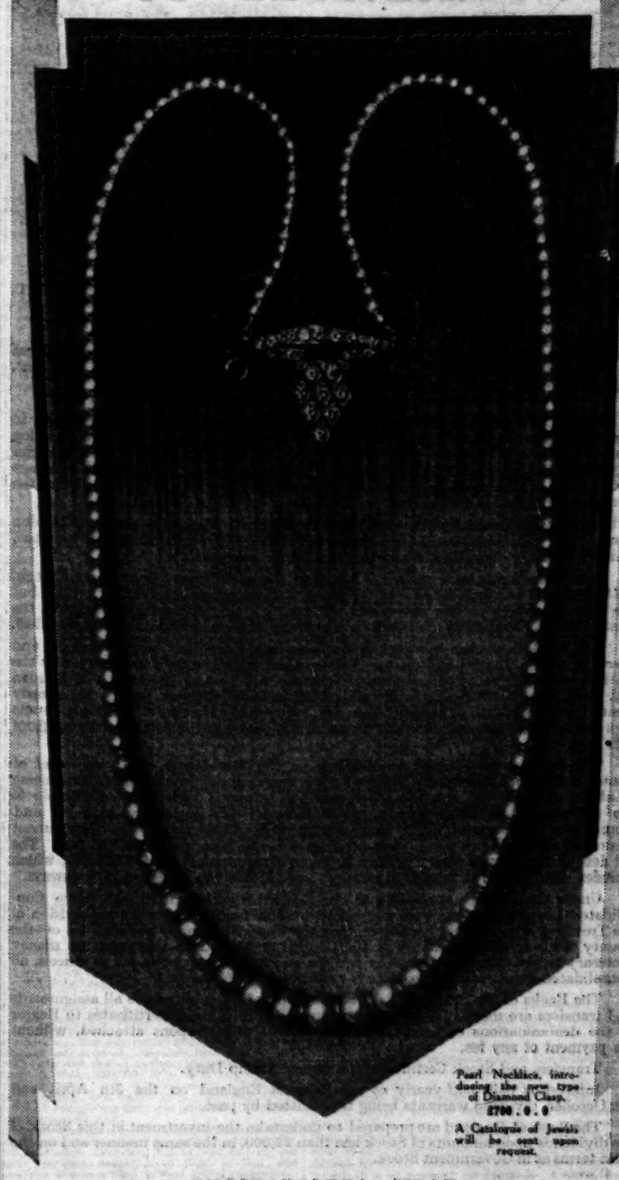

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(Authorised by Act 2 & 3 Geo. 5, Ch. cv. and the Acts extending or amending the same, and Act 19 & 20 Geo. 5, Ch. liii.)

ISSUE OF £3,000,000 STOCK

FOR PAYMENT IN CASH AND

OFFER OF £1,055,000 STOCK

IN EXCHANGE FOR HOLDINGS OF LONDON COUNTY £5½ PER CENT. BONDS, DUE 31ST OCTOBER, 1930.

Trustees are authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925," to invest in this Stock (subject as regard securities payable to bearer to the provisions of Section 7 of that Act), unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL give notice that they are prepared to receive at the Bank of England applications for £3,000,000 £4½ per Cent. London County Consolidated Stock, 1945-1985, to be paid for in cash and that they offer £1,055,000 £4½ per Cent. London County Consolidated Stock, 1945-1985, in exchange for holdings of London County £5½ per Cent. Bonds, due 31st October, 1930, in the terms set forth in this Prospectus.

The money raised by the Cash Issue is required to meet in part the London County £5½ per Cent. Bonds not converted under the terms of this Prospectus, and for housing, education, tramways, and other purposes.

If not previously redeemed, £4½ per Cent. London County Consolidated Stock, 1945-1985, will be repaid at par at the Bank of England on the 5th April, 1985, but the Council reserve to themselves the right, on giving three months' notice in the *London Gazette*, to redeem the Stock at par at any time on or after the 5th April, 1945.

The Stock is secured by a charge on the whole of the land, rents, property and revenues of the Council and on the County Fund and County Rate leviable by the Council upon the rateable property within the Administrative County of London and ranks equally with all London County Consolidated Stock and Bonds already created and issued. The annual assessable value of the County of London amounts approximately to £54,659,000, and **a rate of one penny in the pound produces about £227,700.**

The debt of the Council outstanding on the 31st March, 1930, consisted of Consolidated Stock and Bonds, £103,003,000; and various other liabilities, amounting to about £17,618,000. On the other hand, the Council had assets, applicable to the redemption of debt, consisting of balances of loans advanced to and secured on the rates of other Metropolitan Bodies, investments in Government securities, and other moneys, amounting in the whole to about £43,091,000. **The net debt of the Council may therefore be taken at approximately £77,530,000, which includes £31,896,000 in respect of housing, and £2,384,000 in respect of tramways.**

Under the statutes applicable to the Council a special fund, called the Consolidated Loans Fund, has been constituted. This fund is under the supervision of the Treasury, who satisfy themselves that the Council annually provide out of the County Rate or other revenues of the Council and pay into this fund the money necessary to provide for interest on and for a sinking fund sufficient to redeem all Consolidated Stock within the periods prescribed by Parliament.

The Books of the Stock are kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers are made. The Stock is convertible into Stock Certificates to Bearer of the denominations of £100, £500 and £1,000, with coupons attached, **without the payment of any fee.**

Transfers and Stock Certificates are free of Stamp Duty.

Interest is paid half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 5th April and 5th October, dividend warrants being transmitted by post.

The Bank of England are prepared to undertake the investment in this Stock of the dividends upon amounts of Stock less than £2,000, in the same manner and on the same terms as in Government Stock.

CASH APPLICATIONS.

Price of Issue fixed by the Council at £95 per Cent.

Payable as follows:—

	Per Cent.
On application	£5 :—
On Thursday, the 29th May, 1930	£15 :—
On Friday, the 22nd August, 1930	£15 :—
On Friday, the 26th September, 1930..	£60 :—
Per Cent. ..	£95 :—

A first payment of Interest at the rate of 10s. per £100 will be made on the 5th October, 1930.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per Cent., will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3. In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment; should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications may be for the whole or any part of the Issue in multiples of £50. No allotment will be made for a less amount than £50 Stock.

Instalments may be paid in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £2 per Cent. per annum. In the case of full payments made before the 29th May, 1930, discount will only be allowed from the latter date. In case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, the deposit and any instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture and the relative allotment to cancellation.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer with Coupon attached for the interest payable on the 5th October, 1930, will be issued in exchange for the Allotment Letters. These Certificates, when fully paid, may be inscribed (i.e., converted into Stock), or they may be exchanged on or after 2nd September, 1930, for Stock Certificates to Bearer, without the payment of any fee.

The Stock issued in respect of this offer will be transferable as £4½ per Cent. London County Consolidated Stock, 1945-1985 (A), until the 2nd September, 1930, when it will be amalgamated with the existing £4½ per Cent. London County Consolidated Stock, 1945-1985.

The List for Cash Applications will be closed on, or before, Friday, the 16th May, 1930.

OFFER TO HOLDERS OF LONDON COUNTY £5½ PER CENT. BONDS

Due 31st October, 1930.

Holders of London County £5½ per Cent. Bonds, 1930, may surrender the whole or part of their holdings, cum the dividend due 31st October, 1930, in amounts corresponding to the denominations of the Bonds held by them, **and receive in exchange £105 10s. of £4½ per Cent. London County Consolidated Stock, 1945-1985, for each £100 of London County £5½ per Cent. Bonds surrendered.**

This conversion offer is, however, limited to a total amount of £1,000,000 of the £2,622,800 London County £5½ per Cent. Bonds now outstanding and the List of Applications will be closed when this £1,000,000 of Bonds is surrendered.

Six months' interest (viz., £2 5s. per £100 Stock) on the £4½ per Cent. London County Consolidated Stock issued in exchange for the London County £5½ per Cent. Bonds will be paid on the 5th October, 1930.

Bearer Bonds will be converted into Stock, which will be exchangeable for Stock Certificates to Bearer of the denominations of £100, £500 and £1,000, with Coupons attached, without the payment of any fee. Applications for the conversion of Bearer Bonds must be accompanied by the relative Bonds with the Coupons, due 31st October, 1930, attached.

Applications for conversion must be made on the special printed forms. Application Forms have already been sent by post to all holders of Registered Bonds (in the case of joint accounts to the first holder).

The List for Conversion Applications will be closed on, or before, Wednesday, the 28th May, 1930.

Commission as under will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers in respect of accepted applications bearing their stamp, viz.:—

On applications to be paid for in cash: 5s. per £100 Stock Allotted.

On conversion applications:—

5s. per £100 London County £5½ per Cent. Bonds, 1930, converted.

Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3, or at any of the Branches of the Bank; at the Westminster Bank, Ltd. (the Treasurer of the Council), Lothbury, or at any of its Branches; of Messrs. Mullens Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4; or at the Office of the London County Council.

By Order,
H. W. STOVOLD, Comptroller of the Council.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, THE COUNTY HALL, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.1,
13th May, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED FOR CASH APPLICATIONS.

£4 : 10s. PER CENT. LONDON COUNTY CONSOLIDATED STOCK, 1945-1985.

Issue of £3,000,000 at £95 per Cent.

TO THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL,
c/o BANK OF ENGLAND LOANS OFFICE,
5 AND 6, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

I/We request you to allot to me/us, in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 13th May, 1930, £.....

say.....pounds of the above-named Stock, and I/we hereby engage to pay the instalments, as they shall become due, on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

The sum of £....., being the amount of the required deposit (namely £5 for every £100 of Stock applied for), is enclosed.

Signature .....

Name in full.....
(BLOCK LETTERS) (State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss.)

Address.....

.....

Date.....1930.

N.B.—Applications must be for £50, or for multiples of £50.
Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus:—

Bank of England,
a/c London County Council Loan.

The List for Cash Applications will be closed on, or before, Friday, the 16th May, 1930.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

HUNGARIAN LOAN

IMPORTANT OIL DIVIDENDS

The Hungarian loan negotiations which, as stated in these columns on May 8, had reached an advanced state, cannot be brought to a final conclusion until the recent Hague and Paris agreements regarding Hungary's reparation obligations have been ratified. When the necessary formalities have been completed it will be possible to proceed with the proposed flotation of the international loan for Hungary, but in any case it will not exceed £13,000,000, and, further, not more than £3,000,000 will be offered on the London market. The balance of the projected loan will be issued in New York and on the Continent. The proceeds of the loan will be expended on productive works of the same kind as have from time to time been approved by the League of Nations Financial Committee in connexion with investments for Hungarian reconstruction. The Hungarian Government are to be congratulated on seeking and following the advice during the present loan negotiations of those recognized international authorities whose assistance was of such value to them in connexion with the League loan. As to the reported short-term credits pending the issue of the Government loan, negotiations have been in progress for some time past for financing in the normal way the movement of the coming crops and obtaining from abroad credits for agricultural produce. The question of short-term credits for the Government has not yet become a matter of negotiation. That must obviously depend upon the date when it is considered possible or advisable to issue the long-term Government loan. The proposal at present before the Hungarian Parliament is only to empower the Finance Minister to borrow such sums as may be needed meanwhile, but in no case in excess of 500,000,000 pengos (about £18,000,000) and in such tranches as may be deemed expedient.

The Burden of Taxation

In reply to a question asked by Major Nathan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has compiled a very interesting table showing the growth since 1914 of the burden of direct taxation and especially of death duties. The calculations are made on the same lines as those adopted by the Colwyn Committee on national debt and taxation. In order to show the annual measure of the incidence of the estate duty it is assumed that an individual assures for such an amount that after payment of death duties his original capital will be intact. It is also assumed that the value of the estate remains unaltered and that the same rates of estate duty continue in force. Two types of income are taken, one purely investment and the other half investment and half earned; the investment income is capitalized on a 5 per cent. basis. The policy moneys are included in the estate at death for charge to estate duty. The first table, which includes the income-tax and surtax payable, shows the net annual payment required to meet the estate duty in the case of a married man, aged 45, with three children, deriving the whole of his income from investments:—

Total income	Equivalent capital	Year 1930-31 Income-tax	Surtax	Net insurance payment to provide for Estate Duty	Total
£	£	£	£	£	£
5,000	100,000	1,007	306	819	2,132
10,000	200,000	2,132	1,381	2,322	5,835
25,000	500,000	5,507	5,881	8,583	19,971
50,000	1,000,000	11,132	14,506	25,349	50,987

It will be seen that in the case of a total income of £50,000 the cost of income-tax, surtax, and assurance against death duties actually exceeds the income by nearly £1,000 a year. Before the War the cost would have been only £9,268, instead of £50,987.

Another Calculation

The next table shows the results if the taxpayer derived half his income from investments and half from earnings:—

Total income	Equivalent capital	Year 1930-31 Income-tax	Surtax	Net insurance payment to provide for Estate Duty	Total
£	£	£	£	£	£
5,000	50,000	951	306	274	1,531
10,000	100,000	2,076	1,381	812	4,269
25,000	250,000	5,451	5,881	3,012	14,344
50,000	500,000	11,076	14,506	8,167	33,749

The figures are given to the nearest £.

In this case two-thirds of the income of £50,000 would annually be absorbed in taxation. Before the War the cost would have been £6,092, against £33,749 at the present time.

Shell-Royal Dutch Dividends

What is officially described as the second interim dividend, but is presumably the final dividend in respect of the year 1929, was declared yesterday by the Shell Transport and Trading Company. It is at the rate of 15 per cent., making 25 per cent. for the year. This is nominally the same rate as the company has paid for each of the three preceding years, but as the practice is still adhered to of paying dividends free of income-tax the distribution is in reality a rather larger one, the incidence of the increase of 6d. in the tax involving a sum of upwards of £90,000. Moreover, the dividend for 1929 is paid on an ordinary capital increased by £4,000,000 as a result of the issue made at par in January last year. On this account an increased disbursement amounting to £1,000,000 is involved. Late last night the dividend of the Royal Dutch Company was also announced. It is at the rate of 14 per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 10 per cent., a total of 24 per cent. for the year, the same as for each of the two preceding years.

More Capital for I. C. Gas

The directors of the Imperial Continental Gas Association announce their intention of making an issue of £300,000 new capital stock at £250 per cent., ranking for dividend as from April 1 last *pari passu* with the stock already issued. This will give to stockholders the right to subscribe for the new stock at the rate of £12 new stock for each £100 of stock now held. The news came as a surprise to the market, which appeared to be rather disappointed, the old stock which in the morning had been over 400 falling to 375. Apparently the market was not quite prepared for a further issue to be made quite so soon, as the company less than a year ago placed among its stockholders £524,000 nominal of stock at £200 per cent., the last call on which was paid as recently as March 31.

Central Mining Report

Although the recently-announced dividend of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation for 1929 was at the same rate as for many years past—namely, 12½ per cent.—the accounts reveal an appreciable reduction in profits, as will be gathered from the following table:—

—	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Profit	563,283	725,677	727,127
Brought forward ..	71,728	71,352	69,634
Available	635,011	797,029	796,761
Distribution (tax free)	425,000 (12½%)	425,000 (12½%)	425,000 (12½%)
Income-tax	115,000	115,000	115,000
Due to directors ..	23,121	35,301	35,409
To reserve	—	150,000	150,000
Carried forward ..	71,890	71,728	71,352

The total of the balance-sheet has fallen from £12,393,541 to £11,411,753. One of the most informative features of the accounts is the classification under about 10 different heads of the company's investments and share interests. At the end of the year these were as follows:—

	£		£
British Govt. Securities ..	2,528,383	Commercial and sundry	342,016
Foreign Govt. and municipal ..	131,283	Land companies and Interest in properties ..	296,963
Sundry debs. ..	101,722	Debentures in subsidiaries ..	724,342
Gold, diamond and plat. mining ..	1,153,240	Shares in subsidiaries ..	636,498
Oil, coal, and base metals	1,462,018		
Industrial banking and railway ..	434,263		

In addition, £1,445,000 is due by a subsidiary registered under English law and £191,428 by associated companies in the form of advances. It will thus be seen that a large proportion of the investments are of a gilt-edged character; moreover, the actual value of the quoted securities considerably exceeds that shown in the company's books. Unquoted securities represent £1,257,458, or 16.1 per cent. of the total holdings. The shrinkage in revenue was apparently not attributable to the company's South African gold-mining interests, for the group of companies controlled by the Central Mining declared dividends during the year amounting to £5,419,579, compared with £5,239,904. In reviewing its oil interests the report states that excellent progress has been made by the Tocuyo Oilfields of Venezuela. Some delay has occurred in the work on the Santander Mediterraneo Railway. An interest has been acquired in a company formed to amalgamate the tin properties of the Cerro de Potosi, Bolivia, and in another which is to treat large adjacent accumulations of low-grade tin and silver ores, the capitals of the two companies being respectively £1,000,000 and £600,000.

The Leopoldina Railway Dividend

As anticipated the Leopoldina Railway is maintaining its dividend for the year 1929 at 5 per cent., a balance payment of 3 per cent. being declared yesterday. Appropriations from revenue are of a generous nature, including £60,000 to general reserve, £30,000 to reserve for flood damage, £23,000 to reserve for Debenture redemption, and £15,000 to writing off the balance of expenses on the issue of terminable debentures. The balance carried forward is raised £12,000 to £115,000. The margin behind the dividend is £140,000, or £89,000 more than for 1928, and as gross traffics showed an increase of no more than £141,000 the company would appear to have worked with due regard for economy. While the dividend paid is 5 per cent., the dividend earned was 7 per cent. Leopoldina Ordinary was quoted yesterday at 54½ cum dividend, at which it yields 9¼ per cent. The line has passed through a severe ordeal in recent years, but since it obtained a few years ago needed concessions in regard to tariffs it has earned a moderate return for its proprietors, and it may be hoped that the improvement has come to stay.

Single Premium Life Assurances

Mr. C. E. Barnett, presiding at the meeting of the Alliance Assurance Company yesterday, pointed out that for the first time the net new life assurances granted in the course of a year had exceeded £3,000,000—after deducting from the gross sums the amounts reassured the actual figure last year was £3,027,438. Included in this total was a sum of only £246,682 effected by single premiums in respect of which an initial loan was granted. All the policies issued under this plan were, the chairman explained, either whole life policies or endowment assurances for at least 10 years. They are thus in a class different from sinking fund policies issued for five years, to which exception has been taken. The proposal in the Budget for dealing with single premium policies went much farther, Mr. Barnett declared, than seemed to be fair, and "it was to be regretted that the Chancellor, in his desire to stop what had perhaps become an abuse, was also penalizing a perfectly legitimate form of assurance."

Royal Insurance Results

Accounts of the Royal Insurance Company show an increase in the new life assurances granted last year of £65,403 to £3,699,593. The results are published of a quinquennial valuation of the life department, as a result of which bonuses on participating life policies for the past quinquennium are declared at the rate of £2 2s. per cent., which compares with £1 10s. five years ago and with an interim bonus on policies which may mature during the current year at the rate of £2 5s. per cent. Fire premiums were higher by £112,033 at £6,964,621, and the net underwriting surplus of £562,541 represented 8.07 per cent. of the premium income, which, in the conditions ruling last year and on such a large volume of business, may be regarded as a distinctly good result. The premium income of the accident and general accounts was £5,605,745, a decline of £88,461, but the underwriting profit after allowing for the consequent reduction in the reserve for unexpired risks was higher by £154,829 and represented the favourable rate of 6.3 per cent.:—

Department	1929	1928
	£	£
LIFE:—		
New business (net)	3,699,593	3,634,190
Average amount per policy ..	604	604
Single premiums (net) ..	213,868	185,333
FIRE:—		
Premiums	6,964,621	6,852,618
Underwriting profit after allowing for 40 per cent. reserve	562,541	818,066
Percentage of profit	8·07%	11·98%
ACCIDENT AND GENERAL:—		
Premiums	5,605,745	5,694,206
Underwriting profit after allowing for 40 per cent. reserve	256,461	201,632
Percentage of profit	6·36%	3·54%
MARINE:—		
Premiums	1,184,281	1,175,883
Profit or loss to P. and L. account	104,489 (1928 acct.)	85,309 (1927 acct.)
Fund at end of year	1,710,536	1,674,791

The marine premium income at £1,184,281 was rather larger by £8,398, and after transferring £144,000 to suspense to close the 1928 account £104,489 is carried to profit and loss, and the fund at the end of the year again much exceeded the premium income.

Interest Receipts and the Dividend

Total premiums of the Royal, excluding those of the life department, were higher on the year by £31,941 at

(Continued in next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

A BRIGHTER TONE

FALL IN I.C. GAS

Markets yesterday had a rather more confident appearance. There was no marked increase in the volume of business, but with very little selling in evidence, a few buying orders produced an effect. Gilt-edged securities rallied under the lead of the War Loan, support being given to the scrips of the Agricultural Mortgage Bank and New Zealand. Poor traffic returns kept the market for both Home and Argentine Railways in shadow, but in the Industrial market the influence of reduced Textile dividends appeared to have been pretty well discounted, and there was buying of Motor shares, Unilever, International Tea, and Cables and Wireless A. The Oil market developed strength on more hopeful views about dividends. The dividend of the Shell company was announced after hours at the same rate as a year ago. One or two Rhodesian Copper shares were taken to new high levels, and there was inquiry for Tin shares. The announcement of the terms of the bonus was followed by a sharp fall in the stock of the Imperial Continental Gas Association.

The market for British Government stocks was more cheerful. A big buyer appeared for the Five per Cent. War Loan, which rose to 101 11-16, bid, and this helped to turn prices of other stocks upwards. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan closed ¼ higher at 77½, and there were gains of ¼ in Funding, Victory, Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, Local Loans, and several issues of Treasury Bonds. The new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan was steady at 2 premium; the call of 85 per cent. falls due to-day. India loans were steady to dull; the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. declined to 61½. Of the new issues Agricultural Mortgage Bank received further support, rallying to ¼ discount, and New Zealand recovered to "par."

The HOME RAILWAY market derived cold comfort from the weekly traffic returns; goods and mineral receipts were smaller and passengers showed little change, the Southern alone publishing an increase. Stocks of the Heavy lines were marked down ½ to ¾. Great Western falling to 84¼ and Brum to 49¾. North Eastern Preferred to 28¼, Southern Deferred, and Underground Electric shares were the "turn" easier.

In the FOREIGN MARKET Japanese bonds were firm, the belief that allotments of the new issue to cash applicants will be very small causing prices of the older loans to return towards the levels prevailing before the latest flotation took place. German bonds were in demand, German Seven per Cents. and Berlin Six per Cents. hardening to 106¾ and 94¾ respectively. The Greek Eight per Cent. Loan was quoted for the first time in the Official List, the price being 98-100. Brazilian bonds were heavy, prices showing falls of about ½. The new San Paulo loan, after being offered at 1½ discount, rallied to 1½ discount. Another batch of traffic decreases was responsible for a further fall of ½ to 1 in Argentine Railway stocks, the market being a rather difficult one. The receipts of the Entre Rios add Argentine North-Eastern were affected by floods. The Leopoldina dividend was maintained at 5 per cent. for the year and the company's profit statement was regarded as satisfactory. The stock, however, closed at only 54½, which is a point above Tuesday's level.

OIL SHARES STRONG

The recovery that began in the OIL market on Tuesday was continued yesterday, a rise of a general character taking place. The consideration dominating the minds of operators was the nature of one or two forthcoming dividends. Recent nervousness about the Shell dividend appeared to have disappeared, and this attitude proved to be justified, as the company announced the maintenance of the dividend at 15 per cent., making 25 per cent. Moreover, as it is paid free of income-tax, it is in reality an increased distribution. Shell closed ½ higher at 4¾, and Royal Dutch gained ½ to 33¾. Burmah and Anglo-Persian were favoured, rising to 4¼ and 4 7-32 respectively, and higher prices were established for Lobitos (2 5-16). Trinidad Leaseholds (3 3-32), and V.O.C. (2 13-16).

RUBBER rallied to 7 1-16d., but the share market was neglected and dull. The TEA group was affected by the severe cuts made in the dividends of the Finlay controlled companies. Consolidated Tea and Lands were a rather nominal market in the morning, but later the shares settled down at about 18¾, showing a fall of 2¾. Amalgamated fell a further 1 to 19, and Kanan Devan gave way 1¼ to 40. The market was not wholly cheerless; for example, Chulsa and Bagracote showed improvement, the dividends of both companies being regarded as satisfactory.

An outstanding feature in the Miscellaneous market was the reaction that took place in Imperial Continental Gas. The stock, after rising above 400, fell to 375; the same holders were apparently a little disappointed with the nature of the bonus. Unilever rallied 3-32 to 3 5-32 and the new shares were better at 2s. 4¼d. discount. In the TEXTILE group Courtaulds recovered to 2 11-32 and other shares, after being dull, closed steady. Fine Cotton Spinners fell to 20s. 9d. on the reduced dividend, rallying later to 21s. 6d. International Tea was favoured, the shares rising 1s. 6d. to 25s. 9d. In the Motor group Leyland advanced 2s. to 73s. 9d. and Austin and Ford improved; on the other hand, lower prices were quoted for Dennis and Thornycroft. The American group showed little change. Nickel closed ¼ lower at 34¼. There were small gains in Furness Withy (33s. 3d.) and Cunard (20s. 9d.). Cables and Wireless "A" rallied to 52.

Renewed buying of one or two shares in the RHODESIAN group was the chief feature in the Mining Market. N'Changa rose to 4¼, and after reacting to 3 15-16, made a renewed advance, being bid for at 4 5-16 in the Street. B'wana rose to 19s., closing at 18s. 10½d., or 1s. 9d. higher on the day. Roan Antelope improved to 1¼. On the other hand, a slight reaction occurred in Chartered, Tanganyika, Zambesia, and Congo Border. Rio Tinto fell ¼ to 40¼, but Broken Hill North were firm at 3¼. Tin shares were better in a few cases. London Tin rose to 23s., and there was inquiry for Petaling and Aramayo. In the Canadian section Vipond rose to 4s. 9d. Both copper and tin metals lost part of their recent rise.

£13,754,647, and the net underwriting profit, after allowing for expenses in profit and loss, was £966,408:—

—	1929	1928
	£	£
Total premiums (ex life)	13,754,647	13,722,706
Profit and Loss Expenses not charged to other A/cs.	57,084	50,616
Net underwriting profit	966,408	1,105,406
British taxation	250,000	200,000
Total interest for year	1,357,211	1,313,053
Interest on Debenture stock ..	20,022	20,384
Dividend:—		
Per share for year	6s. 3d.	6s.
Cost for the year	1,388,156	1,353,196

The sum of £50,000 is written off freehold house property; £100,000 is transferred to the fire fund and likewise to the marine fund; £300,000 to the general insurances fund; and £90,000 to the superannuation fund. The total interest earnings for the year at £1,357,211 only fall short of the cost of the debenture interest and the dividend by £50,969, the dividend on the £1 shares, with 10s. paid, being raised for the year from 6s. to 6s. 3d. per share.

The Cost of Social Services

Colonel H. LeRoy-Lewis, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Continental Union Trust, referred in the course of an interesting speech to the burden of taxation, which, he said, remained a constant drag on our national prosperity. The tax revenue, which in 1911-12 was £165,000,000, had risen by 1928-29 to £664,138,000. Further, the tendency was towards a constant increase in the cost of social services, and this increase seemed more than likely to absorb and even exceed any economy that may be made in other directions. The cost of these social services, Colonel LeRoy-Lewis pointed out, was 78s. 6d. per head of population in Great Britain; in France it was 13s. 6d.; in Belgium 5s. 6d.; and in Italy 3s. Including rates and local expenditure on social services the cost per head in this country now reached £7 17s. 6d. As he implied, it is not to be wondered at that British industries should continue in a state of depression, and that in the world markets, in which before the War they held a leading position, they are now constantly undercut by foreign competitors.

MONEY MARKET

MORE GOLD FOR PARIS

SOVEREIGNS FROM AUSTRALIA

The principal development in Lombard-street yesterday was the relapse in the French exchange, which closed at 123.86½f., and the consequent resumption of gold exports to Paris, the Bank of England announcing the sale of £480,000 of bar gold. At the same time a further consignment of sovereigns, amounting to £1,000,000, was received from Australia, this being understood to be the last shipment from that quarter, at all events for the time being. Apart from the Paris rate, leading foreign exchanges were again more favourable to sterling, the New York, Amsterdam, and Zurich rates all advancing. In the short loan market money was again in keen demand, borrowers paying 2-2½ per cent. for new money for the night, and old loans being continued at 2 per cent. Discount rates were almost unaltered. Most of the leading houses refused to work in three months fine bank bills below 2^{5}_{32} per cent., but it was sometimes difficult to obtain bills at that rate in competition. The market reported sales at 2^{3}_{32} per cent., the central banks being understood to be buyers at this rate. It is considered probable that the large cross payments due to-day in connexion with the call on the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan and the redemption of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds will cause no undue disturbance in the Money Market, for it is thought that the bulk of the bonds will be presented for payment to-day and that payments in full under discount of the Conversion Loan call have been on a large scale.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2—2½	2	2⅛—2⅜	2⅛—2⅜	2⅛—2⅜	2⅛—2⅜

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	9 months.	6 months.	9 months.
2⅛	2⅛—2⅜	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅜	3⅜—4

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	May 8	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion ..	1,841,155,000	— 7,509,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	802,116,000	— 24,720,000
Notes in circulation ..	2,906,575,000	— 25,017,000
Current accounts ..	91,947,000	— 11,936,000

—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(000's omitted)

—	May 7	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,262,197	+ 44
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	1,885,064	+ ¦13,171
Other cash	15,150	+ 407
Bills discounted	318,480	— 13,458
Securities discounted	28,410	— 109,590
Advances on collaterals ..	45,386	— 1,996
State notes debt balance and assets of the Bkg. Office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation ..	4,026,466	— 9,970
Other assets	309,798	+ 14,397
LIABILITIES		
Capital, fully paid, and reserve fund	406,800	—
Reserve funds	101,588	—
Bank notes in circulation ..	6,439,857	— 414,576
Check account balances and other sums due at sight ..	706,537	+ 305,204
Other maturities and short term cash vouchers	168	—
Other liabilities	234,001	+ 2,377

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

—	May 12	Inc. or dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and Silver	457,494,000	— 58,000
Bills and advances	387,077,000	— 20,423,000
Notes in circulation	835,457,000	— 30,360,000
Deposits	33,019,000	+ 19,773,000

—*Reuter.*

BANK OF POLAND

—	April 30	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Zloty	Zloty
Gold, including amount held abroad	702,184,588	+ 109,468
Foreign currencies and balances abroad ..	409,588,927	+ 6,011,772
Silver and other coin ..	283,465	— 438,181
Bills discounted	590,565,329	— 16,472,438
Advances	86,959,440	+ 5,482,102
Bank reserve bills	83,171,279	Unchanged
Advances to the State ..	25,000,000	Unchanged
Buildings and furnishings ..	20,000,000	Unchanged
Other assets	140,561,887	+ 23,600,804
LIABILITIES		
Share capital	150,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund	110,000,000	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	1,325,984,720	+ 77,139,040
Current accounts	301,737,505	— 62,456,128
Government accounts	75,000,000	Unchanged
Other liabilities	95,592,689	+ 3,610,654

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A further advance occurred in the New York exchange, which closed $^{1}_{16}$c. higher at 4.85^{31}_{32}. With the tendency to offer spot dollars the discount on forward New York became narrower, at $^{1}_{32}$-$^{2}_{32}$c., one month, and $^{3}_{32}$c., three months. The Paris rate fell to 123.85f., the final quotation being 123.86½f., compared with 123.90f. on Tuesday. A number of Continental rates, however, moved in favour of sterling, rises being shown in the Belgian (34.81½b.), Italian (92.68l.), Dutch (12.08¾d.), and Swiss (25.13½f.) exchanges. Spanish currency was weaker, the Madrid rate closing at 39.83p., against 39.74p. The Batavia rate rose to 12.07⅛. Weakness was again apparent in the Eastern silver exchanges, the Hong-kong being finally quoted 1s. 5⅛d. and the Shanghai, 1s. 10 11/32d. The feature amongst the South American exchanges was a recovery in the Buenos Aires rate to 43 5/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	May 14	May 13
New York	$ to £	4.867	4.853/32–4.86	4.853/32–31/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.867	4.86 1/16–4.87	4.86 1/16–4.87
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.85–123.90	123.87–123.94
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81-34.82	34.81-34.82
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.65-92.69	92.65-92.68
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12-25.13 1/2	25.11-25.12 1/4
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 1/4-375 1/4	374 1/2-375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192 1/2-193 1/2	192 1/2-193 1/2
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.75-39.88	39.65-39.87
Lisbon	Escu. tot	—	108 1/2-108 3/4	108 1/2-108 3/4
Amsterd'm	Fl to £	12.107	12.08-08 1/16	12.07 3/4-08 1/4
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.36 1/2	20.36-20.36 1/2
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58 1/2	34.43-34.47	34.43-34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.78-27.82	27.78-27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163 7/8-164 1/8	163 7/8-164 1/8
Warsaw	Zloty tot	43.38	43.34-43.37	43.31-43.36
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-818 1/2	817-818 1/2
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.05 25/32	—
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274 1/4-275 1/4	274 5/8-275 1/4
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	483/4-487/8	483/4-487/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr. tot	18.159	18.22-18.27	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 7/8-16 1/4	18.15 7/8-16 1/4
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15 3/4-15/4	18.11-18.12
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16 1/2	18.16-16 5/8
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 13/16-97 15/16	97 13/16-97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 31/32-5 7/

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE ACTIVE TRADING

FIRM AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, May 14.—Although most of the activity on the Stock Exchange to-day centred in special issues, there were indications of a revival of public interest, and the volume of business showed some expansion, the sales being returned at 3,168,000 shares.

The opening was firm. While the continuance of recent narrowness practically limited trading to the professional element, the increase of 35,725 in the number of loaded cars for the week ended May 3 stimulated confidence in the business outlook. Bull support for the speculative leaders was noticeable, yesterday's gains, as well as the apparent withdrawal of pressure against Steel Common, being contributing factors to the firmness. Reports that the easiness of credit conditions was aiding contemplated new financing and mergers of a number of prominent public utility concerns strengthened the sponsorship of the latter group. Some irregularity developed later in the morning, when scattered realizing appeared, but the offerings were quickly absorbed and the market rallied again on the resumption of pool activity in special stocks.

Trading was more active in the afternoon, outside buying orders being attracted by the continued strength of leading issues. Investment accumulation was particularly noticeable in rail and public utility stocks. The close was firm.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 14	May 13
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅞	4.86⅝
New York on—				
London, sight	£1		4.85¼	4.85¼
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85¾	4.85⅞
60 days' sight	£1		4.84¼	4.84⅜
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85⅝
Seven days	£1		4.85	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅝	3.92¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24⅜	5.24⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.15¾	40.16¾
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.77½
Prague, cheques	100cr.	2.96⅛	2.96¼	2.96¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86½	23.86½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95¾	13.95¾
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.54¼	19.54¼
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.20	12.22
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.11	14.11
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.48½	17.48½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	17.53	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires —	1 peso	42.54	38.42	38.26
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.92	11.92

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	May 14	May 13	Closing Prices	May 14	May 13
Atchison, Pref.	225½	226	Int.C.Amer	27⅜	27½
Atl. Coast Line	166½	166½	KansasCity	74	74
B. & O.	114	114	Louisville	132	132
Do., Pref.	83	83	Minn. St.P.	25	25
Brooklyn Manh. Tr.	70	71	Miss. Pac.	79½	79½
Can. Pac.	207½	204½	Do., Pref.	131	129½
Centr., N.J.	243¼	243¼	N.Mex.1 Pf	1¼	1¼
Ches. & O.	214½	217	Do., 2 Pf.	7	7
Ch., G. W.	14⅞	14⅞	N.Y. Cent.	178½	178½
Do., Pref.	48¼	46¼	N.Y., C. & H.	240	240
Ch. N.W.	82	81	N.Y., S. & W.	24	24
Ch. Mil. & P.	12⅞	12⅞	Norfolk & W.	213	213
Ch. Rock Is.	113	110	Northern Pac.	72⅜	72½
Del. & Hud.	177	177½	Pennsylv'a	78¼	78¼
Del., Lack.	128	126½	Reading	113	110
Erie	49	47	R.I. & S. F.	114⅜	114⅛
Do., 1st Pf.	63⅜	63	St. L. & S. F.	115¾	115¾
G.N., Pref.	92¼	92¼	S. Pacific	121⅛	121⅛
Ill. Cent.	129	129½	Southern	114⅝	111⅞
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	31⅛	32⅛	Do., Pref.	99⅛	98⅜
			U. Pacific	224	225
			New Contract		
			Wabash	51¼	51¼
			Do., Pf. A	84⅛	84

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	145½	145¼	Int. Nickel	33⅝	33⅛
Allied Chem.	316	317	Int. Paper	26¼	26¾
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	52	52	Int. Tele.	64⅞	65½
Am. and F. Pwr.	80⅞	80⅛	Kennecott	48¾	48¼
Am. Can.	145¼	143	K'rosge Oil	31	30⅝
Am. Linseed	58	66¼	K'pr. 5%	53	53
Am. Locomtv.			Liggett&M.	109	109
Am. Metals	74	75	Loose, Wile	63⅜	63¼
Am. Smelt.	70¼	71⅛	MackTrcks.	65	68¼
Am. Sug. R.	61⅛	61	Montg'y W.	44⅞	43⅝
Am. Tel.	250¼	247	Nash Mtrs.	43½	43⅜
Am. Tob.	251	250	Nat. Bisct.	86⅝	86½
Am. Wool'n	15	12⅝	Nat. Cash R.	55½	56
Anaconda	53½	53¾	Nat. Dairy	59¼	59⅛
Armour B.			N. Lead	123	119
Au Dry Dds.	45½	45	Packard	18¼	18¼
Atl'tic Ref.	43¾	43¾	Pan. A. Pet.	66⅜	66¾
Baldwin	28⅜	28⅝	Pub. Ser. N.J.	41¾	41¾
Barnsdall A	28	28	Pullman	78	78½
Beth. Steel	96½	96½	Radio Corp.	51⅝	50⅞
C de Pasco	57⅛	58	Do., Pref.	93⅝	93⅝
Chile Copp.	52	52	Real Silk	44¾	44
Chrysler	35⅜	35⅜	Reming'n A.	22¼	22¼
Col. Fuel	53¾	57	Shell Un.	22¼	22¼
Colum. Gas	28⅛	28⅝	Sinclair	31	31
Col. Graph	28⅛	28⅝	Skelly Oil	23	23
Cons. Gas	130⅞	128½	Std. Gas	118⅝	119⅝
Cont. Can	66	66½	Std. Oil of Cal.	71⅝	72
Cont. Oil	27¼	27	Do., N.J.	80½	80¼
Corn Prod.	106	105¼	Do., N.Y.	57	57⅜
Crucible	77	77	Studebaker	37⅜	37⅜
DavisonCh.	37	36½	Texas Corp.	58⅞	58⅝
Drug, Inc.	82¾	82⅞	Tex. G. Sul.	60½	60¼
Du Pont	131½	131½	Tidewater	16⅜	15⅝
Eastman K.	249½	247¾	Tri-Cont'p	15¾	15¾
Elec. P. & L.	91⅝	90⅜	Un. Carbide	88	88½
Electric Storage	71⅝	70	Un. Fruit	91½	90⅜
Fox Films	53	53	United Gas	47⅝	48
Gen. Elec.	84⅛	82⅝	U.S. Ind. Alc.	114	113
Gen. Foods	52¼	50¼	U.S. Rbr.	29	29⅝
Gen. Motors	49¼	49¼	U.S. Steel	174⅜	173⅞
Gillette	35	34⅝	Do., Pref.	145¼	145¼
Goodrich	41¼	41¼	W. Un. Tel.	161	161
Goodyear	84¼	86	White Mtr.	17⅜	17⅝
Hud. Motor	104⅜	102	Woolworth	63¼	63¼
Ind. Alcohol	101	101	Worth'n Pump	144⅜	132
Int. Harv'r	107½	107⅞	Youngst'n Sheet	120	120
Int. Match	83	82½			

CURB EXCHANGE

Am.-Am. Oil	18¼	18¼	Mid. West Utilities	35¼	35¼
Assoc. Gas	39⅜	39¼	Pennroad	15⅜	15⅜
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27	27	Silica Gel	24⅜	25
Celanese	22⅝	22⅝	Stand. Oil of Indiana	54¼	55⅛
Cities Service	155	155	Swift Int.	37⅜	37¼
Hydro Elec	41⅞	46	VacuumOil	90½	89¾
Int. Pet.	21¼	21¼			

BONDS

Libby, La. 5½%	100⅛	100⅜	Finl. 6% '45	97	97
Do., 4½% (4th)	101¼	101⅛	Fren. 7½%		
Do. (4th)			1941	122⅛	122¼
U.K. 5½%	102⅝	102⅛	Do. 7.49	117¾	117¾
1937	104⅝	104⅝	Ger. 7% '49	108⅜	108⅜
Do. 4%			Greek 7%		
1960-90	87	88⅜	1964	101	101
Arg. 6%	98	98¼	Hamb'g 6½		
1959			1946	96¼	95½
Aust. 6½%	102	102	Hungary 7½% '44	102	102
1957	90¼	90⅜	Ital. 7%		
Austria 7%			1951	98¼	99
1943	104⅞	104¼	Jap. 6½%		
Belg. 6%	102⅜	102⅜	1954	102¼	102½
1955	113	113	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	104⅛	104⅛
Bordeaux 6% '34	103½	103½	Norway 6% 1952	101¼	102
Brazil 7%			P.L.M. 6%		
1952	99⅜	99⅜	1958	102¾	103
Bruges 7%	82¾	82¾	Do. 7% 1958	104½	104½
Canada 5%			Poland 7%		
1951	100⅝	100⅜	1947	84	84⅛
Ch. 7.42	101½	100¾	Do. 8%		
Do. 6.60	91	91	1950	95	95
Cuba 5%			Rio do Sul 8% '46	98	98
1953	110	110¼	San F. 8%		
Denm. 5½%			1946	97¼	97
Dutch E.I.	102½	101⅜	Saxon 7%		
1947			Swed. 5½%	104⅛	104⅛
Do. 5%	102½	102½	1954		
1953			Tokio City 5½% '61	90	90
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105½	106			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	May 14	May 13
Atchison, Pref.	105⅞	106⅛
Lehigh Valley	74	72⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	56⅛	57⅜
New York, Ontario and Western	15	12¾
Reading, 1st Pref.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	134	130
National Lead	147½	147½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Money continued easy, call loans ruling at 3 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper remained at 3½ to 4¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2½ to 2¼ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer at 4.85 15-16 for cable transfers.

Silver was unchanged at 41⅛c. for foreign bullion.

The United Cigar Stores Company proposes to change its authorized Common share capital from 6,000,000 shares of $10 par to 6,000,000 "no par" shares, the exchange being on the basis of share for share.

The directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have authorized the sale of $30,000,000 Six per Cent. Second Preferred stock at not less than $100 per share.

The American Sugar Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25.

BONDS.—The market was steady, with moderate activity. Sales reached $11,070,000.

A branch of Lloyds Bank is now open at 327, Norwood-road, S.E.27.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, May 14.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed barely steady and ¼c. to ½c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 123c. ; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted. No. 2 hard winter, 110½c. ; No. 2 Manitoba, 115½c. MAIZE steady at 1c. advance. No. 2 mixed, 89¼c., f.o.b. New York. OATS barely steady and ¼c. down. White clipped, 50½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE barely steady and 1½c. lower. No. 2 Western, 72½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted.

According to *Bradstreets*, the visible supply of wheat is 12,797,000 bushels smaller on the week at 304,942,000 bushels, which compares with 272,127,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 2,983,000 bushels lower at 18,469,000 bushels, against 25,197,000 bushels; and that of oats is 2,701,000 bushels down on the week at 27,989,000 bushels, compared with 32,060,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was steady and unaltered.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	411	614	1,678	394,022	478,589
Do., Atlantic	187	724	936	75,538	110,863
*Exports, ditto	543	187	1,386	75,997	94,881
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	304	222	1,475	222,360	253,905
Do., Atlantic	59	19	101	4,492	20,621
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	10	17,652
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	85	97	294	23,959	24,158
Receipts, Atlantic	84	69	248	18,747	21,080
*Exports, ditto	7	26	84	3,619	4,999
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	902	586	1,254	123,707	122,839
Do., Atlantic	17	20	48	5,550	11,637
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	187	4,238

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady at 5c. decline. Prime Western steam, $10.90; Middle West, spot, $10.80 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 6 points to 1 point lower. May, 8.69c. ; July, 8.55c. ; Sept., 8.35c. ; Dec., 8.11c. ; Jan., 8.05c. ; March, 7.98c. Sales, 6,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady at 1 to 10 points decline. May, 13.36c. ; July, 12.82c. ; Sept., 12.39c. ; Dec., 12.10c. ; Jan., 12.00c. ; March, 11.91c. Sales, 8,000 bags. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 9½c. to 9½c. ; Santos No. 4, 13½c. to 14½c.

COCOA futures closed easy and 6 points to 14 points lower. Sales, 58,000 bags. Closing prices :—May, 7.35 ; July, 7.61 ; Sept., 7.90 ; Dec., 7.92 ; Jan., 8.03 ; March, 8.10.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady at 3 points advance to 4 points decline. Sales, 27,000 tons. Closing prices :—May, 1.32c. ; July, 1.42c. ; Sept., 1.49c. ; Dec., 1.59c. ; Jan., 1.62c. ; March, 1.67c. No. 2 contract duty free :—May, 3.13c. ; July, 3.32c. ; Sept., 3.36c. ; Dec., 3.53c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, was firmer, sellers asking 3.21c. per lb.

COTTON on the spot closed 20 points lower at 16.35c. The futures market opened with a loss of 7 to 24 points under liquidation caused by beneficial rains in the Eastern belt, bearish Liverpool advices, unfavourable trade advices, and smaller consumption returns than expected. After a further decline, the market rallied slightly on reports of too much rain in Texas, and closed steady though values showed a net loss of 17 to 25 points. New Orleans spot middling declined 19 points to 15.49c., and the futures market closed 18 to 28 points lower on the day.

New York	Closing Range				
Futures	To-day		Prev. day		
May	16.13	16.13	16.36	16.36	
June	16.13	16.13	16.36	16.36	
July	16.25	16.25	16.45	16.44	
August	15.40	15.40	15.60	15.60	
September	15.20	15.20	15.39	15.39	
October	14.99	14.99	15.24	15.24	
November	14.97	14.97	15.17	15.17	
December	15.11	15.08	15.31	15.29	
January	15.09	15.09	15.30	15.30	
New Contract					
October	14.72	14.71	14.95	14.95	
November	14.68	14.68	14.88	14.88	
December	14.83	14.83	15.04	15.03	
January	14.85	14.85	15.06	15.06	
February	14.91	14.91	15.11	15.11	
March	14.96	14.97	15.16	15.16	

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	11,000	54,000	8,290,000	8,142,000
Exports Gt. Brit.	1,000	6,000	1,214,000	1,782,000
Exports Cont. &c.	7,000	16,000	3,138,000	3,720,000
Spots			Futures	
Closing, Middling	15.49		16.35	
Mills	74	75	4,000	4,000
Am. Smelt.	70¼	71⅛	447,000	435,000
Am. Sug. R.	61⅛	61	1,000	1,000
Am. Tel.	250¼	247	1,000	1,000
Am. Tob.	251	250	1,000	1,000
Am. Wool'n	15	12⅝	119,000	119,000
Anaconda	53½	53¾	1,000	1,000
Armour B.			1,000	1,000
Au Dry Dds.	45½	45	1,000	1,000
Atl'tic Ref.	43¾	43¾	1,000	1,000
Baldwins	28⅜	28⅝	1,000	1,000
Barnsdall A	28	28	1,000	1,000
Beth. Steel	96½	96½	1,000	1,000
C de Pasco	57⅛	58	1,000	1,000
Chile Copp.	52	52	1,000	1,000
Chrysler	35⅜	35⅜	1,000	1,000
Col. Fuel	53¾	57	1,000	1,000
Colum. Gas	28⅛	28⅝	1,000	1,000
Col. Graph	28⅛	28⅝	1,000	1,000
Cons. Gas	130⅞	128½	1,000	1,000
Cont. Can	66	66½	1,000	1,000
Cont. Oil	27¼	27	1,000	1,000
Corn Prod.	106	105¼	1,000	1,000
Crucible	77	77	1,000	1,000
DavisonCh.	37	36½	1,000	1,000
Drug, Inc.	82¾	82⅞	1,000	1,000
Du Pont	131½	131½	1,000	1,000
Eastman K.	249½	247¾	1,000	1,000
Elec. P. & L.	91⅝	90⅜	1,000	1,000
Electric Storage	71⅝	70	1,000	1,000
Fox Films	53	53	1,000	1,000
Gen. Elec.	84⅛	82⅝	1,000	1,000
Gen. Foods	52¼	50¼	1,000	1,000
Gen. Motors	49¼	49¼	1,000	1,000
Gillette	35	34⅝	1,000	1,000
Goodrich	41¼	41¼	1,000	1,000
Goodyear	84¼	86	1,000	1,000
Hud. Motor	104⅜	102	1,000	1,000
Ind. Alcohol	101	101	1,000	1,000
Int. Harv'r	107½	107⅞	1,000	1,000
Int. Match	83	82½	1,000	1,000

Cotton	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Lard	
		Light	Heavy
To-day	10.00	9.85 to 10.25	9.75 to 10.25
Previous day	10.00	9.85 to 10.25	9.75 to 10.25
Last year	11.25	10.15 to 11.50	10.35 to 11.00
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		97,000	11,000
Previous day		100,000	24,000
Last year		102,000	18,000

Particulars are given in Messrs. Jordan's register of new companies of William Ewart and Son, Limited, incorporated in Northern Ireland. The company, which has a nominal capital of £1,000,000 in £25 shares, will deal in flax, tow, hemp, and other fibre, &c.

COMPANY RESULTS

INSURANCE REPORTS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary or Deferred capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Ballian Tea Co.	Final 10	15	—	15	20
Govt. and Gen. Investment	Int. 7½ Final 6s. less tax	7½ 6s. less tax	June 2 June 30	— 10s. less tax	— 8s. less tax
Guardian Assur.	Int. 3	Same	June 3	—	—
Jardines Ltd. Tea	15†	15	May 26	15	20
Planet Assur. Co.	6	5	June 12	6	5
Second Indust. Trust	Int. 2½	Same	June 2	—	—
Shell "Transp. and Trading	Fin. 15*	Same	July 8	25*	Same

* Tax free.
† Less tax at 5s. 11.72d. in the £.

Anglo-Sumatra Rubber.—Interim dividend for the year ending May 31 at the rate of 5 per cent.

Tara Tea.—Final dividend on ordinary shares of 40 per cent., less tax, making 50 per cent., less tax, for the year 1929. (The total dividend is the same as for the previous year.)

United Cattle Products.—Profits for the year ended March 31 last were £36,599. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent. actual, making 8 per cent. for the year (against 7½ per cent.).

Pabbojan Tea.—Final dividend of 20 per cent., less tax, making 40 per cent., less tax, for the year 1929. (For 1928 the total dividend was 35 per cent., plus share bonus of 25 per cent. out of reserves.)

Leopoldina Railway.—It is proposed to pay a balance dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, making 5 per cent. for 1929 (the same as for 1928). The sum of £60,000 (against nil) is placed to general reserve; £30,000 (against £25,000) is carried to reserve for flood damage; £23,000 (the same) is reserved for redemption of Four per Cent. Debenture stock, and £14,930 (against nil) is written off expenses on issue of terminable debentures. The sum of £115,432 (against £103,457) is carried forward.

BRITISH COTTON AND WOOL DYERS' ASSOCIATION

The net profit of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association for the year ended March 31 last was £84,685 (against £94,196). The ordinary dividend for the year is 7½ per cent. (against 10 per cent.), and £31,680 (against £30,057) is carried forward.

CROSSES AND HEATONS

The directors of Crosses and Heatons' Associated Mills state that, after charging Debenture interest amounting to £87,000, there is a loss of £55,000 (comparing with a profit of £13,000 for the preceding year). Deducting the amount of £26,000 brought forward, an adverse balance of £27,000 remains, to which must be added £28,000 brought forward and £20,000 transferred from reserve for income-tax. After providing £50,000 for depreciation and allowing for the interim dividend on the Preference shares paid in December last, there is a balance to be carried forward of £6,000.

TWEEDALES AND SMALLEY (1920)

The net profit of Tweedales and Smalley (1920), Limited, textile machinery makers, for the year ended April 30 amounted to £55,450 (against £44,341 for 1927-28). The interim dividend paid on October 31 last was unchanged at 7½ per cent., but the directors now propose to reduce the final payment from 7½ per cent. to 2½ per cent., the total dividend for the year therefore being 10 per cent. (against 7½ per cent.). An increase from £87,308 to £97,939 is made in the carry-forward, being £5,927, subject to directors' fees. The directors draw attention to the merging of the sum of £45,000, hitherto shown in balance-sheet as being reserved against special depreciation, with the amount of £35,000 now placed to reserve, the total of £70,000 now being included in one reserve account. The year under review began with the works being fully employed. A substantial amount of further work for various classes of vessels was secured during the period and, consequently, a very large output was produced. Meeting, June 4.

SIEMENS BROTHERS

In their report for 1929 the directors of Siemens Brothers and Co., electrical engineers, state that a greater volume of orders was secured, and the manufacturing increased, the only exception to the greater activity in the various shops at the Woolwich works being in the case of submarine telegraph cables, for which demands continued small. A larger proportion of the orders carried out has been for overseas, but to secure this work low prices had to be accepted. The issue to Siemens and Halske, A.G., of 450,000 Ordinary shares, the unissued balance of the company's authorized capital, has been duly completed. A profit of £314,465 is shown by the accounts (against £335,758 for 1928) before charging interest on and redemption of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock (unchanged at £87,439). The Preference dividend calls for £55,000. As previously announced, the rate of dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is again 7½ per cent.; the amount absorbed by this dividend, owing to the larger capital ranking, is £166,875, as against £150,000. The carry-forward is increased from £313,360 to £338,511. Meeting, May 22.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS

The net profit of the Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields, Limited, for 1929 is returned at £449,805 (against £424,266 for 1928), which is increased by £250,190 brought forward to a total of £699,996. It is proposed to apply £422,278 (unchanged) to the payment of dividends on the two classes of shares, the dividend on the "B" shares again being 22½ per cent., payable on May 26. The "C" shares are held by the Egyptian Government. It is also proposed to place £69,439 to the exploration reserve, which will then be up to the figure of £100,000, at which it appeared before writing off the loss incurred by the Red Sea Petroleum Company on the Farsan Islands. The balance to be carried forward is £207,280. The total net production of crude oil for the year amounted to 367,244 tons—an increase of 3,010 tons compared with 1928. A new sand was struck in the eastern extension of the field in November, yielding a flowing production of water-free oil. Six new wells were completed at Hurghada during the year, and all were producers. The refinery treated 272,637 tons of Egyptian crude, and 114,700 tons of imported crude oil. The cracking plant is now in operation and giving satisfactory results. Meeting, May 22.

IRON TRADES EMPLOYERS' INSURANCE

The report of the Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association for 1929 states that the premium income amounted to £719,359, which, with £102,119 dividends and interest on invested funds, profit on realized investments, and £59,558, the balance brought from 1928 account, made the total receipts £882,036. The amount paid and set aside in respect of compensation and incidental expenses during the year has amounted to £540,014, and after providing for expenses of management, directors' fees, hospital donations, staff trust fund appropriation, &c., and transferring £15,678 to investments reserve fund, there remains a balance on net revenue account of £263,675. The directors have decided to transfer the profit on realization of investments—namely, £8,178—and also £7,500 from net revenue account to investments reserve fund, making that fund £57,846, from which they have decided to transfer £50,000 to the general reserve fund. They recommend that a return of 20 per cent. of the workmen's compensation premium paid for 1929, together with a bonus of 12½ per cent., on which income-tax has already been paid, making a total return of 32½ per cent., be made to the present policyholders of the association entitled thereto.

ECCLESIASTICAL INSURANCE OFFICE

The directors of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office report that the net premium income for the year ended February 28 in the general section amounted to £168,450, and the total revenue to £194,582, while the outgo in claims and expenses was £124,513. After provision of the maximum dividend of 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital, there remained a surplus on the year's operations of £67,569. Of this sum £35,900 has been added to the reserve funds, £32,000—the same amount as in each of the previous three years—has been set aside for grants to church societies on the lines laid down in the company's constitution, and the remaining £269 has been added to the profit and loss balance. The investments stand in the balance-sheet at a sum which is less than their market value, and the investment reserve fund, now increased to £50,000 in view of the growth in the company's funds, represents a free reserve. The business in the Life Assurance, Sickness, and Endowment Certain section continued to make progress. In the life assurance branch, the expenses of which (amounting to £1,060) have been charged against the general expenditure of the company, the funds have increased from £174,412 to £206,253. In the Endowment Certain funds have increased from £18,891 to £21,862, while the Sickness fund (which is closed to new entrants) shows a decrease from £6,015 to £5,911. The directors recommend that a dividend at the maximum rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital, free of tax, be paid.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE

The report of the Phœnix Assurance Company for 1929 states that in the fire department the net premiums amounted to £3,355,202. Claims amounted to 52.3 per cent. and expenses (including taxes abroad) to 45.5 per cent. of the premiums, together absorbing £3,184,394. After adjusting the reserve for unexpired risks a sum of £120,808 has been transferred to profit and loss. The fire funds amount to £1,295,000.

In the marine department the net premiums amounted to £707,448. Claims settled in respect of 1929 amounted to £229,107. The expenses and agency commission (including taxes abroad) amounted to £154,362. The marine funds amount to £661,796.

In the accident department the accounts are shown under three usual headings—i.e., Employers' Liability, Personal Accident, and General Insurances. The combined net premiums amounted to £2,940,664. The claims and expenses (including taxes abroad) to £2,866,636. After adjusting the reserve for unexpired risks a sum of £34,027 has been transferred to profit and loss. The accident funds, excluding the reserve for outstanding claims, amount to £1,577,000.

In the sinking fund and capital redemption department the new business was £1,692,546. The sinking fund and capital redemption funds amount to £2,910,044.

New business in the life department was £3,052,248, of which £86,418 was re-insured with other companies. The life funds amount to £15,452,194.

The profit and loss account shows £298,010 transferred from the underwriting accounts. Interest amounted to £607,983. The balance carried forward amounts to £1,800,000. After setting aside £554,000 for dividends payable in 1930, the directors recommend a dividend of 14s. per share, less tax (unchanged), and a bonus of 7s. each on June 14 and December 15 next. Relief in respect of Dominion income-tax will be allowed at the rate of 3d. in the £. The total assets of the company amount to £36,304,768. Meeting, May 28.

ROYAL INSURANCE

The accounts of the Royal Insurance Company for 1929 show that in the fire department the net premiums amounted to £6,964,621, the losses to £3,212,160, and the profit to £562,541, the last-mentioned figure having been carried to profit and loss account. The fund, augmented by £100,000 transferred from profit and loss account, amounts to £7,256,025, equal to 104 per cent. of the premiums.

In the life department the new business was £3,898,135, and the total premiums, after deducting reassurances, £1,991,463. After transferring £300,000 for shareholders' proportion of life profits, the life and annuity funds amount to £21,758,002. The quinquennial life valuation shows a surplus which will provide a bonus of 42s. per cent. per annum in respect of the past five years, and will also provide for payment of interim bonuses during the current period on policies which may become claims or be surrendered, the rate for the 13 months ending December 31, 1930, being 45s. per cent. per annum.

In the accident and general departments the net premiums amounted to £5,605,744 and the claims paid and outstanding to £3,085,026. A profit of £356,461 has been carried to profit and loss account. The funds, augmented by £300,000 transferred from profit and loss account, amount to £5,328,881, equal to 95 per cent. of the premiums.

In the marine department the net premiums for the year 1929 amounted to £1,184,281 and the claims paid on account of that year to £344,619. The 1928 account has been closed and the profit of £104,480 carried to profit and loss account. The fund carried forward, augmented by £100,000 transferred from profit and loss account, amounts to £1,710,537, equal to 144 per cent. of the 1929 premiums.

In addition to the underwriting profits of £1,023,492 from the fire, accident, and marine departments, and £40,000, one-fifth of shareholders' proportion of life profits for 1928-1929, the profit and loss account has been credited with £1,357,211 interest not carried to other accounts. After providing for interest on Debenture stock and for final dividend for 1928, and other outgoings, a balance of £1,556,061 is carried forward. The total funds at the end of the year show an increase of £1,609,163 and amount to £41,373,928. An interim dividend of 3s. per share was paid in November last and the directors now recommend a final dividend of 3s. 3d. per share, payable on May 27, making in all 6s. 3d. per share, less tax, for the year 1929, as against 6s. per share, less tax, for the year 1928. Meeting, May 26.

TRADE FACILITIES ACTS

GUARANTEES FOR £64,600,000 OUTSTANDING

A statement issued by the Treasury shows that the guarantees given under the Trade Facilities Acts to the completion of the scheme on March 31, 1927, totalled £72,253,767.

The loans repaid during the eight years ended March 31, 1929, amounted to £5,278,535, and during the year ended March 31 last to £2,365,049, which aggregated £7,643,583. There was still due £64,610,182.

The sums issued from the Consolidated Fund in fulfilment of guarantees amounted to £342,152 to March 31, 1929, and to £217,646 in the year ended March 31, 1930, a total of £559,798. Repayments to March 31, 1930, amounted to £3,978.

PERSIAN CURRENCY REFORMS

IMPERIAL BANK'S NOTE ISSUE TO BE WITHDRAWN

The Imperial Bank of Persia has the exclusive right of issuing and circulating in Persia notes to bearer, payable on presentation. The Persian Government has enacted a law providing for the establishment of a gold standard in Persia, and also a law regulating transactions in Foreign Exchange. By the former law it is provided that the present silver kran currency shall be withdrawn and replaced by a new unit to be called the ryal, which will be based on a gold value. In order effectively to carry out the currency reforms the Persian Government deemed it essential that they should be at liberty to issue their own bank notes, and they accordingly invited the Imperial Bank of Persia to negotiate with them for the relinquishment of its exclusive right to issue notes. These negotiations have now been concluded.

In consideration of the sum of £200,000 sterling payable by the Persian Government to the

COMPANY MEETINGS

CONTINENTAL UNION TRUST

SUCCESSFUL START ON NEW CAREER

QUESTION OF PUBLICATION OF SECURITY LISTS

NEED FOR DISCRIMINATION IN USE OF WORD "TRUST"

TAXATION AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY

COLONEL LEROY-LEWIS ON THE SITUATION

The SIXTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Continental Union Trust Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

COLONEL H. LEROY-LEWIS, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. Swanson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—You have been invited to attend this, the 66th annual general meeting of our company; that is, historically, a strictly accurate description of this assembly, but as you no doubt know it is really our first annual general meeting under our new name—since we arose from the ashes of the old Continental Union Gas Company. Though conditions during this first year—as I hope to show you later—have been far from ideal for a maiden venture, I think it will be amply established that the measure of success which has attended our start in a new shape has been satisfactory, and certainly a great advance on the probable results had we continued on our old lines.

I do not need to refer again at any length to the circumstances which led to our reorganization. These were explained in full detail at our extraordinary meeting last March, and are no doubt fresh in the memory of the holders of the gas stock who have been willing to follow the fortunes of the old company. Any new holders of the company's stock who are interested in past history can obtain a copy of the proceedings at the extraordinary meeting of March last, in which the matter was fully explained.

CONDITIONS LAST YEAR

In my speech to you at the annual meeting last May it was suggested that we had reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fairly happy conditions under which we were to start our new career. As the year progressed we found we had more and more reason to be thankful that we were built upon substantial foundations, as it would be difficult to imagine a year less encouraging than that of 1929-30.

There has been a succession of disturbing elements, one or two of which might even be called disasters. A lack of confidence has prevailed throughout the year, and this element of uncertainty is reflected in the numbers of times an alteration has been made in the Bank rate. Our new year opened with the Bank rate at 5½ per cent.; during the 12 months—in fact during the last six months of the year—there were no less than seven changes in the official rate. Furthermore, matters have been in so abnormal a condition that factors which are generally governed by the prevailing Bank rate have failed to respond to the alterations, and the official rate could no longer be accepted as the index of prevailing market conditions.

Then in November there came the devastating crash of the New York markets. Speculation in the United States had become so intense and the hurry to get rich quick had been so reckless that it was recognized that when the inevitable crash did come it would be one of no mean proportions. The New Yorkers never do things by halves, and when the collapse came it exceeded in its completeness the expectations of the most pessimistic. Such an upheaval could obviously not remain merely a domestic matter; it became an international concern, and London had to suffer in common with all other financial centres.

FEELING OF DISTRUST

Then we had, nearer home, what is now known as the Hatry affair. I am pleased to be able to state that we had no interest whatsoever in any of the concerns which were involved in that disaster. (Hear, hear.) But this, and the other circumstances I have mentioned, superimposed upon the prevailing sense of uncertainty, created a widespread feeling of distrust, which was still further accentuated by political conditions. With a minority Government in office, confidence must be lacking, and when the Government in office—even in a minority—is a Labour one, any development in industry is checked, if not entirely suspended, by the fear of extravagance and the consequent increase in taxation. We have not had long to wait; taxation has increased, unemployment is more rife, and the fund from which industry seeks sustenance is naturally diminished.

It is not surprising, then, that in such a year opportunities of earning commissions in the way of underwriting were few and far between; and this is a direction in which a trust company hopes to make quite an important part of its profits. Most underwritings which were offered involved undue risk; sound established concerns had to suppress all desire to extend their scope and activities, and conditions generally prohibited the launching of new issues.

Fortunately, since the close of our working year improvement in conditions generally has taken place. Money has become cheaper, and with a Bank rate standing at the reasonable figure of 3 per cent., issues of capital, which had long been held up by unfavourable conditions, have been successfully made by municipal authorities, and already a few industrial issues have appeared. It is to be sincerely hoped that the period of cheap money will last, and encourage further development of this description, even though certain of the unfavourable elements to which I have referred will probably continue.

DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS

I will now, with your permission, briefly run through the figures of the accounts which are before you. Obviously, no useful comparison can be made with the figures of our previous accounting period, which was one of nine months, and was also transitional.

Taking first of all the revenue account, the total amount of interest received, less tax deducted at source or provided for, amounts to £64,520. (For the sake of brevity I shall ignore shillings and pence throughout.) Added to this is £122 received as transfer fees, making a total on the credit side of revenue account of £64,642. The deduction of management expenses and directors' fees brings the balance for the year's operations to £55,537. To this has to be added £906 brought in from the previous account, making £56,443. Of this £21,600 has already been distributed by the payment on December 2 last of interim dividends of 2½ per cent., less tax at 4s., on the 5 per cent. Preference stock and of 2 per cent., less tax at 4s., on the Ordinary stock. This leaves £34,843 remaining to be dealt with now. I shall refer later to the manner in which we recommend that this amount should be appropriated.

THE CAPITAL

Turning now to the balance-sheet, you will notice that due effect has been given to the terms of the reorganisation scheme which was adopted last year. Our last balance-sheet showed: Ordinary stock, £800,000; 5 per cent. Preference stock, £200,000; and reserve account, £300,000. These figures have now become: Ordinary stock, £800,000; 5 per cent. Preference stock, £600,000; and reserve account, £100,000.

Sundry creditors and credit balances figure for £12,787. This consists in the main of provision made to meet income-tax charges on interest received gross. This gross interest has been reduced in the profit and loss account to its net figure, and the deduction in the shape of provision for income-tax necessarily appears as a credit balance. Credit balances last year were at a much higher figure, including as they did the £50,000 allotted to pension fund under the reorganization scheme. This amount has since been eliminated by the creation of a trust deed, transferring into the names of trustees £50,000 of Five per Cent. Conversion Loan. This fund has really no place in the company's accounts, and it is quite the normal practice for trustees to be appointed, to safeguard the interests of our staff, and to place the fund destined for their pensions out of the reach of covetous directors. (Laughter.)

On the other side of the balance-sheet we have "investments £1,331,328." This is the amount of the book value of our investments after deduction of the contingencies fund. This latter fund is in the nature of a capital reserve and consists of profits made upon the realization of investments in excess of the book price, of underwriting commissions, and of other items which cannot legitimately be credited to the revenue account. Such profits are, in accordance with the practice of all sound investment trust companies, not available for distribution as dividend, and in fact our Articles of Association expressly preclude their being so treated. I should like to add here that, without taking into account this capital reserve, the market value of our investments on March 31 exceeded the book value. (Hear, hear.)

ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

You will remember that we started the year with a large proportion of our capital in Treasury Bills. Your directors have availed themselves of opportunities which offered of investing some of this money in more permanent securities; without, however, being precipitate. I think we may say that a proper amount of precaution has been exercised, and we still have a large amount of money earning its keep in Government securities, and available for more remunerative investment as occasion arises.

This will explain the high proportion of "bonds and debentures" in the following analysis of the denominations in which the capital is invested:—

	Per cent.
Bonds and debentures	56.16
Preference and Preferred Ordinary stock	16.4
Ordinary and Common shares	27.13
	100

A geographical analysis may also be of interest:—

	Per cent.
Great Britain	47.4
British Dominions and Dependencies	17.5
Europe (excluding Great Britain)	12.7
South America (excluding the Argentine)	7.8
United States of America	6.5
Argentine Republic	5.3
Asia and Africa (excluding British Dominions)	2.8
	100

Here also the amount temporarily employed in Government securities swells the proportion of "Great Britain"; and it is also evident in the following classification showing the manner of distribution among different classes of undertakings:—

	Per cent.
Government Securities and Municipal Loans	38.9
Industrial	32.7
Banks, Insurance, Financial	7.3
American and Foreign Railways	7.3
Land and Property	5.9
Home and Colonial Railways	3.6
Tramways and Omnibus	3.6
Shipping	.7
	100

To continue our examination of the balance-sheet, there remains to be mentioned cash in hand and at bankers £12,746, and sundry debtor balances £3,527, which call for no comment.

DIVIDEND AND ALLOCATIONS

We now come to the figure of £34,843 remaining to be dealt with. Your directors recommend that there be paid on May 24 a final dividend of 2½ per cent. (making 5 per cent. for the year), less tax at 4s. 6d., on the £600,000 of 5 per cent. Preference stock, and a final dividend of 3 per cent. (making 5 per cent. for the year), less tax at 4s. 6d., on the £600,000 Ordinary stock; that £5,000 be carried to general reserve account, and £1,000 be specially allotted to income-tax reserve account, leaving £3,268 12s. 1d. to be carried forward to the new account.

The special allotment of £1,000 to income-tax reserve account has been made at the last moment, since the publication of the new increased rate of income-tax. It was thought only prudent to make this addition to our existing income-tax reserve, which is now ample to meet our increased liabilities under this head.

The question of the publication by trust companies of a full list of their securities has been much to the fore of late; there has been a small campaign on the subject in the Press. I range myself definitely on the side of the majority—the non-publishers. In a handbook of "investment trust" companies which was recently circulated by a well-known firm, full details and analyses are given of 203 investment trust companies; of these, 59 publish lists of investments and 144 do not. The balance of opinion is evidently heavily against publication, which is obviously not considered essential to good management.

THE SPREADING OF RISKS

I believe that the stockholder in a trust company invests so as to spread his risks and to avoid the trouble of watching, on his own account, the movements of a number of investments. With this object he selects a trust company in the management of which he has confidence; he leaves his money in the hands of the directors, so that they may apply for his benefit their experience in investment and also that they may avail themselves of the opportunities which come in the way of a trust company, but certainly would never come to an individual.

Surely a demand for the publication of detailed lists of investments would seem to indicate a lack of confidence in the board, which, if it is felt, can always be remedied by ceasing to hold the stock of the company in question. The remedy is so obvious that I am led to suppose that the demand for the publication of lists of securities does not arise among the stockholders, but rather from those whose curiosity we should not be called upon to satisfy.

It has been pointed out at other trust company meetings that a bald list of investments is necessarily misleading, unless full details are also given of the circumstances in which each investment has been made. As a result of conversions, amalgamations, bonus distributions and other capital rearrangements, the book value of investments may have been so adjusted, since the date of purchase, that what may appear in a summary list to be a poor investment may prove to be really an excellent one.

USE OF THE WORD "TRUST"

The word "trust" has, by reason of the collapse which occurred last year, and to which I have previously referred, acquired among the uninitiated a certain amount of ill-repute. It seems to me high time that measures were taken to preclude the use of the word "trust" in the title of any company whose operations are not strictly limited to those of a real investment trust company, as distinguished from the so-called trust company which devotes more attention to financing than to investing. By this I mean to cast no aspersions upon the various concerns which include in their name the word "trust," and at the same time do a first-class business in the engineering of new issues. There are many of them, and the functions they exercise and the services they render are perfectly legitimate ones, but they should not be confused with investment trusts proper, any more than with the crazy finance schemes with which we were rendered but too familiar last autumn.

I was glad to notice recently that the Stock Exchange Committee is alive to the desirability of some discrimination in this respect. They have revised the two old categories in their official list of "Financial land and investments" and "Financial trusts" and have regrouped the elements under the headings of "Investment trusts" and "Financial trusts, land and property." This is a welcome change, enabling the investor to distinguish between a true investment trust with its interests widely spread and the financial trust which frequently holds large or even controlling interests in companies of a particular industry or in a particular country.

A SAFEGUARD FOR THE INVESTOR

But I should like to see this distinction carried even farther, and the word "trust" reserved exclusively for the investment trust. This would be a great safeguard for the investor; he would then know without any possible doubt whether he was investing in a company of well-spread investments or in a specialist company, and could never be misled by mushroom concerns which, being neither investment nor *bona-fide* financing companies, yet usurp the name of trust to which they have not the slightest right. (Hear, hear.) There are very strict laws with regard to the use of the word "bank"—the word "trust" should, I think, be equally safeguarded.

As to the outlook for the future, it is extraordinarily difficult to prophesy. Taxation remains a constant drag on our national prosperity. This burden may best be illustrated by a comparison between the tax revenue of 1911-12, which was £165,000,000, and that of 1928-29, which amounted to £664,138,000. With this burden our industries are handicapped in competition with foreign rivals, and it is difficult to foresee any great measure of industrial recovery while this state of affairs persists.

HIGH COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Furthermore, the tendency under the present and past administrations is towards a constant increase in the cost of social services, and this increase seems more than likely to absorb and even exceed any economy which may be made in other directions. The cost of these social services is 78s. 6d. per head of population in Great Britain; in France it is 13s. 6d., in Belgium 5s. 6d., and in Italy 3s. Including rates and local expenditure on social services the cost per head of population in Great Britain now reaches the amazing figure of £7 17s. 6d. Is it to be wondered at that our industries should continue in a state of depression, and that in the world markets, in which we were before the War a leading figure, we are constantly undercut by foreign competition?

Nor does there seem any prospect of any decrease in our burden of taxation. This year's Budget, as you all know, shows an increase, and it has been deemed necessary to raise the standard rate of income-tax from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the £. It is true that the modification of the exemption limit offsets some of this increase to the individual of small means, but the net result is an increase in the demands upon the pockets of the nation as a whole, falling in undue proportion upon a minority of the taxpayers. The resources of the so-called rich man are raided to an amazing extent; he is rich no longer, and his economies, which used to be applied to the development of industry and the employment of labour, are now confiscated in order to keep in unhealthy and demoralizing idleness the labour which he would employ in furthering the nation's prosperity.

A COMPARISON WITH FRANCE

This last Budget is, indeed, a bitter pill to swallow, coming as it did a day or two after an announcement that France had been able to realize a surplus of £40,000,000. The French people are naturally thrifty, and the characteristics of the individual, in their case, are those of the nation. France pursues a policy of rigid economy; Budgets are reduced to the absolute minimum and supplementary credits are refused. Her industries are protected, ensuring lucrative employment to French workers. Instead of squandering its surplus on wild-cat schemes, the French Government helps home industries by lightening taxation still further. And this is the present position of a country where taxation is little more than half what it is in Great Britain, and where less than four years ago the nation was almost bankrupt.

Reconstruction has been shown to be possible on the other side of the Channel. Why not on this side? (Hear, hear.)

There certainly does seem, however, to be an increasing desire for international cooperation, and though there are clouds in sight, yet a steady effort may dispel them, and I sincerely trust that we may look forward to the future with some degree of confidence, not anticipating any of the catastrophes which overwhelmed our first financial year.

I should like to refer, before closing, to a matter which concerns ourselves only. You will have noticed in the report that Messrs. Crookenden and Cave-Orme have decided not to stand for reappointment as auditors to the company. I cannot let the occasion of their retirement pass without putting upon record our great appreciation of the work they have performed while in office—Mr. Crookenden for 27 years and Mr. Cave-Orme for nine years—and I shall ask your approval of a grant to them of an extra honorarium of one thousand guineas as a token of our appreciation.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff for their services during the past year.

ETABLISSEMENTS AU PLANTEUR DE CAIFFA

FURTHER INCREASE IN SALES

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Société Anonyme des Etablissements au Planteur de Caiffa was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. R. B. PETRE, who presided, after stating that Lord Farrer, the vice-president, was unfortunately unable to be present as he had recently undergone an operation, but was progressing favourably, said that their sales had continued to expand and, in spite of the general reduction in the prices of commodities, had exceeded 350,000,000f., which was a record figure. Their gross and net profits also showed a satisfactory increase over the preceding year, and the directors were again in a position to recommend an increased dividend, after providing for depreciation on the usual basis and after setting aside a sum as provision for fluctuations in wholesale prices. During the past year the price of coffee had varied considerably, owing to the large crop in Brazil and to the inability of the Valorisation Committee to maintain the prices of that commodity. As it was impossible to foresee what the course of prices might be during the coming year they had thought it prudent to make a reserve against possible fluctuations. Although coffee was one of the principal items in which they dealt, it did not now form so important a part of their sales as it did at one time. They had been able to increase considerably their sales of other articles during the period under review.

With regard to the balance-sheet, the fixed assets had increased by 2,215,000f. principally owing to the fact that they had had to acquire further freehold properties in the provinces for their depôts. The surplus of current assets over current liabilities had increased by roughly 1,000,000f. The president, in a letter recently written to Lord Farrer dealing with the company's position, said that owing to the enormous Brazilian production for the 1929-30 season, considerable reductions had taken place in their retail sale prices, but it was hoped, by increasing their sales of various goods, to obtain in 1930 a turnover approaching that of 1929.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the dividends as recommended were approved.

PROVISIONS

LONDON, May 14.—BACON was in quiet demand with trading at open prices, the undertone remaining easy. Kiltings in Southern Ireland last week numbered 12,270 and in the North 7,427, comparing with 10,686 and 8,805 respectively in the previous week. HAMS were unchanged; York and Cumberland, 160lb. to 120lb., 210s. to 220s.; United States, long cut, 104s.; and short cut, 91s. to 94s. LARD was quiet: Irish bladders, 80s. to 90s.; Danish bladders, 58s. to 60s.; and American, 56lb. boxes, 55s. to 55s. 6d. per cwt. CHEESE was in quiet demand for all descriptions. English, graded Cheshire, 100's, 101½d., and 8lbers, 1s. 8d. per lb. Factory cheese ranged from 74s. to 76s. per cwt. Canadian, finest coloured, 96s.; finest white, 96s. to 100s.; New Zealand, finest coloured, 86s. to 87s.; finest white, 81s. to 83s.; Australian, finest coloured, 82s. to 86s.; finest white, 81s. to 83s.; Dutch (factory), Edam 40 per cent., 56s. to 64s.; and Gouda 40 per cent., 59s. to 61s. per cwt. BUTTER was quiet: New Zealand finest salted, 125s. to 132s.; finest unsalted, 138s. to 144s.; Australian, finest salted, 126s. to 130s.; finest unsalted, 126s. to 130s.; Argentine, finest unsalted, 124s. to 126s.; Irish Creamery, salted, 128s. to 130s.; finest unsalted, 134s.; Danish, 130s. to 132s.; Dutch Creamery, unsalted, 128s. to 130s.; Estonian, salted and unsalted, 126s.; Latvian, salted and unsalted, 124s. to 126s.; Polish, 120s.; and Siberian, 154s. per cwt.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, May 14.—The market opened steady at ½ to ¼ advance, and after a further slight improvement closed with all positions ½ above yesterday's final rates. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—July, 41¼ (previous, 41¼); Sept., 40¼ (40¼); Dec., 39¼ (39¼); March, 39 (38½). Yesterday's sales, nil.

BRITISH MATCH CORPORATION

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

INCREASED PROFITS

TARIFF WALLS AND HOME TRADE

SIR GEORGE PATON'S ADDRESS

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the British Match Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR GEORGE PATON (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. E. Hobson, A.C.A.) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume you will take the report and accounts as read. These have been in your hands for some time. (Agreed.)

Before going over the report and accounts with you, it is right that I should tell you that, in addition to the auditors' certificate which you have just heard read by the secretary, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co. conduct a detailed check of the share transfers and certify that all certificates have been properly issued and that the balances on the registers agree with the issued share capital. This has been done since the incorporation of this company, and, in the parent company—Bryant and May—we adopted this system in 1906, or 24 years ago.

The report on the front sheet of the accounts sets out the position very clearly, but I will run over the figures with you and compare them with the previous year.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The net revenue this year is £493,930 12s., as against £420,673 9s. 10d., which, with the carry-forward £51,208 10s. 2d., against £35,554 13s. 2d., makes £545,139 2s. 2d., against £456,528 3s.

From this have to be deducted interim dividends £135,297 0s. 8d., leaving available for distribution by this meeting £409,842 1s. 6d., against £332,782 15s. 4d. last year.

Your directors recommend that £3,301 12s. 1d. be written off office fittings and furniture, leaving this item at £1; that £80,000 be written off goodwill, rights, &c.; the payment of the Preference dividend for the half-year to April 30, 1930, at 5½ per cent., less income-tax, £11,574 1s. 3d., and a dividend of 4 per cent., free of income-tax, on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £247,500, a total of £342,375 13s. 4d., leaving to be carried forward to next account £67,466 8s. 2d., against £51,208 10s. 2d. brought in from last year.

The next paragraph in the report states that we have now acquired the whole of the issued capital of Bryant and May (Brazil), Limited, the small amounts reported last year as outstanding having been transferred.

Let us look at the balance-sheet just for a moment. The issued and fully paid capital has been increased by the issue of the necessary shares in connexion with the acquisition of the outstanding shares in Bryant and May (Brazil), Limited, to which I have just referred.

Then there is a new item, "Amount owing to subsidiary company £7,013 7s. 6d.," which is really money put on deposit with us by one of your subsidiary companies.

Creditors are much the same as last year.

THE GOODWILL ITEM

On the other side of the account you have "goodwill, rights, &c., £800,000," stated as a separate item this year, and from which we are now proposing to write off £80,000.

Shareholdings in subsidiary companies, at cost, are £5,923,048 15s., as against £5,901,406, eliminating the goodwill item in both years.

Amount owing by subsidiary company, £173,275 2s. 6d., is a new item. This is a cash advance to one of your prosperous subsidiary companies. It is earning good interest and accounts for a reduction in our cash position.

Office fittings, &c., are much the same as last year, but these, as I have already stated, it is proposed to write down to £1.

Debtors are £58, against £885 4s.; cash at bankers is £240,442 14s. 10d., against £330,217 14s. 9d.; and the balance is, as I have already stated, £409,842 1s. 6d.

The revenue account shows the return from investments and shares in subsidiary companies £506,993 7s., against £442,240 7s. 6d. last year. Other items total £13,845 5s. 4d., against £5,460 19s. 6d., making £520,838 12s. 4d., from which you have to deduct directors' fees and administration expenses amounting to £26,908 0s. 4d., against £27,027 17s. 2d., leaving a balance of £493,930 12s.

Then comes the statement in accordance with the new Companies Act, from which you will see that no credit has been taken for profits earned by subsidiary companies, except in so far as dividends have been declared.

I might also mention that no subsidiary company has made a loss during the year.

£80,000 WRITTEN OFF GOODWILL

I am sure you will agree with me that it is wise to commence at this early date to write down the item of goodwill, and that you will cordially approve of the directors' recommendation to write off £80,000 this year.

In mentioning this, I might remind you that we have treated our accounts since the incorporation of this company very conservatively—I might even say drastically. In the first year the whole of the preliminary expenses amounting to £115,814, last year the expenses of the issue of new capital £19,657, and this year goodwill £80,000, office fittings and furniture £3,302, were written off.

It is the desire and intention of your board to build this company up strongly as has been done in the case of what I call the "parent" company—Bryant and May—although now described as a subsidiary company.

As this corporation is only a holding company there is very little to tell you of its operations, but I will try to give you some idea of the magnitude of your business by summarizing the interests you hold in subsidiary companies.

BRYANT AND MAY'S RESULTS

The principal one, as you know, is Bryant and May, and that company's accounts for the year ended March 31 were submitted to the annual meeting on April 29. The year's working again proved very satisfactory, the net profit being £528,038, against £531,642 in 1929, which, as you may remember, was a record year.

The directors of that company paid dividends the same as in the previous year, put £50,000 to the reserve fund, bringing it up to £400,000, and made a grant of £10,000 to the employees' benefit fund.

They wrote off plant, properties, machinery account £100,000, bringing this account down to £974,092, which at one time was over £1,870,000. I need hardly tell you that the plants could not be replaced at anything like the figure at which they now stand in the books. They are all maintained in the highest state of efficiency and equipped with the most modern and up-to-date machinery and tools.

I think you will remember that in Bryant and May's business we have a profit-sharing and co-partnership scheme in which every worker is entitled to share, and the employees now hold a total of 116,304 partnership shares in the business. This, as you know, makes for good will and harmony, without which no business can be truly successful.

HOME TRADE

Trade during the year has been, although difficult, very satisfactory, and we have not only held our own against all competitors, but increased the turnover considerably, largely due to the maintenance of high quality, good salesmanship and good service.

The investments held by Bryant and May, of which over £500,000 is represented by Government securities, continue to be very remunerative and provide a large proportion of the profit shown in the accounts.

J. John Masters and Co.'s business continues to give a satisfactory return on the money invested there.

EXCESS CAPACITY

All our factories continue on short time (40 hours per week) to ensure that as many people as possible may be kept in employment. There is an abundance, even a superabundance, of machinery (largely installed during the War, when imports were prohibited), more than sufficient, I should say, to take care of the entire consumption of the country, if by any miracle this country should wake up and come to the conclusion that it is better to create employment by making goods which are required and consumed at home, instead of importing goods made by foreign labour and allowing our own workpeople to walk the streets in idleness and hopelessness, paying them to keep them alive. (Hear, hear.)

TARIFF WALLS

It has been rightly said, "Export or we starve." How true! But how can we increase or even maintain our export trade when every nation in the world, and even our own Dominions, have erected tariff barriers in order that their workpeople may be kept in full employment? Capital may climb these tariff walls, but Labour cannot follow, so the numbers of the unemployed at home continue to increase alarmingly.

It must appear to every right-thinking man who is not first a politician that, if this unemployment problem is to be solved, this question of tariffs must be considered apart from politics ere it is too late and we sink into a second-rate, if not a third-rate, business nation. (Hear, hear.)

Bryant and May (Brazil) comes next in importance of your subsidiary companies. I said last year that this would prove a good investment for your company, and, although conditions in Brazil have been, to say the least of it, deplorably bad, we have had a satisfactory year with every prospect of good, steady business in the future. Even when trade or employment is bad people must have matches; thus we are not greatly affected by every turn of the tide of trade.

AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN FACTORIES

In Australia we are very busy. The Government have just increased the tariff on many articles, matches included, so that the imported goods are practically shut out and our factories there will be taxed to their fullest capacity to meet the demand.

In New Zealand the trade is a steady and regular one, but with considerable competition from imported goods, particularly from Belgium.

In Canada the factories belonging to the Eddy Match Company, in which we hold a controlling interest, do over 90 per cent. of the trade, and this company has given a very good account of itself. Here again we have the protection of a tariff.

I propose to visit the factories in Canada in a few weeks' time.

Before moving the resolutions, I feel I would like to congratulate you on the strong position of your company and the result obtained during a period which has been far from free of anxiety and trouble in many industries and in many directions.

In order to bring the Articles of Association of the corporation into conformity with the new Companies Act, it is proposed to hold the necessary meeting of the shareholders at an early date, of which due notice will be sent you. These alterations are merely technical and formal, and the meeting will not occupy more than a few minutes of your valuable time.

THE RESOLUTIONS

I have now much pleasure in moving:—

That the directors' report and accounts for the year ended April 30, 1930, be received and adopted.

That £3,301 12s. 1d. be written off office fittings and furniture.

That £80,000 be written off goodwill, rights, &c.

That a dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax, be paid on the Preference shares for the half-year to April 30, 1930.

That a dividend of 4 per cent., free of income-tax, be paid on the Ordinary shares of the company.

I will ask Major Hills to second. Before putting the resolutions to the meeting I will be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability and in the best interests of the company.

The RIGHT HON. JOHN W. HILLS, M.P. (deputy chairman), seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Mr. Harald O. Agrell, Mr. Oscar I. Andren, and Mr. Clarence E. Bartholomew, O.B.E.) were re-elected.

The auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co.) were reappointed.

THE CHAIRMAN CONGRATULATED

Mr. F. M. COLDSTREAM said:—Before the conclusion of the proceedings to-day I should like to take the opportunity of congratulating our chairman, on behalf of the shareholders, on the honour which his Majesty the King has bestowed on him. Those of us who have had the privilege of knowing our chairman for many years realize that this honour has been richly earned, and that no recipient could deserve it more. Sir George has always been in the forefront of those whose aim has been the amelioration of the conditions under which workers earn their living, and it is a tribute to his great personality and genuine interest in his own workpeople that there never has been a suggestion of trouble at any of the factories controlled by Bryant and May. I trust Sir George will long be spared to preside over us, and we know that so long as he occupies the position of chairman our interests are in safe hands, and we can look forward to the continued prosperity of our company. May I also take the opportunity of conveying to Lady Paton our sincere congratulations on the honour which has been accorded to her esteemed husband. Before sitting down I will move the following resolution:—"That the thanks of this meeting be accorded to the chairman, directors, the staffs and workers at home and abroad for the very excellent results which have been achieved during the past year." (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, May 14.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies amounted to 2,094 tons, made up of 145 tons of British and Irish produce and 1,649 tons of imported. Imports formed 78.7 per cent.

BEEF (per 8lb.).—National Mark.—Scotch short sides, select, 7s. 2d.; ditto, prime, 6s. 10d. to 7s.; Scotch long sides, select, 6s. 6d.; ditto, prime, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; English long sides, T.K. select, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; ditto, prime, 6s. to 6s. 2d.; ditto, good, 5s. 8d. to 6s.; Irish long sides (Birkenhead killed), prime, 5s. 10d.; ditto, good, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. Ditto, unmarked.—Scotch short sides, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.; ditto, long sides, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.; English long sides, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.; ditto, hindquarters, forerib and flank (Kosher), 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; Argentine hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; ditto, forequarters, chilled, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; Uruguayan hindquarters, chilled, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; ditto, forequarters, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.; Australian hindquarters, chilled, 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; ditto, forequarters, chilled, 2s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; Australian hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.; ditto, tegs, 6s. to 8s.; English, 7s. to 8s.; ditto, tegs, 8s. to 8s. 8d.; ditto, ewes, 3s. 8d. to 5s.; New Zealand wethers, 3s. 2d. to 4s.; ditto, ewes, 2s. to 2s. 7d.; Australian wethers, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8d.; ditto, ewes, 2s. to 2s. 4d.; Argentine wethers, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 7s. 4d. to 8s. 10d.; ditto (10st. to 15st.), 7s. to 7s. 8d.; ditto, tegs, 8s. to 20st.), 6s. 8d. to 7s.; Irish (crate), 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; New Zealand, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; Argentine, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; States, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; Sows, 5s. 4d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—English, 9s. to 10s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. to 6s.; Australian, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Argentine, 4s. to 5s.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 8s. to 9s. 4d.; ditto, specials, 9s. 4d. to 10s.; ditto, 5s. to 8s. 4d.; ditto, Scotch, bobbies, 5s. to 5s. 4d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chicken (per lb.), 1s. 6d. to 2s.; country, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; hens, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Belgian, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d.; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; white, 1s. to 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; Russian, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; American, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English hens, old, 8d. to 10d.; country ducklings, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; ducks, Russian, 10½d. to 11d.; turkeys, Russian, 1s. 2d.

BILLINGSGATE FISH (wholesale).—Arrivals totalled 830 tons. Quotations:—Salmon, English, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; Scotch, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.; salmon trout, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.; soles, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d.; slips, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; mullet, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Turbot, 4s. to 6s. 6d.; lemon soles, 8s. to 10s. 6d.; halibut, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; witches, 6s. to 10s.; megrims, 4s.; live cod, 7s.; mackerel, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; whiting, 2s. to 5s.; gurnet, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; skate, 4s. to 8s.; haddock, 5s. to 6s. to 7s.; live eels, 10s. to 27s.; conger eels, 1s. 6d. to 4s.; English and Scotch fresh herrings, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; dry haddock, 7s. to 8s. 11d. per stone. Bloaters, 4s.; kippers, 3s. to 5s. per box. Oysters, Whitstable, 26s. per 100. Shrimps, English brown, 1s. 6d.; pink, 1s. per gallon.

EGGS

LONDON, May 14.—The Smithfield Meat Official Report contains the following prices for eggs:—English, ordinary packing, grade 1, 11s. 3d. to 12s. 3d.; grade 2, 10s. to 10s. 9d.; Belgian, 15½lb., 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.; Danish, 165lb., 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.; 15½lb., 11s. to 11s. 3d.; Dutch, 160lb., all brown, 13s. 3d. to 13s. 6d.; 160lb.-161lb., all brown, 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; 160lb., mixed, 10s. 9d. to 11s.; duck, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.; French, 160lb., brown, 11s. to 11s. 3d.; 175lb., brown, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d. per 120.

The Ministry of Agriculture announce the following central official agents' prices for large quantities of National Mark eggs:—(London Ex-Farm Exchange).—Special weight, 13s. 9d. to 14s.; standard weight, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.; medium weight, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; pullet weight, no quotation.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

NET NEW LIFE BUSINESS MORE THAN £3,000,000

SATISFACTORY FIRE RESULTS

THE MARINE ACCOUNT

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT AND MOTOR INSURANCE CLAIMS

MR. C. E. BARNETT'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the Alliance Assurance Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Head Office, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C.

Mr. C. E. BARNETT (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. P. F. Nichols) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume that, as usual, you will take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

Taking the different departments in the order in which they appear in the accounts, you will observe that the new life business completed during the year, after deduction of the sums reassured, amounted to £3,027,438. This is the first occasion on which the net new life business transacted in any one year has exceeded £3,000,000 sterling. Included in this total is a sum of £246,682 effected at single premiums, in respect of which an initial loan was granted. All the policies which we have issued under this plan are either whole-life policies or endowment assurances for periods of at least 10 years. Unfortunately, in some cases the scheme has been extended to the issue of five-year sinking fund policies, and this has led to a serious loss of surtax, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is desirous of stopping. A special proposal has therefore been introduced into the Budget which will have the effect of stopping this class of business altogether. The proposal in the Budget goes much farther than seems to us fair, and it is to be regretted that, in his desire to stop what had perhaps become an abuse, the Chancellor is also penalizing a perfectly legitimate form of insurance business.

POLICIES UNDER TWO SPECIAL SCHEMES

Our new business figures also include substantial amounts under policies issued under two special schemes. One of these relates to policies issued to borrowers from building societies in order to cover outstanding balances of mortgages upon houses in the event of death. The other relates to deferred assurances for children. This latter scheme is one which I would ask our shareholders to bring to the notice of their friends, for it is hoped that the children who in this

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	May 20	June 3	June 24
Pay-day ..	May 22	June 5	June 26

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
	Consols, 2½% ..	58½	58⅝ ..
	Do., 4% ..	87½	87⅝ ..
	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅝	101¾ ..
	Do., 4% ..	101¾	101⅞ ..
	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	89½	89¾ ..
	Victory 4% ..	93¼	94 ..
	Do., 4% Aft. ..	93¼	93⅝ ..
	Conversion 3½% ..	77⅞	77¾ +⅛
	Do., 4½% ..	98⅝	98⅞ ..
	Do., 5% ..	102¼	102½ ..
	Treas. 5% .. 33-85	102¼	102½ ..
	Do.4½% .. 30-32	100⅝	101 ..
	Do.4% .. 29-34	101¼	101½ ..
	Do. 4% .. 31-38	100	100¼ +⅛
	Irish Land, 2¾%	58½	59¼ ..
	Do., 3% ..	65½	64½ ..
	Local Loans, 3%	64	64¼ +⅛
	T'vsal.2½ .. 57-63	61	63 ..
	Bank of England	244	251 ..
	Egyptian, 7% ..	81	83 ..
	India, 3½% ..	61	62 ..
	Do., 3% ..	52	53 ..
	Do., 2½% ..	44	46 ..
	Do., 4% .. 31-38	100	101⅛ +⅛
	Irish Land, 2½%	58½	59¼ ..
	Sudan, 5½% ..	106½	107½ ..
	Do., 4½% ..	65	64 ..
	Do., 3½% ..	76	77 ..
	Do. 5% .. 60-80	101	102 ..
	Corpn. of Ldn., 3%	104	105 ..
	Met. Water, 3%	65½	66½ ..
	Do., "A" ..	64⅝	65¾ ..
	Met. Cons., 3%	66	67 ..
	Pt. of Lond., 3%	70	71 ..
	Do., "A" ..		
	Do., 2½% ..	64	65 ..
	Do., 4% "B" ..	90¾	91¾ ..
	Do., 4½% ..	96¼	97¼ ..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99½	99¾ ..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	91	91½ ..
91¼	86¾	Can., 5% '26-60	90½	91 ..
88⅝	78⅝	Do., 4% '30-50	83¾	84¼ ..
95¼	91¼	Cape, 4% '16-38	94	94½ ..
82⅝	79⅜	Do., 3½% '29-49	82½	83 ..
81⅜	78¼	Do., 3% '33-63	82	82½ ..
113¼	106⅜	G.Cst.,6% '48-70	109½	110 ..
104¼	99	Kenya,5% '48-58	101½	102 ..
85⅛	81⅜	N'rn'l,3½% '34-44	85	85½ ..
78⅝	72⅝	Do., 3% '49-69	76½	77 ..
88	83¾	N.S.W. 3% .. 55	85	85¼ ..
75¼	69¾	Do., 5% '30-50	69⅝	70¼ ..
94⅜	90⅜	Do., 4% .. 1933	94	94½ ..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	99¼	99¾ ..
102	92	Do.,5½% '47-57	93½	94 ..
104	98¾	N.Zeal.,5% '46	101½	102 ..
97⅛	91⅜	Do., 4½% '45-75	95¼	95¾ ..
89⅜	82⅜	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85½	86 ..
88⅝	84⅜	Do., 3½% '40	89	89½ ..
80⅜	75	Do.,3% 1945	79½	80 ..
104½	98¼	Nig.,5% .. 47-57	102½	103 ..
100	89	Qld.,5% '40-60	95	97½ ..
78¼	72⅜	Do., 4% '30-50	74⅝	75 ..
104¼	98⅜	S. Af.,5% '45-75	101	101½ ..
90	81½	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85½	86 ..
99⅜	89	S.A'st.,5% '45-75	88½	89¼ ..
102¾	97⅞	S.Rd.,5% '45-69	100¾	101¼ ..
85⅜	79½	Tas's,5½% '40-60	87	87½ ..
99⅛	95	Vic.,5% '45-75	98½	99 ..
93⅜	91	W.As.,5% '45-75	88½	89¼ ..
90⅜	86	Do.,3½% '20-45	87½	88 ..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% .. 42-62	73½	74 ..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices May 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88	Arg., 4% Resolution	87	88 ..
83¼	Do., 4% 1900	83	84 ..
85¾	Do., Pert Dep., 5%	93	94 ..
105	Austrian, 6% ..	103	104 ..
109	Belgian, 7% ..	109	110 ..
94⅛	Berlin (City of), 6%	94½	95¼ +⅛
59	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	50⅜	51½ ..
61½	Do., 4% Funding	60	61 ..
64	Do., 5% 1913	63	64 ..
79	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	76	77 ..
85½	Do., 5% .. 1927	85½	86½ ..
60	Buenos Aires, 3½%	58½	59½ ..
85¾	Bulgaria, 7% ..	85	85 ..
105	Chile, 6% 1926	95¾	96½ ..
91¼	Do., 5% 1911	90	92 ..
107¼	Do., 7½% 1922	107	109 ..
98	Chinese, 5% 1896	97½	98½ ..
85	Do., 4½% 1898	82	83 ..
47⅛	Do., 5% 1912	46	46½ ..
64¼	Do., 5% 1913	63¼	64¼ ..
65	Do., Shanghai,5%	62	64 ..
72¼	Do., Tientsin,5%	70	71 ..
36½	Do., Hukuang, 5%	29	32 ..
110¼	Czechoslovakia, 8%	109	110 ..
77⅞	Egyptian Unified	77	78 ..
20⅜	French, 5% ..	20¼	20¼ ..
20⅛	Do., 4% ..	19¾	20¼ ..
103¼	Hldl, 6% ..	102½	103½ ..
103¼	Nort. 6% ..	102½	103½ ..
104	Rmann'n'ra	103¼	104¼ ..
104½	P. L. M., 6%	103⅝	104⅝ ..
109½	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108½	109½ ..
104½	German, 7% ..	106¼	107¼ +¼
63	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	64 ..
78⅜	Hungarian, 7% ..	78	80 ..
101	Do., 7% Refugee	101	102 ..
102¼	Do., 6% Stabilisation	91¾	92¾ ..
102½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102	103 ..
18	Italian, 5% ..	18	19 ..
103	Do., Cit. Consort "B"	102	103 ..
75¼	Japan, 4% .. 1899	74½	75¾ ..
90¾	Do., 5% 1907	88¾	89¾ ..
102	Do., 6% 1924	100½	101½ +¼
95⅛	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92¾	93¼ +¼
19½	Mexican, 5% ..	18	20 ..
85	Pers. 6% 1926	85	85 ..
89	Polish, 7% ..	87½	88¼ +¼
42	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	42¾	43 ..
47⅛	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46½	47½ ..
2¼	Russian, 4% 1889	1	3 ..
2¼	Do., 5% 1906	1	3 ..
102¼	Siamese, 6% 1924	102½	103½ +¼
13¼	Turkish, 4% Unified	12½	13½ ..
67	Uruguay, 3½% ..	67	68 ..
104	Peruvian Corp. ..	98	101¼ ..
52¾	Do., Pref. ..	51¼	52¼ ..
103¼	German Potash, 7%	103¼	104¾ ..
92¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	89½	90½ +½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

86	Great Western ..	84½	85¼	-¾
	Do. 4% Deb.	82½	83½	..
	Do. 5% Std.	98¾	99¾	..
	Do. 5% Pref.	95¾	96¾	..
50	L. Mid. and Scottish	49	49¾	..
	Do., 4% Deb.	79	80	..
	Do. 4% Gtd.	77¼	78¼	..
	Do. 4% Pref.	69¾	70¾	..
94	L. and S. East., Def.	10	10½	..
29¼	Do., Preferd.	28½	29½	-¼
	Do. 5% Deb.	57½	58½	..
	Do. 4% 1st Gtd.	73¼	74¼	-¼
	Do. 4% 1st Pref.	66¼	67¼	-¼
	Do. 4% 2nd Pref.	53¾	54¾	-¼
67	Metropolitan ..	66	67	..
77½	Met. Dist. ..	77	78	..
51	Southern, Defd. ..	50½	51	-¼
72½	Do., Preferd. ..	71½	72½	..
*	Do., 4% Deb.	79	80	-¼
—	Do., 5% Std.	98½	99¼	..
—	Do., 5% Pref.	92¾	93¾	..
23 4/8	Underground, £1	22/6	23/0	-1/d.
111	Do., Income ..	107	109	-½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85	Antofagasta, Cons.	83½	85½ ..
—	Argentine Gt. West.	79½	81½ ..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	80	82 ..
94	B.A. Gt. Southern	90	92 -1
84½	B.A. and Pacific ..	80½	82½ ..
76	B.A. Western ..	71	73 -1
204	Canadian Pacific ..	211	212 -½
86½	Central Argentine	75	77 -½
85½	Central Uruguay ..	82	84 +½
16½	Cordoba Central ..	16	18 ..
27	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	24	26 ..
32½	Costa Rica	32	33½ ..
81	Entre Rios	81½	83½ ..
	Int. Cons. America	26½	28½ ..
54½	Leopoldina	53½	55½ +1
6¾	Mexican 1st Pref.	7½	8½ ..
3⅛	Nitrate (Scarer) ..	4¾	4⅞ +⅛
195	San Paulo	186	190* -1
18½	United of Havana ..	16	18 ..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	7½	..	Lloyds, A. ..	63/0	..
Alexanders ..	29½	-⅛	Martins ..	77⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¾	-⅛	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅝	-⅛
Bk. of Aust. ..	11	..	Midland, £5	75/3	..
B. Ltd.£8 A	9	..	Do. £12		
Bk. of Mtl. ..	63½	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	9⅛	-⅛
Bk of N.S.W.	55*	..	National ..	2¾	..
Bk. of N.Z.	57/0	..	Nat. Dist., B	5⅛	..
Barclays, A	8	..	Nat. Egypt ..	31	..
Do., B ..	35/6	-3d	Nat. India ..	45	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/9	..	Nat. Prov..£4	13¾	..
B. Overseas	5¾	..	Ryl. of Can.	65*	..
Can. Cons.	54*	+1	Stand. S.A.	14⅞	..
Char. India	17⅜	-⅛	Un. of Aust.	9¾	..
District	5	..	Un. Discount	9⅛	..
Eng. S. & A.	5¾	-⅛	Westminster	78/9	..
Hambros ..	9⅛	..	Do., £1 ..	51/0	..
Hongkong ..	112½	..	Wms.Deas.A	40/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	20	..	Nthn. Assur.	155*	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	..	Phoenix, Lp.	15⅞	..
Britannic ..	15⅜	..	Prudential ..	22¾	..
Cos.-Alls. ..	23¾	..	Do., "B" ..	57/6	..
Eagle Star ..	14⅜	..	Royal ..	7⅛	..
Empl'rs Liab.	72/0	..	R. Exchange	6*	..
Gen. Accdt.	14½	..	Scottish, "A"	15¾	..
Guardian ..	10⅛	+⅛	Sea ..	73/0*	..
Ldn. and L.	27*	..	Sun Insur. ..	37*	..
Ldn. Assur.	3⅝	..	Sun Life ..	55	..
N. Brit. & M.	33/6	..	Y'sh'e(50/-)	6⅛	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	64	-1½	Engl. Cotton	12¾	-⅛
Bleachers ..	19/6	..	Fine Spinners	21/6	-3d
Bovril, Def.	13/1½	+1½	Hoyle, J. ..	4/6	..
Brtsh. Dyes	11/3	-1/0	Impl. Chem.	25/0*	..
Brit.Celanese	15/7½	-1½	Do., Defd.	7/7½*	..
Do.,2nd Pf.	11/3	+3d	Jute Ind.,Pf.	2/9	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/0	..	Linen Thread	15/0	..
Brit. Enka	5/0	..	Lister ..	20/3	..
Calico Print.	11/6	-3d	Patons & B.	20/0	..
Can.Celanese	39¼	..	Ryland ..	20/3	..
C'w'es Amer.	4¾	..	Salt Union ..	15½	..
Courts ..	61/0	+3d	Salt (6/8're)	2/0	+3d
Cook, Son ..	7/3	..	Spin'g Iscos	12/1½	-4½d
Courtaulds ..	34½	+1½	Warding&Dav.	1¼	-1½

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	27/8*	+6d	Hydro Elec.	47¼*	+½
Atlas ..	26/1½	..	Johnson&Ph.	38/0*	..
Barcelona Tr.	33	-⅛	Metro. Elec.	40/7½	..
B'mnh'm&Pl.	58/0	..	Mor.Lt.&Tram	65½	..
Brit. Trac. ..	51⅛	+⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	75	..
Brt. Insuld.	78/0	..	Mid.Counties	28/0	..
Brush Elec.	12/6	..	N'w'le Elec.	23/6	..
Callender's ..	72/6	..	Perak River	11/0	..
City of Lond.	34/0	..	Siemens ..	24/0	..
Cromp. Coal.	14/0	..	Trong. Coast.	21	-1¼
Dayton Elec.	9*	..	Vic. Falls ..	3⅝	-⅛
Gen. Elec. ..	52⅝	+1/3	Whitehall Pf.	24/9	..
Hedley's Tri.	6/3	..	Yorkshire ..	53/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	13/6	-6d	Imperial Tob.	45⅛	..
Am. Dest. Dd.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	41/6	..
Apollinaris	10/3	..	Int. Nickel	34⅜	-⅛
Assd. Cement	26/3	..	Kreuger & T.	32¼	..
Bovril, Def.	40/5	..	Lautaro, Pf.	5⅜	..
Brit. Alum.	44/6	-3d	Do. Delaware	6¾	+⅛
Brit. Am. Tb.	58⅛	+⅛	Lever,7% Pf.	24/0	..
Brit.&S.Pac.	15/6	..	Liverpool Nit.	9/0	..
Brit. Match	27/0	+1½d	London Brick	42/0	-3d
Brit. Oil Cake	32/5	..	Manbre & G. Df	17/6	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	2⅜	..	Marconi Mar.	2	-⅛
Brit. Ropes	4/6	..	Do., Can.	1⅞	+⅛
Cab.&W."B"	24	..	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Do. 7% "A"	25	..	Nairn, M.&C.	2⅝	+⅛
Do. 5% Pf.	23	+1	New Tam'g	19/0	..
Carreras, "A"	9⅝	-⅛	P. & O., Def.	46/0*	..
Col. Graph.	5⅜*	..	Phillips (G.)	1⅛	..
Crittall	25/0	..	Pinchin J'son	45/9	..
Cr.&Bl., 1 Pf.	13/9	-1½d	Prim. H'dgs.	30/0	-3d
Cunard "B"	20/9	+3d	Royal Mail	26½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	13/9	..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	5⅛	-1½
E.Ready G.B.	18/7½	+1½	Sth. Met. Gas	103	..
Finlay, Jas.	81/3	..	Spillers ..	19/3	..
Furness, W.	53/3	+4d	Swed.Match.B	16⅛	..
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	..	Tarapaca Nit.	8/0*	..
Gramoph. Rd.	16/0	..	Turner & Nl.	3⅝	-1½
Globe Tel.	20⅛	..	Utd. Dairies	31/3	..
Gramophone	5⅛	+⅛	Un. Molasses	5⅝	..
Harrisons&C.	6⅛	..	Unilever	3⅝	+1½
Imp. Con. Gas	375	-15	Utd. Tob.(8/-)	9⅝	..
Imp. Smelt.	17/9	..	Wallpaper D.	45/9	-3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/10½	..	Howard & B.	5⅜	..
Armstrong	0/6	..	Lambert ..	35/0	..
Babcock&W.	54/9*	+3d	Pease & Ptnr.	2⅞	..
Baldwins	2/9	..	Platt Bros.	6/0	..
Bengal	9/0	..	Powell, Duff	9/3	-3d
B.S.A.	10/3	+1½d	Richds, West	4/3	..
Bolsover	14/0	-3d	Ruston & H.	17/0	..
Brown(John)	2.4⅜	..	S. Speakman	13/0	..
Cammell Ld.	7/9	..	Stanley ..	19/7½	..
Consett	7/3	..	Stew.&L.Def.	25/4½	-1½d
Cory (Wm.)	62/6	..	S. Durham	21/0	..
Dorman Long	4/4½	..	Swan, Hunter	20/9	-3d
Ebbw Vale	10⅜	..	Tata, Deb.	99	..
Hurst, Keen	54/5	-3d	Thomas, R.	2⅛	..
Hadfields ..	37/-	..	Vickers ..	7/5	+1½d
Harld.&W.P.	11/0	-6d	Weardale, Df.	18/0	..
Hopkinson	33/9*	..	Yk.Am.A&D.	8/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	53/3	+1/3	National Bus	25/0	..
Dennis Bros.	44/4*	-1/1	Rolls-Royce	43/6	..
Ford ..	76/6	+1/0	Rover ..	9/3	+3d
Guy Motors	16/0	-6d	Singer ..	30/3	..
Humber ..	19/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	9/6	..
Imp.Airways	26/3	+3d	Smith's S. Df.	4/9	..
Leyland	73/9	+2/0	Thornycroft	68/9	-1/3
Lucas, J. ..	76/6	..	Till. & Brit.	38/9	..
Morris 7½ Pf	22/0	..	Till. Stevens	12/9	+3d
Napier, D...	12.7½	..	Tilling, T...	4l⅝	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/6	..	Ind. Coope ..	67/3	..
Bass, Ratcl.	67/9	+3d	Meux's ..	37/0	-3d
Benskin's ..	38/0	..	Mitch'n & B.	56/0	..
C. of Lon. Def	12/6	..	S. African ..	62/0	..
Courage ..	65/3	-3d	Taylor, Wkr.	54/0	..
Distillers ..	68/0	+6d	Threlfalls ..	54/0	..
Guinness ..	108/0	-5d	Walker, P.&C.	18/9	..
Hoare ..	68/6	..	Watney, Def.	62/6	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	19/9	..	Lewis, Pfd.	47/6	..
Army & N. ..	4/10	..	Lipton ..	4/6	..
Barker ..	55/6	..	Lyons, "A" ..	43⅜	-1½
Boots Pure D.	6⅛	..	Maple ..	34/0	..
Carlton ..	35.0	+1/0	Map.& Webb	11/6	+3d
Debenhams	9/9	..	Maypole Def.	5/1½	..
Fredk. Hotels	11/6	..	Savoy Hotel	54/0	..
Glendon Hlts.	13.4½	..	Selfridge, Pf.	27/0	..
Harrods ..	67/9	-3d	Smart Bros.	1⅜	..
Harrds(B.A.)	18/9	..	Spiers&P10/0	18/6	..
Home & Col.	17/6	..	Waring & G.	24/9	..
Internat. Tea	25/9	+1/6	Whiteley ..	53/9	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	40/0	..	Dalgety ..	10½*	-¼
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	21/0	..	Forestal ..	16/0	+6d
Aust. Est. M.	53	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	29/0	..
Aust.Mercf.p	6½	..	Hudson's B.	4⅛	..
Brit. N.Born.	7/0	..	Kassala Cot.	7/0	..
Cty.Ld. Real	18/9	..	N.Z.L. & M.	99	..
Cordova ..	2/0	..	Sudan Plants	3	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14/4½	..	L. Asiatic ..	4/4½	..
An.-Dutch	31/6	..	Lumut ..	1⅛	-⅛
An.-Java ..	2/6	..	Malacca ..	1⅝	..
An.-Malay ..	1⅛	..	Malayalam ..	24/6	..
Bah Lias ..	23/9	..	Mendaris ..	¾	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅝	..	Minimuan ..	2/5	..
Bata Tlps ..	1¼*	-⅛	Pataling ..	1⅜	..
Bertam Cons.	5/10½	..	Perak ..	2/9	-1½d
Bukit Mert'm	2/7½	..	RembauJelei	23/1½*	..
Castlefield ..	5/3	-3d	Rubber Tst.	35/1½	+1½d
Cons. Malay	4.6*	..	Sarawak ..	1/10½	..
Duff Devt. ..	3/1½	..	Selangor Un.	2/1½	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/10½	..	Sennah ..	1⅜	..
Grand Cent. ..	1⅛	..	Sialang ..	1¼	..
Gula Kalump	1⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	¾*	..
Highlands ..	1⅜	..	Sum. Para ..	2/10½	..
Java Invest.	1⅛	..	Tandjong ..	1⅛	-⅛
Java United	1⅜	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛	..
Jugrad'Carey	13.5*	..	Tologoredjo	1⅜	+⅛
Kapar Para	1⅜*	..	U. Serdang	3/4½	-1½d
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	..	U. Sus. B'g	23/32	..
Labu	1⅛	..	U. Sumatra ..	1/0	-1½d
Lanadron ..	5⅛	-⅛	U. Temiang	2/0	..
Linggi ..	1⅛	..	Vallambrosa	10/9	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	19	-1	East'n Prod.	4*	..
An.-Ceylon ..	12⅜	-⅛	Empire ..	1⅜	..
Assam Co. ..	11⅞	-⅛	Galalia ..	27⅛*	..
Assam Front.	20/0	..	Imperial Tea	11⅝	..
Bogawtawa	67/6	..	Jhansie ..	2⅛	..
Brhmapu'tra	26	..	Jokai ..	3⅛	..
Brit. Indian	2⅛	-⅛	Jorchaut ..	3⅝	..
Budla Beta	3⅛	..	Lanka Plant.	42/0	..
Carolina ..	3	..	Lebong ..	4⅛	..
Ceylon Plant.	5*	-⅛	Lungla ..	12/6	..
Chirpaka ..	9⅛	..	Malan ..	11⅛	..
Chubwa ..	3⅞	..	Nedeem ..	1⅛	-⅛
Cons. T. & L.	1⅝	-2½	NewDimbula	6	..
Darjeeling ..	2⅛	..	NuwaraEliya	5⅝*	..
Darj. Cons. ..	2	..	Pabbojan ..	4⅛	..
Dumdi	15/0	-1/3	Scot. Treadl.	3*	..
Dooars	2⅞	..	Singlo ..	2⅝	..
Doom Dooma	3⅛	..	Travancore ..	2½	..
East'nAssam	1½	..	Upper Assam	1⅞	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	7⅛	+1/32	Lobitos ..	2⅝	+1/32
A.-Egypt, B	2l⅜	..	Mex. Eagle ..	13/1½	+3d
A.-Persian ..	47/32	+⅛	Do., 7% Pf.	6/5*	..
Apex Trin...	1⅝	..	Phoenix, Eish.	11/7½	+3d
Attock	15/16	+⅛	R. Dutch ..	55⅜	-½
Brit. Borneo	11/0	+3d	Shell	54/0	..
Brit. Controls	7/6	..	Shell (2/-) ..	0/6	-1½d
Brit.Contl.Pf	7/6	+1½d	Steaua Rom.	8/7½	+1½d
Burmah ..	4⅜	..	Trinidad C.	4/0	..
Cansd. Eagle	12/4½	+4½d	Trinidad L.	5/32	+1⅛
Do.,7% Pf.	12/6*	..	U. Brit. Trin	6/6	+4½d
Creole	5/32	+1/32	Ural Caucasian	2/6	..
Kern River ..	5/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2l⅛	+1⅛

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	16/0	..	Modder. Deep	1⅜	..
Anglo-Amer.	7 11⅛	..	Modder. East	2⅛	..
As.-French ..	⅞	..	Mozambique	11/0	..
Brakpan ..	23⅜	..	Natal N. Col.	¾	..
C.Mining, Rz.	18	..	New Jagers.	1⅞	..
City Deep ..	6/0	..	New Modder.	4⅛	..
Cons. Diml's.	10/6	..	New State A.	1/6	..
Cons. G. Fds.	21⅜	..	Nourse ..	9/0	..
Cons. M.R..	14/6	-3d	Randfit'n E.	5/9	-1½d
Cons. R. Sel.	14/9	-3d	Rand Mines	5⅛	..
Crown	3 11⅜	..	Rand Selec.	11/6	..
Daggafontein	14⅜	..	Rob.Dep.,B	8/0	-1½d
De Beers, D.	8 15⅛	-1⅛	S.A.Gold Tst.	5⅜	-1½
Durban Deep	10/5	-3d	S.A. Town ..	8/3	..
East Geduld	17⅜	..	S.W. Africa	17/0	..
East Rand..	10/0	..	Springs ..	3 9⅜	..
Geduld ..	5⅛	..	Sub Nigel ..	2⅜	..
Gen. Mining	7 3⅜	..	T.Cons. Ld.	1 11⅜	..
Govt. Areas	1 25⅜	..	Union Corp.	3 7½	..
Jb'g'C'nalw.	40/9	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 19⅜	..
Knights ..	9/0	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 15⅛	..
Langlaagte..	23/6	..	Village Deep	2/9*	..
Meyer & C...	1 3⅜	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/9	-1½d
Modder. B...	14/3	..	West Springs	14/3	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'k'b.	18/10½	+1/9	Rhod.Cons.B	18¼	-1⅛
Cam & Motor	1⅛	-⅛	Rhod.K't'gs	1¾	..
Chartered ..	3 8/16	+7½d	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	2¼	..
Gd. of Rhod.	9/6	..	Ton Antel. ..	1⅜	+⅛
Loangwa ..	5/9	..	Selukwe ..	4/0	..
Lonely Reef	15⅛	..	Shamva ..	1/9	..
N'Changa ..	4⅛	+⅛	Tang'ikaCon.	1 15⅛	-1⅜
Rhod. Ang. A	1 1⅞	+⅛	Wankie Coll.	24/6	..
Rhod. B. H.	2/6	..	Zambesia Ex..	1 13⅝	-1⅛

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	8/3	+3d	Fanti Cons.	13/0	..
Ashanti ..	32/0	..	Kadunas'nd	⅝	..
Assoc.Nigeria	6 4½	..	Naraguta ..	9⅛	..
Bisichi ..	8/0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/6	..	Pahang ..	9/3	..
Bangrin ..	1 1⅛	..	Petaling ..	12/0*	..
Bopeng ..	2⅝	..	Renong ..	1⅜	..
Hong-kong ..	18/9	..	Siamese ..	10/9	..
Idris	9/6	..	Sthn. Mala'n	15/0	..
Ipoh	22/6	..	Sthn. Perak	2⅜	..
Kampar Mal.	17/3	+6d	Sungei Best	11/0	..
Kanaunting	8/6	..	Tavoy ..	7/9	..
London Tin	23/0	+6d	Tekka Talp.	21/0	..
Malayan ..	24/9	..	Tronoh ..	19/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal.Mining	21/0	-6d	Mt. Lyell ..	28/0	..
Aramayo ..	11⅛	+⅛	Mysore ..	10 1⅜	..
Balaghat ..	3/0	..	Nat. Mining	1/0	..
Base Met.Min

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 27

Wembley Stad., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 17/6 -/6 -/6
Do., Defd., 2/4½ -/6 -/6½ -/6 -/6½ -/6 -/6½ -/5¼
W. Ham (Greyhound, Defd., 1/11†† -/3¼ -/4½ -/3 -/3¼
Do., -/-½
Westinghouse Brk. and Saxby Sig., 22/3
Wermann Motor Bodies, 1/6
Whiteley, 8% Deb., 97
Whites, Defd., 2/6½
Weedon (Hammersmith), 7½% Pref., 2/7½
Wiggins, Teape and Co., 29/- -/6 -/9 -/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 98¾ ††† ¾ ¾ ¼
Do., 6% Deb., 99 ex. fully pd., 1/- pm
Willys Overland Crossley, Pref., 2/9 -/9
Winterbottom Bk. Cloth, 60/11½
Wyndham's Mar. Pat., 14/9 15/1½
Yaker, -/10½
Yeast, Vite, 8% Pfg. Pref., 3/9
Zinc Mfg., "A," 5/-‡ -/6 -/1½

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

African City Props., 35/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 20/-‡
Anglo-French Explorn., 17/3††
Argentine Ld. and Invest., 41/- 40/3 39/3 40/10½
Assd. Lond. Props., 18/9 /3
Australian Ests. and Mt., Consold., 50‡
Australian Mex. and Pan., partly pd., 87/6 5/-
Do., fully pd., 6¼
Brit. Empire Tst., Pretd. (5%), 21/-
Do., 5% Pref., 17/6
Brit. Nth. Borneo, 6/10½
Brit. Sth. Africa, Reg., 38/- 8/- 7/10½ 8/- 40/-‡ 37/9¾ -/11¼ 8/11½ -/3 -/1½ 7/11¼ -/11¼ 8/11½
Canada Company., 21/- -/3 -/3
Charterhouse, 25/6 -/11½ -/7½
City of London Real Prop., 18/7½ -/10½
Covent Garden Props., Defd., 2/6½
Do., 7% Pref., 21/4½ -/9
Daligny, 10¾††
Duff Devt., 27/-
Forestal, 16/- 16/- 15/9 -/7½ -/7½
Hudson's Bay, 81/10½†† 2/6†† -/6 80/7½ "1/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 100/7½ 100/-
Land and Houses Props., 6¼
Law Deb. Corp., 41½ Deb., 80
Lond. and S. Amer. Invest., 5% Pref., 16/-
Lond. County, Free. and Leasehold Props., 27/3†† -/6
Mexican Crst. Ry. Secs., 4% "A" Deb., 7‡
Do., 4% "B" Deb., 20/-‡
Mozambique, 9/6
Do., Bearer, 10/3
Natal Land and Col., 5¾
New Zealand Loan and Mer., 4% 1st Mt. Deb., 70
Peruvian Corp., 10¾ 9½ ¾ 10¼
Do., 5% Pref., 81¼ ¼ ¼
Midland Counties, 27/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9††
Montreal, 130†† 28†† 1¾†† 9†† 8†† 1¾†† 9†† 30††
Newcastle Consld., 22/10½†† 3/- -/3
Do., 5% Pref. (Piz.), 19/6
N. Met. Power Supply, 47/3 8/- 8/-
Northampton, 46/6 6/-
River Plate, 200 6
Sao Paulo, 5% Bds., 90½
Scottish, 28/7½†† -/6 -/9 -/10½ 9/4†† 8/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Shawinigan, 78
Shropshire, 6% Pref., 22/10½ -/10½
South London, 27/6
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 95 5 4⅞ 5
Urban, 32/9
Do., 6% Pref., 22/6 2/-
Vancouver, 41¼ Deb., 82 ¼
Victoria Falls, 62/6 -/6 3/3¼ -/5¼ -/5¼
Do., Pref., 34/11½ 3/10½ -/10½
W. Gloucester., 5½% Deb., 98¼ ½
Westminster, 27/9 -/3 -/9
Whitehall, 7½% Pref., 24/10½ -/10½
Do., 6% Deb., 103⅛ ⅛
Yorkshire, 37/6
Do., 6% Pref., 23/7½†† -/9 -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Altrincham, Defd., 16/9
North Metro. Elec. Pwr. Supply, 5½% Deb., 1966 (iss. at par, £60 pd.), 65½
Scottish Pwr., New, 1/1½†† -/10½†† 1/-†† -/11½††
1/- 1/-½ 1/- pm
West Gloucestershire, 48½ 9¼
Do., 5½% Deb. (further iss.), 98¼ ⅜

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY

African City Props., 35/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 20/-‡
Anglo-French Explorn., 17/3††
Argentine Ld. and Invest., 41/- 40/3 39/3 40/10½
Assd. Lond. Props., 18/9 /3
Australian Ests. and Mt., Consold., 50‡
Australian Mex. and Pan., partly pd., 87/6 5/-
Do., fully pd., 6¼
Brit. Empire Tst., Pretd. (5%), 21/-
Do., 5% Pref., 17/6
Brit. Nth. Borneo, 6/10½
Brit. Sth. Africa, Reg., 38/- 8/- 7/10½ 8/- 40/-‡ 37/9¾ -/11¼ 8/11½ -/3 -/1½ 7/11¼ -/11¼ 8/11½
Canada Company., 21/- -/3 -/3
Charterhouse, 25/6 -/11½ -/7½
City of London Real Prop., 18/7½ -/10½
Covent Garden Props., Defd., 2/6½
Do., 7% Pref., 21/4½ -/9
Daligny, 10¾††
Duff Devt., 27/-
Forestal, 16/- 16/- 15/9 -/7½ -/7½
Hudson's Bay, 81/10½†† 2/6†† -/6 80/7½ "1/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 100/7½ 100/-
Land and House Props., 6¼
Law Deb. Corp., 41½ Deb., 80
Lond. and S. Amer. Invest., 5% Pref., 16/-
Lond. County, Free. and Leasehold Props., 27/3†† -/6
Mexican Crst. Ry. Secs., 4% "A" Deb., 7‡
Do., 4% "B" Deb., 20/-‡
Mozambique, 9/6
Natal Land and Col., 5¾
New Zealand Loan and Mer., 4% 1st Mt. Deb., 70
Peruvian Corp., 10¾ 9½ ¾ 10¼
Do., 5% Pref., 81¼ ¼ ¼
Midland Counties, 27/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9††
Montreal, 130†† 28†† 1¾†† 9†† 8†† 1¾†† 9†† 30††
Newcastle Consld., 22/10½†† 3/- -/3
Do., 5% Pref. (Piz.), 19/6
N. Met. Power Supply, 47/3 8/- 8/-
Northampton, 46/6 6/-
River Plate, 200 6
Sao Paulo, 5% Bds., 90½
Scottish, 28/7½†† -/6 -/9 -/10½ 9/4†† 8/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Shawinigan, 78
Shropshire, 6% Pref., 22/10½ -/10½
South London, 27/6
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 95 5 4⅞ 5
Urban, 32/9
Do., 6% Pref., 22/6 2/-
Vancouver, 41¼ Deb., 82 ¼
Victoria Falls, 62/6 -/6 3/3¼ -/5¼ -/5¼
Do., Pref., 34/11½ 3/10½ -/10½
W. Gloucester., 5½% Deb., 98¼ ⅜

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

SIX per CENT. 45-YEAR BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the provisions of the Trust Deed dated 1st May 1927 securing the 6 per Cent. 45-Year Bonds of the Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Company, Limited, the BONDS enumerated hereunder were at the drawing duly made at the offices, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, of the Westminster Bank Limited, on Wednesday the 7th May 1930, DRAWN for redemption and such Bonds will be redeemed accordingly at the price equal to par on 1st June 1930 on presentation and delivery up of such Bonds at the Offices of Messrs. Arnus Gari, Paseo de Gracia, No. 9, Barcelona.

The Bonds to be so redeemed with the Coupon due 1st September 1930, and all subsequent Coupons pertaining thereto must be lodged for examination at the offices of Messrs. Arnus Gari as aforesaid three clear days before the 1st June 1930, after which date interest will cease.

BONDS of PESETAS 500—SERIES "A."—Nos.

2061	to	2070	4351	to 4360	7881	to 7890
9311	to	9320	9461	to 9470	10691	to 10700
13261	to	13270	13421	to 13430	14191	to 14200
16461	to	16470	16661	to 16670	16811	to 16820
17981	to	17990	23431	to 23440	23801	to 23810
24421	to	24430	31201	to 31210	33821	to 33830
34741	to	34750	35151	to 35160	35471	to 35480
38531	to	38540	38791	to 38800	39161	to 39170
39571	to	39580	41661	to 41670	46921	to 46930
47201	to	47210	49081	to 49090		

BONDS of PESETAS 2,500—SERIES "B."—Nos.

135	and	136	371	and	372	493	and	494
575	and	576	707	and	708	865	and	866
1427	and	1428	2197	and	2198	3883	and	3884
4031	and	4032	4609	and	4610	4825	and	4826
4911	and	4912						

BONDS of PESETAS 5,000—SERIES "C."—Nos.

446	458	495	861	1234	1369	1675	1917

TOTAL. Pesetas.

290 Bonds Series "A" of 500 Ptas. each = 145,000
26 " " "B" " 2,500 " " = 65,000
8 " " "C" " 5,000 " " = 40,000

Pesetas 250,000

For BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, Limited.
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

15th May, 1930.

CHILIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the Chilian Northern Railway Company Limited, value £33,340 nominal, were DRAWN on the 9th instant at the offices of the Company for redemption at par on the 3rd June, 1930.

LETTER A.—Nos.

146	269	370	374	600	915
916	974	1004	1032	1228	1253
1261	1309	1613	1658	1742	1969
1987					

19 Debentures of £500 each £9,500

LETTER B.—Nos.

5	31	100	221	266	320
389	467	574	673	704	910
948	1153	1381	1382	1393	1397
1432	1595	1693	1868	1874	1883
1947	2012	2126	2127	2221	2244
2284	2326	2394	2444	2468	2634
2719	2764	2791	2906	2941	2971
3052	3163	3225	3284	3324	3442
3605	3606	3688	3697	3765	4087
4430	4502	4510	4696	4714	4741
4756	5484	5491	5528	5532	5542
5543	5602	5609	5760	5838	5995
6068	6237	6367	6452	6538	6628
6713	6718	6737	6738	6815	6965
6974	6980	6999	7016	7035	7038
7056	7065	7066	7250	7263	7373
7492	7504	7627	7796	7801	7940
8286	8310	8367	8406	8410	8449
8703	8708	8756	8758	8928	8943
8993	9016	9019	9086	9189	9193
9217	9264	9298	9361	9366	9397
9458	9665	9676	9697	9849	9868
9888	9937	10110	10172	10181	10232
10243	10603	10819	10842	11118	11156
11182	11380	11795	11918	12091	12307
12316	12408	12432	12451	12592	12630
12638	12641	12779	12824	12954	12961
13299	13317	13325	13433	13452	13590
13672	13673	13748	13850	13867	13955
14127	14152	14168	14212	14292	14406
14553	14621	15022	15024	15032	15048
15261	15395	15402	15459	15460	1c831
15848	15888	15948	16061	16101	16219
16228	16258	16298	16336	16374	16647
16653	16824	16827	16851	16870	16872
16881	16885	16916	17177	17208	17269
17433	17540	17590	17594	17817	17843
17866	17934	18102	18460	18540	18580
18911	18964				

230 Debentures of £100 each 23,000

LETTER C.—Nos.

65	78	276	337	403	420
467	544	583	584	751	910
993	1039	1184	1229	1309	1453
1468	1469	1523	1715	1913	2223
2251	2253	2258	2360	2363	2367
2511	2610	2612	2645	2757	2831
2838	2919	2978	3022	3100	3122
42 Debentures of £20 each..					840

£33,340

Holders of these Debentures should deposit them in due course with Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Company of 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3.

By Order of the Board,
C. COWLEY, Secretary.

1, Broad-street-place, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.
15th May, 1930.

IMPERIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT 5 per Cent. TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY SUPPLEMENTARY LOAN of 1908 for £4,860,000.

Notice is hereby given that 888 BONDS of £100 each of the British-issued portion of this Loan were DRAWN ON May, 1930, at the Offices of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.2, in the presence of an Officer of the Corporation and of Mr. P. E. Matiocks, of the Firm of John Venn and Sons, Notaries Public.

The bonds so drawn will become due for redemption at par on November 1, 1930. Interest thereon will cease on the bonds becoming payable, and on provision being made for their payment.

For The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
H. D. C. JONES, Managers.

9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, May 14, 1930.

N.B.—Printed lists of the numbers of the bonds drawn may be obtained on application at the above address.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

IONIAN BANK, Limited.

The Court of Directors have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (viz., 2s. per share), less income-tax, for the half-year ended 28th February, 1930, PAYABLE on and after Tuesday, 3rd June, 1930.

Holders of Share Warrants are informed that they will receive payment on or after Tuesday, 3rd June, 1930, of the above-mentioned Interim Dividend after surrender of Coupon No. 13 at the Head Office of the Bank, 23-31, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, or at the offices of the Bank at Athens and Corfu, and Alexandria, Egypt.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination and may be lodged any day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2. Listing forms for the coupons may be had on application.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st May to the 4th June, both days inclusive.

By Order,
R. H. FRY, Secretary.

23-31, Moorgate, E.C.2. 14th May, 1930.

THE MEXICAN LIGHT and POWER COMPANY, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

Notice is hereby given that a half-year's INTEREST on the 5 per Cent. Second Mortgage 50-Year Bonds of The Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, will be PAID on and after the 2nd June, 1930, at the Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate, London, England, at the offices of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, and Montreal, and at Lloyds Bank (Canada), at their agency in New York, U.S.A., against surrender of Coupon No. 37, dated 1st June, 1930.

Coupons must be lodged between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Saturdays excepted) three clear days previous to payment.

Listing forms can be obtained at the Banks.

Toronto, 14th May, 1930.

THE ANGLO-ARGENTINE TRAMWAYS COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE to HOLDERS of FIVE per CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK CERTIFICATES to BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that COUPON No. 39 for the half-year's Interest due on 1st June, 1930, will be PAYABLE, less income-tax, at Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 30, King William-street, London, E.C.4.

Coupons must be left three days clear for examination.

By Order of the Board,
J. S. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Gresham House, 27, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
13th May, 1930.

THE CENTRAL MINING and INVESTMENT CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE to HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.

DIVIDEND No. 38 and BONUS.

Notice is hereby given that, subject to the passing of the necessary Resolution by Shareholders at the Ordinary General Meeting to be held on May 28th, 1930, the Final Dividend of 5s. 0d. per share (free of income-tax) for the year ended December 31st, 1929, and Bonus of 4s. 0d. per share (free of income-tax) will be paid on and after May 29th, 1930, against surrender of Coupon No. 38 (—) In London.—At the Transfer Office of the Corporation (Sub-ground Floor), No. 1, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2.

In Paris.—At the Offices of the Crédit Mobilier Français, No. 20 and 22, Rue Taitbout.

COUPONS must be left four clear days for examination.

Listing Forms may be had on application.

By Order,
A. MOIR & CO., Transfer Secretaries.

No. 1, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2.
14th May, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CORPORATION 4½ Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1943-53.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CORPORATION 5 Per CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK, REDEEMABLE 1947-57.

Barclays Bank Limited, of 54, Lombard-street, E.C.2, hereby give notice that, in order to prepare the Dividend warrants, the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above stocks will be CLOSED from the 1st June, 1930, to the 3rd of June, both days inclusive, and that the BALANCES of the several ACCOUNTS in the above Stocks will be STRUCK at the close of business on Monday, the 2nd of June. On and after Tuesday, the 3rd of June, the Stocks will be transferable ex-Dividend.

READING CORPORATION 5 Per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1945-56.

Barclays Bank Limited, of 54, Lombard-street, E.C.2, hereby give notice that, in order to prepare the Dividend warrants, the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 1st June, 1930, to the 3rd of June, both days inclusive, and that the BALANCES of the several ACCOUNTS in the above Stock will be STRUCK at the close of business on Monday, the 2nd of June. On and after Tuesday, the 3rd of June, the Stock will be transferable ex-Dividend.

TYNE IMPROVEMENT REDEEMABLE STOCK (2½ Per CENT.).

Barclays Bank Limited, of 54, Lombard-street, E.C.2, hereby give notice that, in order to prepare the Dividend warrants, the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 1st of July next, to the 3rd of July next, both days inclusive, and that the BALANCES of the several ACCOUNTS in the above Stock will be STRUCK at the close of business on Monday, the 2nd of June. On and after Tuesday, the 3rd of July, the Stock will be transferable ex-Dividend.

TRANSFER BOOKS (continued)

CHILIAN TRANSANDINE RAILWAY COMPANY, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the 7½ per Cent. Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 16th to 31st inst. (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
JAMES RENNIE and Co., Secretaries.

Registered Office: 145, Dashwood House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. 15th May, 1930.

CITY of MUNICH 6 per CENT. STERLING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 19th May to 31st May, both days inclusive, for preparation of the Interest Warrants due 1st June, 1930.

By Order,
LAZARD BROTHERS and Co., Ltd., Registrars.
11, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

JETINGA VALLEY TEA Co., Ltd.—TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th May inclusive in connexion with the payment of a Final Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
REGG, ROBERTS and Co., Secretaries.

LIMITED COMPANY formerly The SKODA WORKS, PLZEN.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the 7½ per Cent. First Mortgage Sterling Debentures will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 31st May, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants for the payment due on 1st June, 1930, of the Interest for the half year to 31st May, 1930.

By Order,
BRITISH and ALLIED INVESTMENTS CORPORATION, Limited.
Registrars.

Friars House, 39-41, New Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

SECOND INDUSTRIAL TRUST, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of Members relating to the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares and the Ordinary Shares, of the Second Industrial Trust, Limited, will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st May, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CLEMENT H. THOMAS, Secretary.

Pinners Hall, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2.
14th May, 1930.

THE CHUBWA TEA COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd May to 4th June, both days inclusive. Dividend warrants will be posted on 4th June.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES FINLAY and Co., Ltd., Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES CORPORATION, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of TRANSFERS of Preference Stock and the Register of Preference Stockholders will be CLOSED from Saturday, 17th May, to Saturday, 31st May, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of preparing warrants for the half-yearly dividend payable on 2nd June.

By Order of the Board,
GILBERT TAYLOR, Secretary.

Winchester House, London, E.C.2. 14th May, 1930.

THE WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd May to the 31st May, 1930, both days inclusive, for the payment of an Interim Dividend for the Financial Year ending 31st August, 1930.

S. A. PURCHASE, Secretary.

125, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

UNILEVER N.V.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of Holders of Certificates of Ordinary Sub-shares will be CLOSED from 19th to 23rd May, 1930, both days inclusive. New Certificates, either of Fl.1,000, Fl.100, or of Sub-Shares of Fl.12 issued in response to applications for conversion, received after 17th May will be "Ex Rights" in respect of the bonus issue of Certificates of Ordinary shares.

London Transfer Office for Certificates of Nederlandsch Administratie-en Trustkantoor, N.V., Union House, St. Martins-le-Grand, E.C.4.

WALLASEY CORPORATION 5 per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1947-1957.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above-mentioned Stock will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of June, 1930, for the purpose of preparing warrants for the dividend payable on the 15th June, 1930.

JAMES BOUCHER, Borough Treasurer and Registrar.

Town Hall, Wallasey, 12th May, 1930.

PROSPECTUSES AND ISSUES

15s. per line

This Statement is advertised in compliance with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, in connection with an application for leave to deal in the Debentures mentioned below and is for information only, and is not an invitation to subscribe for the Debentures.

The following particulars are published by the Union Bank of Australia Limited, from information supplied by the Wellington City Council.

CITY OF WELLINGTON,
NEW ZEALAND.

ISSUE OF

£80,000 FIVE per CENT. DEBENTURES (To BEARER) of £100 EACH.

WELLINGTON CITY DRAINAGE and SEWERAGE LOAN, 1928.

REDEEMABLE 1st NOVEMBER, 1939.

INTEREST PAYABLE 1st MAY and 1st NOVEMBER. A COUPON for £2 1s. 8d. PAYABLE 1st NOVEMBER, 1930, will be ATTACHED to the SCRIP.

This Loan is issued by virtue of powers contained in Acts of the New Zealand Legislature entitled the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1920," the "Local Bodies Loans Act, 1926" and the "Local Government Loans Board Act, 1926" and the "Health Act, 1920," and their respective amendments. Copies of these Acts can be seen at the Offices of the Bank's Solicitors, Messrs. Bircham and Co., Winchester House, 100, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

The proceeds of these Debentures will be used to provide funds for the installation of storm water drainage and sewerage and water extension in the City of Wellington. The Loan was authorised by a Special Order of the Wellington City Council, passed on the 25th October, 1928, and the amount now issued is the unissued balance of the authorised total of £148,700.

The Loan, together with the interest thereon and sinking fund of 1% per annum is secured on a special rate of 1s. 2d. in the £, yielding an annual sum of £16,720, calculated on the basis of the unimproved value of all rateable property in the City of Wellington. The Corporation has power to increase the rate if necessary, but no rate has yet been collected for any loan raised for commercial purposes.

Wellington is the capital and seat of the Government of New Zealand. It is also the centre of the heaviest of the railway lines which serve the finest country of the North Island.

The following statistics, supplied by the Mayor and City Treasurer of the City of Wellington, show:—

Population (estimated)	105,400
Rateable (unimproved) value of City	£22,934,458
Indebtedness of City at 31st March, 1930..	£5,729,290
Less Sinking Funds	1,014,994
	£4,714,305
Estimated value of Corporation assets, exclusive of Reserves and Recreation Grounds	£7,129,800
Total Capital value of all rateable property	£50,764,527
Total Revenue	£1,786,994

The Loan is free from all New Zealand Taxes, unless held by persons domiciled or resident in the Dominion of New Zealand.

Interest is payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November, and the principal will be repaid at par on 1st November, 1939, at The Union Bank of Australia, Limited, London, or at any branch of the said Bank in New Zealand, at the option of Debenture-holders.

The Union Bank of Australia under the authority of the Wellington City Council is negotiating for the sale of the Debentures at the price of £95 per cent.

The Union Bank of Australia Limited, 71, Cornhill, E.C.3, 15th May, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CEYLON GOVERNMENT 6% INSCRIBED STOCK.

GOLD COAST GOVT. 4½% INSCRIBED STOCK.

MAURITIUS GOVERNMENT 3% GUARANTEED INSCRIBED STOCK.

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT 3% INSCRIBED STOCK.

BRITISH HONDURAS GOVERNMENT 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the BOOKS of the above STOCKS will be CLOSED for the preparation of Dividends on the night of the 31st May, after which date the Stocks will be transferable ex dividend.

BRITISH GUIANA (DEMERARA RAILWAY) 4% PERPETUAL STOCK AND PERMANENT ANNUITIES.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the BOOKS of the above STOCK and ANNUITIES will be CLOSED for the registration of transfers on the night of the 30th May and will be reopened on the 30th June.

BRITISH GUIANA GOVT. 4% DEBENTURES.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the annual DRAWING of the above LOAN amounting to about £2,200 to be paid off on the 15th July will take place at 12 noon on the 5th June in the presence of such Bondholders as may attend.

The NUMBERS and VALUES of the BONDS drawn will be published in "The Times" newspaper for the information of those concerned.

In addition to the Bonds to be drawn, two Bonds of £100 each have been purchased with the money available in the Sinking Fund.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA GOVT. 4% DEBENTURES ISSUED UNDER THE LOAN ACT (No. 36) of 1884.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the outstanding DEBENTURES issued under the above Act will be REPAID at par at their office on the 15th July, 1930, from which date they will cease to bear interest.

The debentures must be left for examination (between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, Saturdays before 12.30) four clear days prior to payment being made.

Crown Agents Office, 4, Millbank, S.W.1. 15th May, 1930.

To the HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER of

EASTERN OIL INDUSTRIES, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation).

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of your Company held on 17th December, 1929, Special Resolutions were passed for the voluntary winding up of the Company and appointing me as Liquidator.

At the same meeting Special Resolutions were also passed approving an Agreement, dated the 20th November, 1929, between your Company and Eastern and Overseas Products, Limited, providing for the sale to that Company of your Company's undertaking for (inter alia) 345,000 fully-paid Ordinary Shares of £1 each in that Company, and authorising me as Liquidator to distribute among those members of your Company entitled to participate, the Shares in that Company to be allotted under the Agreement. The Shares will rank for dividend as from 1st October, 1929.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer of Eastern Oil Industries, Limited, are entitled to a *pro rata* distribution of the 345,000 Ordinary Shares in Eastern and Overseas Products, Limited, in the ratio of three Shares (fractions being ignored) for every two of the Ordinary Shares represented by Share Warrants held.

If you intend to claim your proportion you are requested forthwith to surrender to me for cancellation the Share Warrant(s) to Bearer held by you and to lodge your claim for, and acceptance of the number of Ordinary Shares in Eastern and Overseas Products, Limited, to which you are entitled. Forms for the purpose, together with a copy of a Circular addressed to registered Shareholders in your Company, will be supplied by me on application.

Fractions of Shares will not be issued to Shareholders claiming but will be sold by me, and the net proceeds distributed pro rata to the Shareholders entitled to the fractions.

Claims must be lodged with me before the 31st July. Claims made after that date any Shares not claimed will be sold, and the names of such persons as may be determined by me, and retained or sold or otherwise dealt with for the benefit of the Shareholders entitled to the Shares. After the said 31st July, 1930, a transfer of any such unclaimed Shares to any Shareholder entitled to them will only be made at his cost under a duly stamped instrument of transfer.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1930.

CHAS. J. C. PALMOUR, Liquidator.

49, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at Phoenix House, King William-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive and consider the Annual Report and Accounts, to declare a Dividend, to elect Directors, to appoint Auditors for the year ensuing, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. A. TURNER, Secretary.

Phoenix House, King William-street, London, E.C.4.
14th May, 1930.

SOCIETE ANONYME DU BEHERA.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Société Anonyme du Béhéra that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will take place on Wednesday, 28th May, 1930, at 4 p.m. at the Head Office of the Company, 31, Rue Chérif Pacha, Alexandria.

AGENDA.

(1) Resignation of the following Directors: MM. M. C. Salvago, E. Bourre, O. J. Finney, R. Ismalun, S. Lagonico, E. Monnerat, and G. C. Foster.

(2) Nomination of two to seven Directors in place of those who have resigned.

All Holders of 20 Ordinary Shares or of 500 Preference Shares have the right to be present at the Meeting, but in accordance with Article 24 of the Statuts, the Shares should be deposited with the Company one day before the date fixed for the Meeting.

Alexandria, 5th May, 1930.

JOSEPH A. ADDA
JULES KLAT
MAURICE DABBAH } Directors.

SOCIETE ANONYME DU BEHERA.

NOTICE.

The Shareholders of the Société Anonyme du Béhéra are called to an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING on Wednesday, 28th May, 1930, at 4 p.m. at the Head Office of the Company, 31, Rue Chérif Pacha, Alexandria.

AGENDA.

(1) Resignation of the following Directors: MM. M. C. Salvago, E. Bourre, O. J. Finney, R. Ismalun, S. Lagonico, E. Monnerat, and G. C. Foster.

(2) Nomination of Directors.

All Holders of 20 Ordinary Shares or of 500 Preference Shares have the right to be present at the Meeting, but in accordance with Article 24 of the Statuts, the Shares should be deposited with the Company one day before the date fixed for the Meeting.

Alexandria, 5th May, 1930.

ROUSSEL and COMPANY, Auditors.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN OILFIELDS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on Friday, 23rd May, 1930, at 12.30 p.m.

(1) To receive and consider the Profit and Loss Account and Balance-sheet of the Company as at the 31st December, 1929, with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.

(2) To declare a Dividend on the "B" and "C" shares.

(3) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. A. TURNER, Secretary.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 23rd May inclusive.

Holders of Bearer Warrants should lodge Coupon No. 13 for payment with the National Bank of Egypt (London Agency), 6 and 7, King William-street, E.C.4, or their Head Office in Cairo on or after the 26th May, 1930.

St. Helen's-court, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.3. 14th May, 1930.

THE CENTRAL MINING and INVESTMENT CORPORATION, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at 1, London Wall Buildings, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1930, at 12 noon, for the following purposes:—

To receive and consider the Balance-sheet and Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1929, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.

To sanction the declaration of a Final Dividend and Bonus for 1929.

To elect Directors.

To elect Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

To transact the other ordinary general business of the Corporation.

The transfer books and Register of Members will be closed from the 21st to the 28th May, 1930, both days inclusive.

Holders of Share Warrants wishing to be present or represented at the Meeting must deposit their Share Warrants at least three days before the day fixed for the Meeting:—

(a) At the Registered Office of the Corporation, 1, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2; or

(b) At the Crédit Mobilier Français, 30 and 32, Rue Taitbout, Paris.

Upon such deposit being made a Certificate will be issued entitling holders to attend the Meeting.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
R. A. MACQUEEN, Secretary.

1, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A PRIVATE HOTEL. Central London. 35 rooms. Net Profits approach £1,000. Good lease. £3,400 complete.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

AN important NURSING HOME in one of the LEADING MEDICAL positions in London. Excellent decorative condition. All modern conveniences. For sale with entire contents, or might be LET on LEASE unfurnished.—Apply S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975.)

BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE.—Beautifully equipped 8 establishment with 17 letting rooms and six bath rooms; every convenience. Lease 7 years; low rent; letting position near Marble Arch. Takings £40 per week at a high rate of profit. Price, including everything, £3,800. Mortgage arranged.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 2).

BLOOMSBURY.—A ten-roomed BOARDING HOUSE for DISPOSAL, as a going concern; splendid position. Price for quick sale £3,000.—Sole Agents, GEO. HEAD and Co., 40, Baker-street, W.1.

DELIGHTFUL country HOTEL and TEA GARDENS for SALE, FREEHOLD, with possession. Modern furniture. Electric light, gas. Central heating. Tennis courts and four acres. On main road. Opposite golf links.—Write Box E.745, The Times, E.C.4.

HOVE (sea front).—FURNISHED SUITE HOUSE; central heating; good living ex-butler and wife; £1,200.—Write Box 1092, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

LADIES' OUTFITTING BUSINESS; good turnover and connection; plant available for greater production; ample scope for increasing sales; good reason for selling; principals only. Box D. W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., 16, Commercial-street, Leeds.

LUNCHEON and TEA ROOMS, close to PICCADILLY.—Well furnished and fitted basement (two large rooms) to be SOLD or LET; £250 per week, could be increased. Price £500 complete.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

NET PROFIT £1,350 PER ANNUM; model dairy; suit gentleman to run, as at present, under manager; £3,250.—HOLLAND, 307, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (near close).—Long Lease and Contents of old-established HOTEL for SALE; unusually well fitted; hot water in all bed rooms; two bath rooms; moderate price.—HOLCOMBE and BETTS, 21, Portman-street, Portman-square, W.1.

PRIVATE HOTEL in BUSY RESIDENTIAL part of End of London for DISPOSAL, favourable terms; fleet consists of 10 Rolls Royce and Daimler cars; premises held on long Lease.—Write Box C. H., care of 5, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4.

PRIVATE HOTEL, BAYSWATER, for SALE. Lease 22 years. Moderate rent. Excellent repair. Central heating. Price £1,600 cash. No agents.—Write Box G.1736, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH COAST.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, 8 FREEHOLD. Premier position, favourite resort, enjoying high class connection; return at handsome profits. Price for SALE. Serious reason. Price £25,000. Part arranged. Lease might be granted.—Richard Smith and Co., 5, Bloomsbury-square.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS and OTHERS.—Well-assorted STOCK in TRADE for SALE by TENDER amounting at cost price to £2,418 or thereabouts. Full particulars of Messrs. WOOLCOMBE'S Cheap Photo Stores, 21A, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

PUBLIC HOUSE in BUSY part of Falmouth. Offers may also be made for the business as a going concern and the leases.—Full particulars, tender forms, and orders to view, from POPPLETON, APPLEBEE and HAWKINS, 3, Charterhouse-square, London, E.C.

TOBACCO and CONFECTIONERY RETAIL TRADE £120 WEEKLY; high-class, in delightful and rapidly growing suburb. Showing a profit of at least £20 weekly, with valuable lease and excellent living accommodation. To be secured for £2,000 s.s.v. Any trial investigation.—Apply Cooper, 21A, King's Road, Chelsea.

E. W. PERRY and DAW, 21, Liverpool-street, E.C.

UNDER SOUTH DOWNS, five miles from Brighton.—TWO BUNGALOWS, GARAGE PREMISES and BUSINESS, suitable development, with Petrol Station and Tea Gardens; 2½ Acres in all. Freehold £1,550. Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 53, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

X-RAY and ELECTRIC LIGHT TREATMENT, &c., business, desirable West End locality; owners wish retire from business; offers and inspection of premises invited.—Write Box 0095, The Times. 72, Regent-street, W.1.

£1,800 CASH. Balance £1,000 Mortgage. A 20-Year High-class, well furnished PRIVATE HOTEL, Earl's Court. Fine, well furnished rooms; electric lift to all floors. Lease 18 years. Rent £320. Takings £60 per week. Audited accounts.—PHILLIPS and Co., 29, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

TORQUAY.—PRIVATE HOTEL in fine position, comprising 50 bed rooms, good public rooms, &c.; hot and cold water in bed rooms; central heating; garage. Profit £5,809; audited accounts. Price for freehold property, furniture and equipment, £33,000.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, W.1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—PRIVATE HOTEL, central position, containing 16 bed rooms, bath, dining and smoking rooms, lounge and excellent offices; also cottage of six rooms (sublet). Steady clientele with scope for improvement in other hands. Price for Freehold, goodwill, furniture and equipment, only £2,650.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

PRIVATE HOTEL in favourite Thanet resort, accommodating 45 visitors; good public rooms; sound, old-established business; present hands 17 years. Price for 19 years' lease, entire furniture and equipment, £2,300. Apply HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LICENSED RESTAURANT in main thoroughfare leading South Coast resort; attractively equipped and seating 120; turnover under management £6,000 per annum. Price, including very valuable lease and contents, £4,250.—Inspection by HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY and Co., as above.

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

T.S. WARSPITE.

Poor boys of good character are trained on board and found a ship.—Please send contributions to Treasurer or Secretary, Marine Society, Clark's-place, E.C.2.

THE BLINDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS trained at

ST. DUNSTAN'S

are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, PRINCE'S GATE, REGENT'S CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1. St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Founded by the late Peter Hervé, 1812.
Patron—His MAJESTY THE KING.
President—Sir Robert W. Dibdin, J.P.
PENSIONS of £25 per annum GRANTED to distressed gentry.
Upwards of 806 PENSIONERS on the books.
ADDITIONAL SUPPORT GREATLY NEEDED.
Southampton-row, W.C.1. H. C. LATREILLE, Sec.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY of MUSICIANS of GREAT BRITAIN urgently APPEALS for DONATIONS for the assistance of Distressed Musicians, members and non-members, and their widows and orphans.

Hon. Treasurer, Sir H. BRERETON, Esq., 24, Nottingham-place, London, W.1.
Secretary, Mr. F. C. BENNETT, 52 and 53, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

EDUCATIONAL

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

THE KING'S SCHOOL, CHESTER.

ABOUT FOUR KING'S SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded on the results of an examination to be held in the School on WEDNESDAY, JULY 2nd, 1930, at 9 o'clock. These Scholarships are open to boys not more than 12 years old at that date

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON, 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD, 'Phone 2727.

DIRECT LEASE for SALE or to be LET FURNISHED.
A REALLY BEAUTIFUL HOUSE.
overlooking gardens and possessing an
ATMOSPHERE OF CHARM AND DISTINCTION.
Modernized and beautifully appointed.
BRYANSTON-SQUARE.
The luxurious accommodation which can easily be adapted to smaller requirements.
3 bed, six bath, fine reception.
GARAGE LET at SUBSTANTIAL RENT.
Strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, W.1.
Quiet position.
SHORT WALK FROM PARK.
Six-seven bed rooms, three reception, two bath rooms, offices.
LARGE GARAGE.
Every possible modern convenience is installed and the Property is in beautiful order.
£5,500 for over 90 years' Lease.
Inspected and strongly recommended
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

ADJOINING
BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
To be LET FURNISHED or LEASE for SALE of a delightful medium-sized RESIDENCE, facing South, and beautifully appointed; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and good offices; central heating, independent hot water; small garden.
MODERATE RENT AND PRICE.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE AREA.
Only a few yards from the Park.
A GEM.
A DELIGHTFUL SMALL RESIDENCE, in perfect order, having just been decorated and modernized by an eminent firm under the supervision of an artist and in the market owing to a death.
Painted and panelled walls, pickled pine panelling to drawing room; central heating; polished oak floors; constant hot water; electric power and gas.
Six bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms.
Lease about 15 years. Ground-rent £150.
PRICE £6,000.
Highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

In a favourite Square, immune from noise.
Overlooking Gardens and practically
ADJOINING HYDE PARK.
Three ground-floor reception.
Nine bed rooms.
Three bath rooms.
Tiled offices.
Service lift. Garage.
Low price for 50 years' Lease.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Adjoining and Overlooking
REGENT'S PARK.
FURNISHED FOR TWO MONTHS.
BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED FLAT in magnificent
Building with large private garden.
Five bed, three bath, two reception rooms.
Constant hot water. Passenger lifts.
Recommended with confidence by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

By Order of Executors.
NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD.
Close to "Lord's," in best part of
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
Lounge hall. Two reception. Six bed rooms.
Two excellent bath rooms. Model offices.
ALL ON THREE FLOORS.
GARAGE. GARDEN.
Central heating and every convenience.
Inspected and confidently recommended by
SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 29)

HAMPSTEAD.
ETON-AVENUE, N.W.3.
Suitable for a Doctor or Dentist.
ATTRACTIVE detached, WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE, comprising eight beds, two bath, three reception, billiard rooms; well appointed; modern conveniences; attractive garden; long lease; price for quick sale £3,600. —Keys with Sole Agents, HUGHES and NORTON, 1, Canfield-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 0141/2.

HAMPSTEAD.
West Heath Side, within a few minutes' walk of Hampstead Heath and just off Finchley-road.
MAGNIFICENT detached, well-appointed NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; luxuriously decorated; parquet flooring throughout the entrance floor; panelled walls; central heating; wash basins in principal bed rooms; tiled bath rooms, parquet floored dance room, seven-eight bed rooms, three ground-floor reception rooms; very attractive garden; trust lease can be obtained at nominal ground-rent for £6,000.—HUGHES and NORTON, 1, Canfield-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6. Maida Vale 0141/2.

£2,000.
HAMPSTEAD.—MODERN NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; parquet floors; tiled bath rooms; dance room for garage; trust lease.—HUGHES and NORTON, 1, Canfield-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 0141/2.

KNIGHT & CO.,
14, CROMWELL-PLACE, S.W.7,
Facing South Kensington Station.
Telephone: WESTERN 3424 (three lines).

ONSLOW-GARDENS.
TO be LET FURNISHED from now for three or six months, a charming RESIDENCE in this favourite locality, with entrance to gardens; library and dining room (parquet floors), fine drawing room, 9-11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and usual domestic offices; well Furnished. Rent 12 guineas per week.

HAMPSTEAD.—NON-BASEMENT HOUSE to be LET; seven bed rooms, bath, three reception, billiard room; low rent of £120 per annum; premium £250, for lease.—HENRY RICHARDSON and Co., 9, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W.6.

HAMPSTEAD. Near Finchley-road. Met. Station.—NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, arranged two maisonettes; lower let quarterly £110, upper vacant; lease 60 years; ground rent £9; PRICE £1,450.—RICHARDSON and Co., Estate Agents, 9, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W.6.

Time, thought, and exquisite taste so embodied to produce
A MODERN HOME FASCINATING BEYOND DESCRIPTION.
The harmony of colour, richness of design and labour-saving amenities have recently been featured in a well-known periodical.
Flooded with light in an open and fashionable position
CLOSE TO HYDE PARK.
Lounge, three reception, 11-12 bed, four bath, model white-tiled offices.
Reconstructed, compactly arranged, and run with a small domestic staff.
Reasonable price for long lease.
Strongly recommended by the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

IN A FAVOURITE SQUARE.
CLOSE TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
BEAUTIFULLY FITTED BIJOU RESIDENCE.
Parquet floors, constant hot water, lavatory basins in bed rooms, painted and panelled walls, independent hot water, &c.
Four bed, two baths, three reception, offices.
Lease 28 years. Rent £150. Premium £3,000.
Inspected and highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE.
CAMPDEN HILL.
For SALE, a medium-sized House of exceptional merit—the subject of a large expenditure.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.
Eight bed rooms, two splendid bath rooms, three charming reception rooms, large lounge hall, and first-class domestic offices.
This house, which faces South, enjoys direct access to garden, and has been modernized and decorated with consummate skill and exquisite taste. No detail making for comfort of family and domestic staff has been forgotten.
PRICE £6,000
for 60 years' Lease at low ground-rent.
Very confidently recommended by
SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Substantial reduction in Price.
PERFECT BIJOU HOUSE.
NORTH OF HYDE PARK.
Most favourite position only a few yards from the Park.

Lounge.	Five	Two
2 Reception.	Bed Rooms.	Bath.

Absolutely ready to walk into.
Confidently recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

DIRECTLY
OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK.
SIX BED-ROOM LUXURY FLAT.
IN EXCLUSIVE MODERN BUILDING.

Lounge	Three	Ideal Offices.
2 Reception.	Baths.	Constant hot water.

CENTRAL HEATING, &c.
Private garden having direct access to Park.
TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED. NO PREMIUM.
Recommended with utmost confidence.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WONDERFUL POSITION.
ADJOINING AND FACING HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
NEWLY AND WELL BUILT HOUSES,
designed by eminent Architects.
Six to seven bed and dressing rooms (fitted lavatory basins), two bath rooms, two-three ground-floor reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, with maids' sitting room.
Central heating. Constant hot water.
PRIVATE GARDENS.
EXCELLENT GARAGES.
All information of Owners' Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six bed, three bath, three reception rooms; independent boiler; hot water. Rent £350 per annum. No premium, but fixtures at valuation.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

RENT ONLY 5 TO 9 GUINEAS PER WEEK.
MONTPELIER-SQUARE.—ONE of these excellent HOUSES to be LET for the season; two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and the usual offices. —Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Ko'ightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

OXFORD-SQUARE, W.2.
Close to the Park, overlooks gardens. Newly decorated, ready for occupation. Parquet floors. Three new bath rooms. Eight bed rooms. Four reception rooms. PRICE only £3,750 for 27 years' lease.
Apply Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.
CARLTON HOUSE-TERRACE.
PERHAPS the FINEST of these majestic MANSIONS and recently the Residence of a famous statesman, occupying a delightful position looking to the south over a splendid prospect of the
MALL AND PARK,
immune from traffic, yet in such close proximity to all those amenities which render a residence in this choice position desirable.
Gardens, lead and dressing, five bath rooms. Splendid suite of reception rooms. Grand staircase.
Admirably adapted for entertaining on a large scale.
EXCELLENT GARAGE; TWO PASSENGER LIFTS.
Sole Agents, Messrs. WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

THE BOLTONS.
PETER JONES, Ltd., can offer several FREEHOLDS in this sought-after locality. Accommodation, raising from four to six bed rooms, one or two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms. Each house has its own charming garden and is complete with modern conveniences.—Full details of PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3454.

PHILLIMORE-GARDENS, CAMPDEN-HILL.—With small garden, and backing on to the grounds of Holland House, giving a singularly rural outlook and quiet surroundings, a beautifully appointed Semi-detached RESIDENCE, enjoying the maximum of light and air and fitted with central heating, independent hot water supply, service lift, fitted lavatory basins, &c.
Nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and complete offices.
PRICE £7,000 (or near offer) for Lease to 1954. Extension on terms much to be arranged.
Strongly recommended by—
CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

QUEEN ANNE-STREET, W.—For immediate SALE, ONE of the finest of the SMALLER HOUSES in the street; perfect condition in every respect; suitable for professional or business purposes, or as a private Town house; very advantageous lease for 27 years; £1,000 cash and balance can be left on mortgage.—To view, write Box G.1633, The Times, E.C.4.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

UNQUESTIONABLY A PLEASING PROPERTY.
CADOGAN PLACE-GARDENS (facing).—A medium-sized HOUSE, attractive and tastefully fitted and decorated; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, marble-paved hall; private garden and garage in rear; parquet floors, panelled walls; well-fitted bath rooms, independent boiler, &c.; direct lease at £225 per annum; premium required.—Sole Agents, GODWIN BASLEY and Co., 28, Cadogan-place, S.W.1.

ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET.
A NON-BASEMENT LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE.
CADOGAN-GARDENS (near).—A newly built HOUSE; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, and offices; fitted with Sole Agents, independent boiler; marble encased baths; gas and electric light points; 98 years' lease at £50 per annum. For SALE at a reasonable figure.—Sole Agents, GODWIN BASLEY and Co., 28, Cadogan-place, S.W.1.

PONT-STREET (close to).—Excellent SMALL HOUSE in quiet and favourite position; two sitting, four bed, bath room, &c. Price £1,850. Lease nearly 15 years; no ground rent.—Sole Agents, EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

REGENT'S PARK.
WILLETT-BUILT DETACHED NON-BASEMENT
COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN.
Practically Arranged on
TWO FLOORS ONLY.
Luxuriously fitted, sunny aspect, delightful surroundings.
10 to 11 bed, three bath, two to three reception rooms.
MAGNIFICENT DANCE SALOON OR MUSIC ROOM.
Exceptional domestic offices. Lease about 62 years. Ground-rent £16.—Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 137A, Finchley-road, N.W.3, and at 84, Sloane-square, S.W.1. Primrose 2284.

REGENT'S PARK.—BIJOU HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, for summer months; three bed rooms, three reception rooms; secluded garden; 6 gns. weekly. Five afternoon or evenings.—66, Gloucester-crescent, N.W.1. Hampstead 3180.

CLOSE TO HYDE PARK.
SOUTHWICK-CRESCENT.
Looking on to gardens and trees.
A good HOUSE, facing south-East, with large rooms.
Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms. LOW PRICE for direct lease.
VACANT POSSESSION.—Sole Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS,
37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE with STUDIO for DISPOSAL, SLOANE-SQUARE (near).—Six bed, bath, three reception; moderate terms.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-streets, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
SMALL STUDIO RESIDENCE having two reception, three bed rooms, bath, &c. Central £250 P.A. heating, and other attractive features. —Apply Agents, BERRYMAN and No Premium. Co., 181A, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

SOUTHWICK-PLACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
Attractive COMPACT HOUSE; five-six bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms.
Requires redecorating only.
50 years' lease. Price only £2,000.
Sole Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Lease charming HOUSE; four bed, two reception rooms; well-stocked garden, greenhouse.—Write to A.1003, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (close to Station and buses).—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in splendid repair throughout; four bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, &c.; PARQUET FLOORS THROUGHOUT ENTRANCE FLOOR; independent hot water; charming garden. PRICE £4,000 or near offer.—Keys with BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Non-basement Modernized CORNER HOUSE; large garden and room for garage; two reception, four to five bed rooms, bath room, independent hot water, electric power. Favourable terms for lease of 24 years.—CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

COMFORT AND SECLUSION.
THE BOLTONS, S.W. (close).—Charming little FURNISHED HOUSE available now for summer; double drawing room, dining, four bed rooms, bath, and offices; quiet and pretty garden; moderate rent.—Sole Agents, WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W. Sloane 0138.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
will be found on
Page Four

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB, in one of the main road positions in this exceptional locality.—Spacious TWO-FLOOR RESIDENCE with Southern aspect; convenient for Heath, station and shops; five good-sized bed rooms, half-tiled bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, wood block floors to ground floor, kitchen and scullery; matured garden. Possession September. PRICE £2,750.—Recommended by LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

GOLDERS GREEN, opposite church, high position. Southern aspect.—Modern FREEHOLD and attractively designed RESIDENCE with five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, light domestic offices; garage; very good garden with large lawn, fruit trees, fish pond, &c. PRICE £2,600.—Key with LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., The Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

HIGHGATE, KENWOOD.
A HOUSE of DISTINCTION in one of the best positions of this high-class residential district, adjacent to Kenwood, Hampstead Heath, two golf courses, and within 15 minutes of West End. Planned with main accommodation on two floors, detached, and of attractive elevation; six bed rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall; garage. £4,000. Long Lease.
CHURCH END, FINCHLEY.
EXCEPTIONALLY well-situated modern detached non-basement bay-windowed HOUSE in one of the best positions, close to Station, car, and bus routes to Tube; in good repair, well fitted; six bed rooms, three reception rooms; garage; nice garden. FREEHOLD £2,800.—STURT and TIVENDALE, Highgate, N.6.

PUTNEY HEATH.
IN QUIET POSITION.
A MODERNIZED Non-Basement easily run RESIDENCE in excellent decorative order throughout, containing six bed rooms, two tiled baths, two reception, and square hall; independent hot water; garage; good garden; ground-rent £18; lease over 90 years. Reduced price £4,600.—Owner's Agents, CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

A PROPERTY of DISTINCTION in charming road; six bed rooms (maid's room with hot and cold water), square lounge hall (size 18ft. 6in. by 15ft. 8in.), and two large reception rooms, ideal kitchen accommodation; all accommodation on two floors only, and really artistically decorated; full-sized garage; large old-world garden; within three minutes of beautiful open country, yet three minutes of station and 20 minutes of Town. FREEHOLD £2,500.—Keys, Messrs. BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley.

Near Grims Dyke Golf Course.
HATCH END.
Three minutes from Station, with frequent trains to Euston and Broad-street.
AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire a most desirable, up-to-date, substantially built RESIDENCE of attractive elevation, occupying a quiet spot in this favourite district; accommodation comprises seven bed rooms, bath room, entrance hall, drawing room and dining room, library, conservatory, usual offices.
ALL MAIN SERVICES. Pleasing GARDEN, with additional land under cultivation, with TENNIS LAWN, in all about 1½ ACRE. GARAGE (five cars).
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
The above Property can be thoroughly recommended by the Sole Agents, JAS. SHOOLBRED and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

A PROPERTY of DISTINCTION, in charming road.—Six bed rooms (maid's room with h. and c. water), square lounge hall (size 18ft. 6in. by 15ft. 8in.) and two large reception rooms, ideal kitchen accommodation; all accommodation on two floors only and really artistically decorated; full-size garage; large old-world garden. Within three minutes of beautiful open country yet three minutes of station and 20 minutes of Town. FREEHOLD, £2,500.—Keys, Messrs. BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley.

BARGAIN.—EXECUTORS MUST SELL.—Attractive modern Detached RESIDENCE, with fruit garden; three large bed rooms, bath room, two reception, kitchen and scullery; electric light. £875 FREEHOLD. VACANT.—Apply MILESTONE and COLLIS, 43, High-street, Teddington.

HENDON, MIDDLESEX. Adjoining Golf Club.
COMMODIOUS, Modernized MANSION; three reception, billiard room, six beds; garage; servants' quarters; standing in over an acre of well-developed grounds; orchard; conveniently situated good locality. Will accept £4,250 Freehold.—Apply ERNEST, 10, Watford-way, Hendon Central. Hendon 2738. Open week-ends.

CHARMING LITTLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY WITH OLD-WORLD GARDEN. PRICE £1,525.
DETACHED, double-fronted, non-basement, two-floor RESIDENCE, with 60 feet frontage; five bed, bath room (hot and cold), dressing room, three reception rooms, kitchen and excellent offices; electric light; space for garage; delightful garden. VACANT POSSESSION. —EASTMAN and DENNISS, Anerley Station, S.E. 20.

TOTTERIDGE.
In beautiful Old-World surroundings, 30min. from City or West End.
DETACHED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, standing in about SEVEN ACRES, approached by carriage sweep; two good reception, study, five bed, tiled bath room, modern domestic offices; electric light, power, and gas; delightful inspection invited. GARAGE, STABLING and GARDENS and TENNIS COURT; double GARAGE. PRICE £4,850 FREEHOLD.—Apply Owner's Agents, BAYDON and STEVENS, 9, High-street, Barnet. (Barnet 2060.)

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY.
UNIQUE SITUATION.
FACING HAMPTON COURT GREEN
and also having direct access to
BUSHEY PARK.
For SALE,
old-fashioned RESIDENCE with small hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, and offices.
Company's water. Electric light and gas. Main drainage. Telephone.
SMALL GARDEN.
Provision for Garage.
Full details of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (M.13426.)

FOR SALE, outskirts London, MANSION, suitable private institution, Nursing Home; 17 bed rooms, fine reception, four bath rooms; electric light, central heating; secluded grounds; garage, cottage. Long 40 years. Ready immediate occupation. Write Box E.842, The Times, E.C.4.

UNSOLD AUCTION LOT.
HARROW.—Attractive, well-planned MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, enjoying delightful outlook, easy reach of Station; square hall, two reception, four good bed; labour-saving offices; garage; good garden. PRICE £1,400.—A. E. PEACEY, Station Approach, Harrow.

HARROW, 118, Northwick-avenue.—For SALE by Private Treaty only, FREEHOLD Detached HOUSE, five bed, two reception; garage; garden (250ft. by 40ft.); electric light, power, gas.—Apply T. V. Howells, Solicitor, Station-road, Harrow. Possession Aug. or Sept.

PERFECTLY MODERN, WITH GARAGE.
HEALTHY HIGHGATE.—In a most charming position with pleasant outlook, in one of the best roads in this district, only a few minutes of train, bus, and schools; easy walk of golf links; planned on two floors, with every labour-saving convenience; large hall with parquet floor and fireplace, two good reception rooms, four bed rooms, tiled bath room and lavatory, good kitchen with "Ideal" boiler, tiled scullery and larder; large garden; brick garage. Lease about 95 years at £11 ground-rent. Price £1,850. Also a House in a similar situation, with five bed rooms, three sitting rooms, and larger garden. Price £2,750.—Apply OWNER, 9, Duke of PRICKETT and ELLIS, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6.

LEE, S.E. (country-like surroundings, but only 10 minutes by electric train from City or West End).—Very attractive detached FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, standing on high ground, with excellent open outlook, &c. Accommodation on two floors, five bed, bath, three reception; in good condition and modern drainage. Long lease at £70 p.a. PRICE £1,850. A bargain, but first reasonable offer secures.—Write Owner, Box 9076, Smith's, 3, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

MAGNIFICENT Detached Double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE to be let, part of Ealing, in excellent repair throughout, containing fine reception rooms, the first reception and six bed rooms, ball or billiard room, well-planted gardens with greenhouse; PRICE £3,700 FREEHOLD, including fitted carpets, &c.; VACANT POSSESSION.—Agents, NORMAN BRETT and Co., 2, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

NEW MALDEN. Choice position.—Attractive Detached RESIDENCE, with lovely garden and garage; station 6min.; seven bed, bath, two reception, excellent offices. FREEHOLD £2,350. Part of land can be sold without detriment for £600.—HAWES and Co., Auctioneers, Malden.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, RUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK, and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

BARGAIN. TO CLOSE ESTATE.
NORTHWOOD.—Modern, detached, pre-War Detached HOUSE in charming grounds of ¾ ACRE, with tennis court; seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; modern conveniences.—Apply SWANNELL and SLY, Northwood. Tele. 19.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
NORTH FINCHLEY.—A modern, double-fronted detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with garden of half acre, CARRINGTON AVENUE; six bed, three reception, billiards room, &c.; two tennis courts; garage; central heating. FOR SALE BY AUCTION on 21st May, 1930, by CHAMBERLAIN and WILLOWS, 23, Moorgate, E.C.2.

OPENING ON TO GOLF LINKS.
ON the HILL outside CROYDON.—Detached double-fronted, on two floors only; modern; six beds, bath, two reception (one 24ft. long); beautifully decorated; delightful garden, tennis; garage. FREEHOLD £2,500, or Auction 29th May.—Photos STEWART & KLITZ and Co., 117, South End, Croydon. Tele., Fairfield 5577.

PURLEY.—For IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL, at low figure, attractive, detached RESIDENCE, extensive views; seven bed rooms, two reception rooms, billiard room, internal conveniences; well-planned garden with tennis lawn; garage.—Apply 20, Russell-hill, Purley. Tele., Purley 1970.

RICHMOND PARK (SHEEN GATE).—Detached half-timbered RESIDENCE; high ground, unique and charming position; four bed, two reception, kitchen, scullery, bath, &c.; garage; electric light and power; modern equipment. FREEHOLD £2,300.—Agents, ROSEVEARS, F.S.I., Chartered Surveyors, 335, Upper Richmond-road, E. Sheen. Tele., Prospect 4482-3.

RICHMOND, the PARK & RIVER.
ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE WITH INTERESTING LOCAL VIEWS AND INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS OF ALL AVAILABLE HOUSES.
PENNINGTONS, LTD.,
ESTATE AGENTS, RICHMOND, SURREY.

AN ARCHITECT'S RESIDENCE.
SOUTH CROYDON.—Finest position.—Replica of a TUDOR RESIDENCE on two floors; five bed, bath, three reception; tennis; garage; replete with every modern convenience. FREEHOLD £3,000. Recommended from personal inspection.—Sole Agents, STEWART KLITZ and Co., 117, South End, Croydon. Tele., Fairfield 5577.

A GIFT.
25 MINUTES CANNON-STREET.
High up and healthy. Beautifully built RESIDENCE, with electric light, central heating, and expansive fitments; double drive; lounge hall, three reception, including full-sized billiard room, nine-10 bed and dressing, nurseries, two bath rooms; new garage with pit (cost £1,000); lovely and gardens with rockery, walled kitchen garden, about
2 ACRES FREEHOLD
£2,250.
Particulars, with photo,
EWART WELLS and Co.,
11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL COOMBE WARREN.
Fine high and healthy position off Kingston Hill, adjoining glorious Richmond Park and the golf links. By order of the Executors. Low reserve.
THE BUNGALOW, COOMBE WOOD-ROAD.—This delightful FREEHOLD BUNGALOW TYPE of RESIDENCE to be submitted to AUCTION on Thursday, 22nd May, 1930, by Houghtons at their Sale Rooms at Putney; all on two floors; pretty lounge, two large reception rooms, billiard or music room, two bath rooms, five bed rooms, maid's domestic offices; large garage and grounds.
Sole particulars of Vendors' Solicitors.
HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL.
Putney 5361 (4 lines). And at Richmond and Kew Gardens.

THIS PERFECT XVTH-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE.
ONE OF THE MOST HISTORICAL AND INTERESTING PROPERTIES IN BERKSHIRE.

WITHIN A WALLED CURTILAGE IN AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.
Lounge hall.
Three reception rooms.
Six bed rooms, two bath rooms.
ANCIENT TITHE BARN.
TWO ACRES
lovely gardens and orchard.
Electric light, central heating, main drainage.
FOR SALE AT A VERY MODERATE FIGURE.
(2234.)
SOLE AGENTS:—THAKE & PAGINTON, NEWBURY, BERKS.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

TULSE HILL, S.W.2.—Imposing RESIDENCE, standing in its own charming grounds, amid rural surroundings, within four miles of Charing Cross. Accommodation: five bed rooms, dressing room, bath, three handsome reception rooms, spacious offices; room over garage; tennis court, ornamental and kitchen garden. Unrestricted FREEHOLD £2,250.—OSBORN, 19, Norwood-road, S.E.24. Brixton 4628.

WIMBLEDON DISTRICT, select, open position.—Detached HOUSE; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception, kitchen-scullery; brick-built garage; large garden; decorated to choice. £1,125 FREEHOLD.—WARDS, 58, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (off Parkside).—Beautifully planned and perfectly appointed MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE, principally two floors; 10 bed, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, ideal offices; central heating throughout; parquet floors; lavatory basins in bed rooms; delightful garden with tennis lawn. FREEHOLD £7,000. Particularly recommended. —Owner's Agents, HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

RICHMOND HILL, CLOSE TO PARK AND RIVER.
WELL-FURNISHED and appointed RESIDENCE; six bed, two baths, three reception, excellent domestic offices; garden, garage; 8gns. per week, 6-12 months. (198-15-16 T.).—Apply PENNINGTONS, Ltd., Estate Agents, Richmond.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.
HAM COMMON (facing).—A charmingly situate MODERN RESIDENCE, beautifully furnished and appointed; three bed, tiled bath, two reception, kitchenette. Exquisite garden; garage; 6gns. per week, including plate and linen; two-three months. (142/6 T.).—Apply PENNINGTONS, Ltd., Estate Agents, Richmond.

FURNISHED HOUSE near HAMPSTEAD HEATH to be LET for summer, 3gns. weekly.—Write Box S.1150, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORT-PERIOD LET, 25 minutes Waterloo.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE; five bed, three reception; garage; tennis; attractive garden; near good golf; suitable riding.—Write Box 099, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ABINGDON, BERKS.—17TH-CENTURY HOUSE, 30, EAST ST. HELENS; three reception, eight bed and dressing, two bath, ground-floor domestic offices, servants' hall; central heating, electric light, gas, main drainage; charming old-world garden with steps to the River Thames; garage, summer house, &c. AUCTION SALE in Abingdon, May 26th, by order of Exors. of the late Miss Sandys.—ADKIN, BELCHER and BOWEN, Agents, Abingdon.

BERKS.—"PEWET" HOUSE, near Boar's Hill and Oxford.—Stone-built COUNTRY HOUSE with 54 Acres; three sitting, seven bed, two bath; electric light, &c.; farmery and cottage. AUCTION SALE in Abingdon, May 26th, by order of Trustees, Wm. Graham, deceased.—ADKIN, BELCHER and BOWEN, Abingdon.

SUTTON COURTENAY, BERKS.—Attractive RESIDENCE of the cottage type with two Acres of very beautiful gardens, tennis lawn, thatched two and summer houses; panelled hall, three sitting, nine bed, two bath; electric light; garage; cottage, &c. AUCTION SALE in Abingdon, May 29th, by order of Exor. of H. P. Chalk, deceased.—ADKIN, BELCHER and BOWEN, Abingdon.

BERKS, ABINGDON, in best position in Park-crescent. Detached GABLED RESIDENCE with matured grounds of One Acre; three reception, 10 bed and dressing, bath, loggia, &c.; main drainage, electric light, gas, water. AUCTION SALE in Abingdon, May 26th.—ADKIN, BELCHER and BOWEN, Abingdon.

NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY occurs of securing an ideal COUNTRY HOUSE of unique design on the beautiful Pembury Sandstone Ridge, a very favourite and much-sought-after locality within 45 minutes of Town; lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, gas, and water; central heating throughout; main drainage; spacious garage, two cottages, &c.; profusely timbered gardens, orchard, paddock, and woodland.
FREEHOLD.
EXCEPTIONALLY RECOMMENDED.
Photographs and details from
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1
Tele., Regent 6773.

ANGMERING-on-SEA, SUSSEX.—Brick and tiled BUNGALOW; three beds, large lounge, bath, kitchen; electric light, gas main water and drains. FREEHOLD £675.—SCOTT-SMITH, Estate Agent, East Preston, Sussex.

AT RICKMANSWORTH (one mile from station, 25 minutes from London, Baker-street, 100 trains daily). TWO delightful MODERN RESIDENCES with garages; four bed, two reception, &c.; carpeted throughout. To be LET or for SALE.—For particulars write "Harewood," Rickmansworth.

ASHTEAD.—HOUSES of DISTINCTION, on magnificent park land, eight minutes station. £1,650 FREEHOLD.—Particulars E. W. Scarlett, Builder, Ashtead, Surrey.

CONTRACT BUILT FOR VENDOR.
ASHTEAD, Surrey (35 minutes London).—FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, in well-kept grounds HALF ACRE; entrance hall, three reception, seven bed and dressing, bath room, good offices. PRICE £2,950.—Full particulars ARNOLD and SON, Ashtead.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

A Really charming Country Place in a peaceful situation, with an unrivalled outlook, secluded yet close to 35 minutes.—A beautiful OLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE of great charm and character, modernized and improved regardless of cost; the accommodation includes three lofty reception rooms, billiards room, parquet floors, nine bed rooms, four luxuriously equipped bath rooms; electric light, central heating, main water; garage and excellent cottage; lovely old-world gardens with tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, beautiful orchards, &c.
REASONABLE PRICE ASKED.
The whole in beautiful order. Photographs and details from
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1.
Tele., Regent 6773.

YACHTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Close sea and tidal river; yacht anchorage opposite; favourite centre; quiet, rural surroundings.
A CHARMING PERIOD RESIDENCE, in delightful garden; three reception (exposed oak), five-seven bed, bath (hot and cold); main water; drainage; orchard; wild fowling; fishing; bathing. FREEHOLD £1,850.—WOODCOCK and SON, IPSWICH.

"BROOKLANDS."
LINGFIELD, SURREY.
Quiet position, close station.
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, compact offices.
Main drainage, gas and water; garage; one acre matured gardens, fruit and vegetables, &c.
To be SOLD Privately, or by AUCTION on Wednesday, 28th May, 1930.
Solicitors: Messrs. Winter and Co., 16, Bedford-row, W.C.
Auctioneers: WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

HOOK HEATH
NEAR SEVERAL GOLF COURSES.
Most Attractive MODERN HOUSE for SALE in a favourite residential district, only 30 miles from London with excellent train service.
Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; pretty grounds, tennis court, garage.
LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
Apply
GIDDY & GIDDY,
Railway Approach, Woking. (Tele. 1356.)

BETWEEN ENGLEFIELD GREEN and VIRGINIA WATER.—Easily run HOUSE for SALE, on quiet road, near golf. VACANT POSSESSION.
Ground-area 1 ACRE. Nine acres; two cottages.—Write Box 8.1122, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS.
RICHES & GRAY, 21, SEA ROAD. Tele. 34.

BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA, 80 yards from bathing gap. —Attractive HOUSE, by eminent architect, and matured garden; three sitting, loggia, four bed, two bath rooms; large brick-built garage; room for full-sized tennis court. Freehold £2,500, might lease.—Apply Vivash Robinson and Co., Solicitors, 3, Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.
BOURNEMOUTH.—A new Illustrated Property

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,

WEYBRIDGE. TELEPHONE No. WEYBRIDGE 12.
AND AT 51a, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.2, AND GUILDFORD AND WOKING, SURREY.

AN OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE IN A WONDERFUL GARDEN.

WEYBRIDGE.

THE SUBJECT OF ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS, AND NOW IN FAULTLESS ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Panelled Lounge Hall,
Panelled Dining Room and charming Drawing Room with "Adam" fireplaces.
Smoking Room.
Six bed rooms. Bath room.
Complete offices with Maids' Sitting Room.
All main services.
Garages for three cars.

GARDENS, WHICH FOR THEIR SIZE, ARE UNEQUALLED IN THE DISTRICT,
with spreading lawns, with fine old cedars, grass walks, rockeries, herbaceous borders, formal garden with Lily pond, in all about

ONE-AND-A-HALF-ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD, £4,600,
OR CLOSE OFFER.

MOST STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE OWNER'S AGENTS:—
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, WEYBRIDGE. Telephone No. 12.

UNDOUBTEDLY A BARGAIN.

NEAR ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF.

A soundly built FAMILY RESIDENCE with large rooms. Seven bed rooms, dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and billiard room. Well-arranged offices. Garage.
Electric Light. Gas. Main Water and Drainage. Telephone.
GARDEN OF ABOUT ONE ACRE WITH TENNIS LAWN.
PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500. FOR QUICK SALE.
Full particulars from:—ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, WEYBRIDGE.

COBHAM.

Within 1½ miles of Station with frequent services of electric trains to Waterloo, which is reached in 25 minutes.

A PICTURESQUE COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE.

Four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good offices. GARAGE. Main electric Light, Gas, Water, and Drainage.

GARDEN ABOUT ¾ ACRE.

PRICE £2,550 FREEHOLD.

Agents:—ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF Messrs. M. SAMUEL & CO., LTD., WHO ARE REMOVING TO THEIR NEW BUILDING.

CITY OF LONDON

THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FREEHOLD
BANKING OR COMMERCIAL BUILDING,
known as
NOS. 25 & 27, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.
Close to THREADNEEDLE-STREET, in the CENTRE of the FINANCIAL WORLD.

MODERN in CONSTRUCTION, EXCELLENTLY LIGHTED THROUGHOUT. FRONTAGE about 40 FEET. SITE AREA ABOUT 3,220 SQUARE FEET. TOTAL FLOOR AREA about 13,600 SQUARE FEET, which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.
ST. QUINTIN, SON & STANLEY,
in conjunction with Messrs.
KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
at WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD-STREET, E.C.
on WEDNESDAY, 18th JUNE, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock,
WITH THE ADVANTAGE OF VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitors: Messrs. WALTONS & CO., 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
Auctioneers: Messrs. ST. QUINTIN, SON & STANLEY, 34, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-ST., E.C.4.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

IDEAL HOMES—SUNNY WORTHING

CHARMANDEAN ESTATE

In the grounds of a fine old mansion on this well-wooded estate, situated on the SOUTH-FACING SLOPE of the SOUTH DOWNS, close to GOLF LINKS and two routes, and just off the Main Road. Within one mile of Worthing Station.

These Houses are well built and finished in a superior style, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Houses can also be erected to suit the ideas and requirements of intending purchasers.

Plans prepared and drawings and designs submitted on application.

Electricity, Gas, Main Water Supply, H. and C. Water, Independent Domestic Boilers, Main Drainage, &c.

Entrance hall, two reception rooms, three or four bed rooms, bath room (h. and c.), and good offices. Good size garden. Room for Garage.

PRICES FREEHOLD { Square Type—Det. .. £1,600 | Semi .. £1,550 | Angle Type—as illustrated—3 Bed .. £1,540
.. 4 .. .. £1,750 | .. .. .. 4 .. .. £1,675

BUILDING CONTRACTORS.
FRANK SANDELL & SONS, 12, WARWICK-STREET, WORTHING.
Or to Agents:—BOSTEL BROS. (Worthing 1919), Ltd., Warwick-street, Worthing.
Telegrams and Telephone: "Sandells," 204 Worthing.

VISIT

MOOR PARK.

WELL-PLANNED HOUSES

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

MOOR PARK STATION 25 MINUTES FROM BAKER-STREET STATION.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 30)

KING & CHASEMORE,
Chartered Surveyors, HORSHAM.

HORSHAM (two miles, gentleman's RESIDENCE on high ground with beautiful grounds; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; stabling, garage; cottage: NINE ACRES. central heating, electric light. Ideal for London business man. £4,850.

WEST SUSSEX, overlooking a Village Green, a really attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; stabling and garage; pretty gardens. PRICE ONLY £2,500.

NEAR HORSHAM, small holding of 10 ACRES, suitable for poultry or dog breeding, with excellent buildings and two small residences. PRICE £1,000.

WEEK-END COTTAGE near HORSHAM, in pretty part. £600.

PULBOROUGH, picturesque small RESIDENCE in favourite part; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; buildings; THREE ACRES. £1,650.

WEST SUSSEX, near the South Downs.—For SALE, an exceptionally good Residential and Agricultural Estate of nearly 400 ACRES and picturesque RESIDENCE (six bed rooms); all modern conveniences; splendid model farm buildings; five cottages. Price greatly reduced. No reasonable offer refused.

"THE GABLES," SOUTHBOROUGH, near Tunbridge Wells.—Modern-erected five bed-room HOUSE, three reception rooms, usual offices; electric light, gas, hot and cold water; brick-built garage; convenient-sized matured garden; high-class decorative finish throughout; well built. Inspection invited. PRICE £2,000 FREEHOLD.—Apply Lewis Thorpe, Builder, Southborough.

TO SELL or LET, unfurnished HOUSE in DUKE of BEAUFORT'S COUNTRY, within seven miles of New Westonbirt Polo Ground; 10 bed, three living rooms; electric light, &c.; 10 acres; small offices; no agents.—Write Box S.1167, The Times, E.C.4.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.—Delightful HOME within half-hour City, West End, &c.—Well-planned, detached RESIDENCE, containing four reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, convenient domestic offices; with superb views of the beautifully laid-out grounds of nearly THREE ACRES extending to river with lake beyond; garage; five-roomed gardener's cottage.—Write Box G.1646, The Times, E.C.4.

TO CITY MEN.

TO be LET, BUCKS, 30 minutes from Paddington, on outskirts of town and only 5 minutes from station, DETACHED RESIDENCE containing three bed and dressing, bath, three reception rooms; nice garden and garage; all conveniences and in capital order; rent only £120 per annum.—BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough. 'Phone 284.

TO BREEDERS OR TRAINERS OF HORSES AND OWNERS OF PEDIGREE HERD.

VERY attractive ESTATE of 600 ACRES of grass land and woods, with GEORGIAN RESIDENCE (12 bed rooms); capital shooting; model farm buildings and stabling.—Particulars of F. ELLEN and SON, Land Agents, Andover.

WHY NOT BUILD

a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A."—Plans and prize-winning designs.—Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

17TH-CENTURY COTTAGE, commodious and comfortable; eight rooms, bath; garage, garden, hens and lawn; buses London and Rye; golf, fishing, bathing; 1 hour; within easy reach shops; church ¼ mile. Freehold £925.—Write Box N.900, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

SURREY. In a pretty rural spot within one hour of Town.—Attractive BUNGALOW, with four bed, bath, two reception; garage; wooded garden of about TWO ACRES. Price only £1,600.—WATKIN and WATKIN, Reigate.

SURREY, near WOKING, within 32 minutes Waterloo.—Charming detached RESIDENCE, standing in own grounds of one acre; three living, five bed rooms; central heating and all modern conveniences; recently redecorated. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,000.—Write Box E.825, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX HOUSES.
ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

£1,050.—On the BEAUTIFUL ASHDOWN FOREST.—Delightful little detached pre-War COTTAGE RESIDENCE; City 35 miles, buses 5mins.; two good reception, three large bed, bath, usual offices; indoor sanitation; garage three cars; pretty garden ¾ Acre. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION. First time offered.—R. T. INNES, Crowborough. Tele. 46.

35 MINUTES LONDON (rural part of Kent).—Fascinating old-world RESIDENCE; lounge hall, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, six or seven bed rooms.
Electric light. Gas. Co.'s water. Telephone.
Garage, cottage, good outbuildings; charming gardens of about 2½ acres, including tennis lawn, kitchen garden, rock garden, &c.
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

FARMS AND NURSERIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY. ADJOINING NORFOLK BROADS.
A CHOICE SPORTING and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE and FARM, 290 ACRES, with delightfully placed HOUSE, charming but inexpensive gardens; foreman's house; excellent buildings; three cottages; 187 Acres broadland with exceptional private wild fowling and good boating. Sacrificial price £4,300.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

EAST DRIVE, SUFFOLK COAST.
RESIDENTIAL PLEASURE FARM, 40 ACRES; charming old RESIDENCE with beautiful exposed old oak; beautiful lounge, dining and billiard rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, hot water; electric light; pretty gardens; ample buildings; good sport; great sacrifice at £2,200.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

IN FAVOURITE CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY.
Close to Dedham (Essex), with boating river.
GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE and PLEASURE and PROFIT FARM: three reception, six bed, bath (hot and cold); modern sanitation; telephone; secluded gardens; buildings with cowhouse for 11 and 60 ACRES nearly all rich pasture with unfailing stream. FREEHOLD £2,200; vendor would hire land if desired.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (London 30 miles).—Picturesque FARMHOUSE, thoroughly modernised; two reception, five bed, two bath, cloak room, and the usual domestic offices; main electric light; beautiful views over pastures; sheltered on the North and East by woods. Model farm buildings, including dairy, grade A cowshed, model piggeries, stabling for three, fully equipped poultry farm with over 1,000 head of poultry, office or studio, fruit store, garage and carpenter's shop with living accommodation over, bull pen, 1½ ACRE vegetable garden, two greenhouses and 12 heated frames, some Six Acres of productive orchard. Five Acres valuable woodland, the rest pasture.
The whole comprising a perfect gentleman's Dairy, Pig, and Poultry Farm of about 40 Acres (more land could be acquired). No agents. Excellent reason for selling. Genuine.—For further particulars write Box S.1149, The Times, E.C.4.

TO BE LET
COMPACT DAIRY FARM of 42 ACRES in BUCKS, 30 miles of London; nice RESIDENCE of seven bed, bath, three reception; excellent buildings. Rent only £70 per annum. Live and dead stock to be taken.—BUCKLAND and SONS, Estate Agents, Slough. Tel. 23.

STUD FARM, TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT or PEDIGREE STOCK FARM.—THE WARREN FARM, STREATLEY, near to training Downs, conveniently near Wantage and Newbury, 275 acres, nearly all well-watered grass, splendid modern buildings; numerous loose boxes, cottage residence. For SALE by AUCTION May 31st.—Full details of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER,

BROMLEY, BECKENHAM and ORPINGTON, KENT, and
14, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
TELE. RAVENSBOURNE 0231-2. LONDON: GERRARD 0616-7.

Occupying a much-sought-after position in a select locality on high ground.

BROMLEY, KENT.

Convenient to station and golf links.

A CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE in perfect condition throughout; lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices, electric light and power, central heating; pleasant garden with tennis lawn, &c.

PRICE £3,750 FREEHOLD.

BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

BETWEEN
LONDON & SOUTH COAST.

In one of the prettiest parts of Kent. 28 miles from London, convenient to Wrapham Station.

A CHARMING MODERN HOUSE.
Well placed in beautifully kept grounds of
FIVE ACRES.

The accommodation, on two floors only, comprises fine panelled hall (28ft. by 21ft.), lounge, three large reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, good domestic offices. Cottage; garage, stabling; electric light; main water. Well-stocked orchard in full bearing.

FREEHOLD £4,850.

A compact property, strongly recommended by BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

WOKINGHAM.

In lovely country adjacent to Ascot, Sandhurst, and Wellington. Good sporting facilities.

A very substantially built RESIDENCE, excellently appointed and conveniently arranged. *Eight bed, three reception rooms, two bath rooms, excellent domestic offices. Double garage. Stabling.*
Pretty garden with tennis lawn, three paddocks.
In all ABOUT 14 ACRES. FREEHOLD.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

By Order of Executors.

HAYES, KENT.

Half a mile from Station (electric trains), and only 12 miles from London.

MINIATURE ESTATE OF 15 ACRES
IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

Long, low-built, red-brick and tiled house of homely character in the centre of delightful gardens, paddocks and woodland, facing due South, and enjoying complete seclusion. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, seven principal bed rooms, two dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and five secondary bed rooms.
Principal rooms have panelled walls and parquet floors.
Large garage, stabling, two cottages.
A charming Property, strongly recommended.
FOR SALE OR MIGHT LET FURNISHED.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above, or ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

In a choice open position 12 minutes' walk from Bickley Station, near to Golf Links.

BICKLEY, KENT.

A delightful Modern Detached RESIDENCE fitted with up-to-date labour-saving devices. Hall, two reception rooms, study, six bed rooms, ground-floor offices; pleasant garden, space for garage.

FREEHOLD £2,000.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

THREE ATTRACTIVE HOUSES
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

WEST WICKHAM, KENT.

Delightfully open position with golf links at rear. Five minutes from Station.

BRACKLEY CROFT.

A choice Modern Detached Freehold Residence of character, planned upon two floors. Central heating and labour-saving devices. Three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and excellent offices. Garage. Large garden.

BECKENHAM, KENT.

In a good residential area, five minutes from two stations.

A FREEHOLD HOUSE of DISTINCTION.
FAIRCROFT, 27, COPERS COPE-ROAD.
Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, ground-floor offices; garage for two cars; beautiful garden.

BECKENHAM, KENT.

Central position near Station and shops.

An ATTRACTIVE LONG-LEASEHOLD RESIDENCE,
45, MANOR ROAD.
Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, ground-floor offices; all up-to-date conveniences.

The above properties will be offered for Sale by Auction on 28th May, 1930, unless previously sold.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

QUITE UNIQUE.

Thirteen miles from London. 360ft. above sea level. Wonderful views.

A charming medium-sized RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY on the edge of a beautiful common, standing on a Southern slope, and overlooking undulating and well-wooded country.
The House (formerly an old Manor), upon which a very large sum has been expended, is a perfect example of modern residential comfort, luxury and convenience. It contains a fine lounge hall, four reception rooms (one 50ft. long), billiard room, large winter garden, 12 bed rooms, and four bath rooms; central heating, electric light, and all modern conveniences; two cottages; squash racquets court; model farmery; two garages.
PARK-LIKE GROUNDS OF 31 ACRES, with swimming pool, two grass and one hard tennis courts, glasshouses, orchard and meadows.
The property is in perfect order throughout and is not unduly expensive to maintain.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

A REAL BARGAIN.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

In a select position, on high ground, five minutes from station, near golf links and open country.

A very attractive detached RESIDENCE, containing hall with cloakroom and lavatory, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, ground-floor offices; electric light and modern conveniences; brick-built garage for three cars; large garden with tennis court, &c.; greenhouses and kitchen garden.
THREE-QUARTER ACRE.
PRICE FREEHOLD, £2,400.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

199, PICCADILLY, W.1.

MR. LOUIS TREDINNICK, F.A.I.

TELEPHONE REGENT 4023.

BY DIRECTION OF THE REV. GILBERT MONTAGUE HALL, M.A.
SPECIAL NOTE.—The Vendor will be pleased to allow two-thirds of the purchase-money to remain on Mortgage at 5 per cent.

DENISON HOUSE, LITTLE GADDESDEN,
NEAR BERKHAMSTED, HERTS.
OVERLOOKING THE FAMOUS ASHRIDGE PARK, 600 FEET UP.

THIS DISTINGUISHED MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
occupying a delightful position amidst absolutely rural environments and containing
LARGE LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, 12 BED ROOMS, FOUR BATH ROOMS, MODERN DOMESTIC OFFICES.
The beautifully timbered and sheltered grounds are of a singularly attractive nature and embrace a large expanse of old lawns, magnificent oak, beech, cedar, and other ornamental timber, kitchen garden and orchard.
THREE MODERN COTTAGES. 12 ACRES. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
Within easy access of London, yet surrounded by many famous residential estates. For SALE by Private Treaty, or by AUCTION, on May 27th next. Particulars and conditions of Sale may be had from the Solicitors, Messrs. Sedwick, Turner, Sworder and Wilson, Watford, and from the Auctioneers' Offices, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BEAUTIFUL WENSLEYDALE.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE; June, July, or autumn; three reception, eight bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), lighting; lovely garden, fruit, vegetables; tennis; garage; fishing.—Pilathorn, Wensley, Leyburn, Yorks.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.
FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

CORNWALL, FAL ESTUARY.—Small MODERN HOUSE, charming situation; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms; plate and linen; garage; yacht anchorage; 4-ton cutter might be available.—Wright, 3, Clifton-park, Bristol.

CORNWALL, SOUTH. — Charming MODERN HOUSE; four bed rooms; close to beach; May 3gns. per week, June 4½gns.; booked July and Aug., Sept. 6gns., Oct. to April 3gns.—Bettis, Prah Sands, Marazion.

CORNWALL.—FURNISHED COTTAGE and BUNGALOW, near sea and St. Enodoc Golf Course; garages; 4gns. weekly May-June. 'Phone Maida Vale 4963.—4, Springfield-road, N.W.8.

NEAR CLIVEDEN.
COUNTRY HOUSE in 20 ACRES with glorious views; 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, three reception; two tennis courts; maids left in desired; two miles Taplow Station.—FROST, Auctioneer, Burnham, Bucks.

DARTMOOR.—To be LET well FURNISHED HOUSE; nine rooms; all modern conveniences. Plate, linen; centre sports; garage; 6gns.; August 8gns.—Write Box S.799, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON.—Charming old COTTAGE in cove facing sea, garden to beach; two sitting, three bed rooms; well furnished; July, August and Sept., 8gns.—Marriott, Hinton St. George, Somerset.

EASTBOURNE.—All FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED HOUSES and FLATS. 'Phone 1204. OAKDENS, 94, Cornfield-road. (Estab. 1879.)

ESSEX, 25 miles London; unspoilt country; sea-water bathing and boating within eight miles; two tennis courts; 12-14 beds, four bath rooms; summer months or longer; garage and all modern conveniences.—Write Box G.1621, The Times, E.C.4.

FARMHOUSE FURNISHED, recently reconditioned; electric light, central heating; staff, domestic and gardening, provided; under medical supervision available for prevention of mental invalid.—Write Box S.434, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Aug., part Sept.; away from all traffic; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms with running water, two bath rooms; every modern convenience; large hogarth; garage for two cars; good garden; tennis court; near station; 12 guineas weekly, including garden produce and gardener's wages. Maids will stay if required.—Houghton, The Bryn, Bracknell, Berks.

HAMPSHIRE.—COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET for two months from end July (9th) miles Basingstoke, one hour Waterloo; three reception, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bath; electric light; telephone; garage three cars; two tennis courts; golf five miles; housemaid left. Rent 15 guineas weekly (to include three men's wages); references.—Col. Gon, Queen's House, Monk Sherborne, Basingstoke.

HYTHE and DYMCHURCH.—For FURNISHED HOUSES apply NOTT and Co., 19, High-street, Hythe, Kent.

KENT, MAIDSTONE District, delightful rural spot.—To be LET, FURNISHED, for Spring or Summer months, picturesque COUNTRY HOUSE surrounded by orchards and woodlands. Contains hall, three reception, nine bed and two bath rooms, electric light, main water; garage, stabling; tennis lawn, kitchen garden. Rent 15 guineas a week, open to offer.—Recommended by the Agents, GIDDY and GIDDY. Photos at 61, Gravesend-street, W.1.

BEACONSFIELD AND DISTRICT.

MESSRS. K. BAILEY-DENTON and Co. have several FURNISHED HOUSES to be LET for the summer, for periods ranging from one to six months.—For full particulars apply to K. BAILEY-DENTON and Co., Beaconsfield. 'Phone 328.

NORTH CORNWALL, near coast, links; excellent centre.—Charming VICARAGE, beautiful garden, to be LET, July or August; seven guineas weekly.—Vicar, St. Kew, Wadebridge.

NORTH CORNWALL.—Charmingly FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE for summer or longer; eight bed, three reception rooms; one acre ground, including tennis court; garage; electric light; close to sea and good golf links.—Write Box S.1157, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-WORLD COTTAGE, nine rooms, pretty garden; five or six months; 6½gns.—Gordon, Neighbours, Taplow.

OXFORD and THAMES. Agents for all available HOUSES on the river between Staines and Oxford; GIDDYS, Maidenhead and Windsor.

MAIDENHEAD THICKET.
OVERLOOKING MILE of WOODED COMMON.—Delightful COUNTRY HOUSE in secluded position, and grounds of about two acres, with hard tennis court. Accommodation: hall, cloak room (hot and cold), three reception rooms, four principal bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage for two; electric light, central heating, telephone. To be Let, well furnished, for the summer at very reasonable rent, recommended by GIDDYS, Maidenhead. (Tele. 54.)

SECLUDED SPOT on SUSSEX COAST.—Ideal BUNGALOW, well FURNISHED; all modern conveniences; four bed rooms, bath room. To be Let, July, August, September. Low rent.—For terms and full particulars apply Manager, The New City, near Bognor.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

SHERINGHAM, NORFOLK.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE, three minutes sea, one minute golf; three reception, six bed rooms, electric light; telephone; available any period now till July 30th. Rent from 4gns.—Write Box E.840, The Times, E.C.4.

SONNING-ON-THAMES.—To be LET FURNISHED, picturesque thatched HOUSE, fitted every modern comfort; seven rooms, cloak room; tennis court, garage; near golf; well-stocked garden; 10gns., July or Aug.—Write Box N.884, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH COAST, facing sea; five bed, three reception, bath (hot and cold); garage, garden; June, 6gns. a week; July 8, August 10.—Bradshaw, Pevensey Bay.

SUSSEX.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET; four sitting, nine best bed rooms; garage; tennis court; electric light; 16Ogns. for five, eight weeks, reduction for longer period; servants available.—Musgrave, Hurstan-Clays, East Grinstead.

TO be LET, SURREY, 40 minutes train Waterloo.—Small well FURNISHED HOUSE, June and July; five bed and dressing rooms, two sitting rooms, large hall, nice garden, near station, shops and golf; about 6gns. a week.—Apply Cornerways, W. Byfleet. 'Phone 255.

TO be LET for two or three months, near GODALMING Station, good small HOUSE; three bed rooms; two reception; 5gns.—Apply Miss Radcliffe, at Linden House, Lemington.

FACTORIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LEOPOLD FARMER & SONS,
Factory Specialists, Auctioneers and Valuers,
4a, GRESHAM-STREET, BANK, E.C.2.

CAMDEN TOWN.—SEVERAL FACTORIES to be LET; areas from 2,000ft. upwards.

CROYDON, Tower Works, Church-road.—FREEHOLD MANUFACTURING PREMISES; area 18,000ft., rent upon offer. AUCTION SALE 21st inst.

FLEET-STREET, Whetstone Works, Carmelite-street.—Substantial FACTORY to be LET; about area 34,000ft.; sprinklers, &c. AUCTION SALE 12th June.

TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD (last off).—Substantial L.C.C. FACTORY to be LET; 10,300ft.; stone staircases, lift, &c. Rent £500.

WEMBLEY.—GROUND-FLOOR FACTORIES to be LET; areas from 8,000ft. upwards; heating, &c.

For available Factories in all districts apply to LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, as above.

READY FOR YOUR FACTORY.
SITES up to 15 ACRES in fully planned manufacturing centre. Half an hour from King's Cross, adjoining L. and N.E.R. main line and L.M.S. connexion; five minutes Great North Road. Seven adjacent Parks by-pass. Cheap power; buses for workers.—Apply Estate Office, Welwyn Garden City. Welwyn Garden 248.

VACANT POSSESSION approximately 15,000sq. GROUND-FLOOR SPACE, or would divide; top lighted; Camden Town, two miles West End and City; nine years' lease; £1,200 per annum; premises can be inspected at any time.—Victor Broom, Ltd., 17, Rochesterplace, Rochester-road, Camden Town. Sloane 0131.

WOOLWICH.—Modern Two-floor FACTORY now available; excellent light; concrete floors for heavy plant; lift and loading facilities; central heating. Moderate inclusive rental.—Apply HALLETT, FOX and WHITE, Finsbury-court, E.C.2.

WANTED

IN consequence of the Compulsory Acquisition of present Works, REQUIRED to PURCHASE within the next few months FREEHOLD FACTORY PREMISES, within a radius of three miles of Charing Cross, having a total floor space of 7,500 sq. ft.—Particulars to "F." care of Creswell's, Ltd., 5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

20,000 SQ. FT. well-lighted FACTORY REQUIRED within five miles Central London. Regent's Park area favoured but not essential. Garage accommodation for at least ten vans. Immediate inspection will be made.
Write full details to Box E.774, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HIGH HOLBORN.—Fine GEORGIAN HOUSE, containing 15 rooms (mostly panelled); in excellent condition. Rent £350, or Freehold for Sale.

REDCROSS-STREET, E.C.—Attractive Stone-fronted BUILDING of FIVE FLOORS and BASEMENT; excellent light. Rent £300.—H. and A. RUBENS, Chartered Surveyors, 9 and 11, Copthall-avenue, E.C.2.

SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS
or
PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATION.
CAVENDISH-SQUARE (within a few yards of).—Entire medium-sized HOUSE to be LET; £500 per annum; no premium; long lease.—Full particulars from BEDFORD and Co., 10, Wigmore-street, W.1.

RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
FINE CORNER HOUSE, having some 4,000 super. ft., offered with Vacant Possession; redecorated; CENTRAL HEATING. Lease about 27 years. Rent £600. Moderate premium. An opportunity to obtain superior offices on economical basis.—Apply Sole Agents, J. W. COADE, SON and BUDGEN, 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

LEASE of PREMISES about 50 years for DISPOSAL on boundary of City of London. Site area about 9,000sft. Two frontages. Six-roomed house and offices. Petrol pump. Suitable for garage and stables or engineering works.—Write Z.O.934, care of Deacon's Publicity Service, E.C.3.

OFFICE to be LET by Solicitor near the Bank; large, and could be divided.—Write Box N.899, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, EDGWARE-ROAD side and one door from same. Split tobacconists, electric, wireless, hairdressers, grocers, and all manner other trades. NEW LOCK-UP SHOPS in midst of large block of best-class flats. Rents £90 to £125 per annum agreeable, seven years' lease.—Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and Co., 51, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 9091 (three lines).

THE LEASE for DISPOSAL of fine RESIDENCE within a few yards of RUSSELL-SQUARE, having 15 ROOMS, including one suitable for board room, good basement, spacious offices and garage; suitable for society or institute. Price £2,000.—ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1. Museum 0431.

TO be LET on 18 years' lease, 20 miles from London (main Dover line), LARGE MODERN SHOWROOM (30ft. frontage), with Storeroom at rear and over (total area 4,800 sq. ft.). At present used as motor showroom with petrol station (showing which could be let separately).—Write Box S.1164, The Times, E.C.4.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CAP D'ANTIBES.—To be LET, FURNISHED, summer or months, SMALL VILLA, two bed rooms; 5½gns. weekly.—Write Box 09412, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FOR SALE.
CHANTILLY, FINE PROPERTY.
(Overlooking "Les Aigles.")
Hall, drawing, billiards, dining and six bed rooms. Terraces. Every comfort. Large outbuildings. Garages, stables.
Apply to Maître Gatticet, Notary, Clermont (Oise). Tele. 11, and on the premises to Madame Smets. Route Nationale No. 16, Chantilly.

FRANCE.—40,000 square metres LAND in forest near Cannes. TOUQUET PARIS PLAGE. Advantageous price.—Sce. Gle. Credit, 8, Rue N.D. de Lorette, Paris.

SALES BY AUCTION
4 lines 9s. (minimum)

By order of the Executors.
3, MANOR-ROAD, WEST EALING.
For investment or future occupation.
EXCELLENT CORNER PREMISES with living accommodation over, situated near W. Ealing Station in a thickly populated residential district. Held on lease for about 67 years unexpired at £10 10s. per annum, and underlet for about 15 years at £60, tenants paying rates. To be SOLD by AUCTION on 28th May, 1930.
BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER,
14, Sackville-street, W.1.
Solicitors: Messrs. Wetherfield Baines and Baines, 6, New Burlington-street, W.1.

DIXON & CO.,

TEL.: SUTTON 3097 (3 LINES).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY,
And facing Railway Station, CHEAM. Tel.: Sutton 1252. And at WALLINGTON.

PROPERTIES BY AUCTION, 29th MAY (unless previously sold).

CHEAM.

Fine high situation, 10min. station and shops. Near Banstead Downs and Golf Links.

Attractive modern Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
"HILLRISE,"
BURDON-LANE.

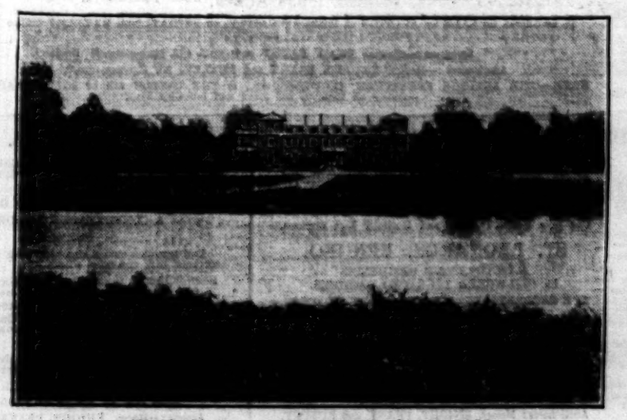
Eight bed rooms, tiled, well-fitted bath room, oak-panelled hall, ground-floor lavatory, drawing room (26ft. 7in. by 15ft. 4in.), oak-panelled dining room with slatted ceiling (20ft. 7in. by 16ft. 2in.), morning room, lounge, good domestic offices; tastefully laid out gardens. TENNIS LAWN, rose walk, kitchen garden, heated greenhouse; DETACHED GARAGE.

SUTTON.—Well-wooded district; easy reach two stations, close to buses; convenient for Morden Tube; ten miles from London. Most easily worked, imposing, substantially built and excellently appointed detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
"THE GRENNELL," GRENNELL-ROAD,
standing in very fine, well-planted and maintained grounds and gardens of
NEARLY FOUR ACRES WITH VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGES ON THREE SIDES.
Well-arranged accommodation: Seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, charming drawing room, with polished oak parquet floor (25ft. 6in. by 21ft. 3in.), dining room (24ft. 6in. by 13ft.), large morning room; pretty winter garden; ground-floor lavatory, very complete and well-fitted domestic offices, including laundry and dairy. Tennis and other lawns, forest trees, kitchen garden, paddock, orchards, &c.; electric light, modern improvements; summerhouse, greenhouse. DETACHED GARAGE or stabling.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS OF THESE PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., as above.

SUFFOLK

WELL KNOWN AS ONE OF THE
FINEST SPORTING ESTATES IN ENGLAND,
COMPRISING
EUSTON HALL
AND SHOOTING OVER ABOUT
14,000 ACRES
WHICH WOULD BE DIVIDED IF REQUIRED.
TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.



THE WELL-FURNISHED MANSION
STANDS IN HANDSOMELY TIMBERED PARKLANDS OF 1,400 ACRES, WITH THE RIVER OUSE FLOWING THROUGH, AND IS SURROUNDED BY CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS.

THE ACCOMMODATION comprises halls, very fine suite of reception rooms, Billiard room, some 15 principal bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, nursery suite with two bath rooms, ample servants' bed rooms and bath room, and full complement of domestic offices and bed rooms, laundry, dairy, &c.
Electric light. Central heating. Good water supply. Extensive stabling and garage, with men's rooms and bath room.
CHARMING PLEASURE GARDENS. TENNIS LAWNS. KITCHEN GARDENS.
THE SHOOTING IS UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE FINEST IN ENGLAND, AND THERE ARE SOME 1,360 ACRES OF WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.
For further particulars and Orders to View apply to:—
MESSRS. LOFTS & WARNER,
LAND AGENTS AND SURVEYORS,
130, MOUNT-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

CHESTERTON & SONS

116, KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET, W.8; 66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1;
79, QUEEN-STREET, E.C.4.
Telephone: Western 1231 (four lines).

Formerly the House of the late Sir Hamo Thornycroft, R.A.

2 & 2A, MELBURY-ROAD, KENSINGTON.

AN ARTIST'S HOUSE with THREE STUDIOS and PICTURE GALLERY, ground-floor drawing and dining rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room and offices; shady garden. Also THE S

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE:
11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE, IVER, BUCKS,
AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

RESIDENTIAL & SPORTING ESTATES, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE BEDALE HUNT.
ABOUT NINE MILES FROM RICHMOND, 15 MILES FROM NORTHALLERTON, AND 16 MILES FROM DARLINGTON.
THE HISTORICAL CASTELLATED MANSION
(DATING FROM THE XIVth CENTURY).

HORNBY CASTLE.

Containing three halls, billiard room, library, oak parlour, dining room, study, three drawing rooms, 28 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and servants' accommodation. Garages. Stabling for 19 horses. Staff Cottages.
MATURED AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS INTERSECTED BY A STREAM.
Kitchen and fruit gardens and glasshouses.
The park of over 500 acres with golf course and series of lakes stocked with trout and duck decoy.
THE CHARMING RESIDENCE—WINTERFIELD HOUSE, with cottage and grounds.
THE DAIRY AND CHEESE-MAKING HOLDING, MANOR HOUSE FARM, HACKFORTH, and the Small Holding, EAST FARM, LANGTHORNE. Accommodation lands and Nos. 6 and 7, NORTH-ROAD, HACKFORTH. The whole extending to about

958 ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at HORNBY CASTLE, on FRIDAY, 30th MAY, 1930 (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. READ EATON and Co., 48, Market-street Bradford.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.
NOTE.—THE ANTIQUE FURNITURE, PICTURES, &c., in THE CASTLE will be SOLD by AUCTION on the premises on Monday, 2nd June, and following days.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR HENRY MADDOCKS, K.C., W. P. SPENS, ESQ., K.C., AND CAPTAIN SIR GEORGE E. W. BOWYER, M.C., M.P.

HERTFORD.

One mile Hertford North and Hertford East Stations.

ST. LEONARDS, BENGEO.

A PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE.
IN OLD-WORLD TERRACED GARDENS.
THE PROPERTY EXTENDS TO ABOUT 2¼ ACRES.

SOLD.

THE AUCTION ANNOUNCED TO BE HELD AT HANOVER-SQUARE TO-DAY CONSEQUENTLY WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.
Solicitors: Messrs. FRERE CHOLMELEY and Co., 28, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

DARTMOOR.

Occupying a fine position surrounded by the moors and standing 1,200 feet above sea level, on gravelly soil with South East aspect.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.
A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE
containing
Two reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' hall, and usual offices.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Water by gravitation from a Spring. Septic Tank Drainage. Telephone.
Garage and loose boxes.
About 11½ acres of grounds, including three acres of Woodland, Pastureland, Pleasure Garden and large Kitchen Garden.
Hunting with the South Devon, the Dartmoor, and Lamerton Foxhounds, also Mr. Syconer's Harriers.
SALMON AND TROUT FISHING AVAILABLE
Rent £80 per annum on repairing lease.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27,911).

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD EBURY, D.S.O., M.C.

RED HEATH, HERTFORDSHIRE.

30 MINUTES FROM LONDON BY CAR OR TRAIN.
WITHIN EASY REACH OF SANDY LODGE, MOOR PARK, OXHEY, AND CASSIOBURY.
TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER,
OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH
59 OR 500 ACRES,
THIS VALUABLE
FREEHOLD ESTATE
including a fine
QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE
BUILT BY WREN IN 1712,
occupying an elevated position 400 feet above sea level on gravel soil.

Large sums have been laid out in bringing the House to its present state of perfection, and it is magnificently furnished throughout.
Five reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, four bath rooms.
Electric Light. Central Heating. Telephone. Company's Water.
GARAGE, STABLING, LODGE AND FIVE COTTAGES.
Chauffeur's messroom and four outside menservants' bed rooms (central heated).
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PARK AND GROUNDS.
Two grass and one hard tennis courts, kitchen gardens, and home farm.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (17,607.)

£7,000 WILL PURCHASE.

COTSWOLD HILLS.
4-MILE FROM BROADWAY STATION. 8 MILES FROM MORETON-IN-MARSH
(WITH EXPRESS SERVICES TO LONDON).
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
GREY GABLES, BROADWAY.

THE OLD MANOR HOUSE
ORIGINALLY BUILT in the REIGN of HENRY VII. and enlarged in Jacobean times, is of typical Cotswold architecture, with stone walls and stone-tiled roof, and stands well back from the road in the picturesque Cotswold Village of Broadway. It contains three reception rooms, ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.
Main water and drainage, electric light, central heating, garage, and outbuildings.
WELL-PLANNED
PLEASURE GROUNDS,
with tennis lawns, rose garden and orchard, in all about
4½ ACRES.
Hunting with the North Cotswold and Heythrop and Warwickshire Foxhounds. Golf on the Cotswolds.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF VERULAM.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ADJOINING THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS.
5,366 ACRES.
BEING A PORTION OF
THE GORHAMBURY ESTATE,
SITUATED in the PARISHES of REDBOURN, ST. MICHAELS, HEMEL HEMPSTEAD and ST. STEPHENS,
including
22 CAPITAL FARMS IN GOOD ORDER
VARYING in SIZE FROM 64 to 440 ACRES, WITH HOUSES, COTTAGES, AND FARM BUILDINGS.
VALUABLE BUILDING AND ACCOMMODATION LANDS.
RUNNING RIGHT UP TO ST. ALBANS TO THE SOUTH AND REDBOURN ON THE NORTH, BOUNDED ON THE WEST BY LEVERSTOCK GREEN, AND INTERSECTED BY THE LINE OF THE PROPOSED ST. ALBANS BY-PASS ROAD CONNECTING THE NORTH ORBITAL ROAD, WATLING STREET.
Also
THE CHEQUERS INN, REDBOURN, REDBOURN MILL, THE PRE. ST. MICHAELS.
SMALL HOLDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION LANDS, WATERCRESS BEDS, AND NUMEROUS COTTAGES.
AND 265 ACRES WELL STOCKED WOODLANDS.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Solicitors:—Messrs. NICHOLSON, FREELAND and SHEPHERD, 46, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.
Resident Agent:—Mr. H. E. ASPREY, 12, Ridgmont-road, St. Albans.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATORS OF THE LATE LORD BARNBY.

THE SPORTING ESTATE OF CASTLE MENZIES, with FARLEYER LODGE.

AREA, 11,625 ACRES.
About two miles from Aberfeldy, 10 miles from Ballinluig Station (main line), and 30 miles from Perth.
The property is situated in the beautiful Highland district of Upper Strathtay, and includes
AN EXCELLENT GROUSE MOOR
AND SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVERS TAY AND LYON.
FARLEYER LODGE, a convenient modern House, suitable for residence throughout the year, contains entrance hall, three reception rooms, business room, 14 principal bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, ample servants' accommodation. Acetylene gas. Telephone and modern conveniences. Garage for three or four cars.

CASTLE MENZIES,

A MOST INTERESTING AND PICTURESQUE OLD BUILDING IN WHICH MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, SLEPT IN 1562, AND PRINCE CHARLIE IN 1745, IS INCLUDED IN THE SALE.
THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS ARE FAMOUS FOR THE MAGNIFICENT SPECIMEN TREES OF GREAT SIZE AND VARIETY.
SHOOTING.
EXCELLENT GROUSE MOOR EXTENDING TO OVER 7,000 ACRES, yielding over 1,000 brace in a good season.
There is a considerable area of Woodland,
and capital bags of Blackgame, Pheasants, Partridges, Woodcock, Snipe, &c., are obtained.
CAPITAL SALMON AND TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVERS
TAY AND LYON FOR 5½ MILES.
The Sale includes the Home Farm, 16 good Farms with suitable Houses and Steadings, besides Smaller Holdings, Hill Grazings, &c., and other property.
THE RENTAL RECEIVED FOR THE AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER PROPERTIES LET, BUT EXCLUDING FARLEYER LODGE, SPORTINGS, &c., AMOUNTS TO £3,098 PER ANNUM.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Solicitors:—Messrs. MARKBY, STEWART and WADESONS, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; and Messrs. CORNILLON, CRAIG, and THOMAS, W.S., 15, South Charlotte-street, Edinburgh.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and 90, Princes-street, Edinburgh.

BY DIRECTION OF DRYDEN LEWIS, Esq.

SUSSEX

ADJOINING CROWBOROUGH GOLF COURSE.
550ft. above sea level.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
BROOM,
CHILLIES LANE, CROWBOROUGH.
The PICTURESQUE TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE faces due South, and commands magnificent panoramic views towards the South Downs. It contains Vestibule, Lounge Hall, three Reception Rooms, 10-12 Bed and Dressing Rooms, three Bath Rooms, and complete offices.
Main Water. Electric Light. Central Heating. Telephone.
Garage. Three excellent Cottages. Home Farm.
WELL-PLANNED GARDENS AND GROUNDS, with Tennis Lawn, Rose Garden, and Kitchen Garden. Parklike Pasture and Woodland, with
VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES,
IN ALL ABOUT
67 ACRES.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS, in conjunction with
MR. CHAS. J. PARRIS,
in the HANOVER SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, at a date to be announced (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. COWARD, CHANCE and Co., 30, Mincing-lane, E.C.3.
Auctioneers:—Mr. CHAS. J. PARRIS, F.S.I., F.A.I. Crowborough, Sussex.
Messrs. KNIGHT FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR NESS WADIA, K.B.E., C.I.E.

KENT.

One mile from Chislehurst Station.
LOT 1, AT THE LOW UPSET PRICE OF £4,950.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
SUNNYMEAD, CHISLEHURST,
comprising a
MODERN RESIDENCE, substantially built, standing in well-timbered grounds, and containing four reception rooms, billiard room, 10 principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, servants' accommodation and complete domestic offices, including servants' hall and butler's pantry.
Electric Light, Gas, Telephone, Central Heating.
STABLING AND GARAGE.
The GARDENS include large tennis lawn, herbaceous borders, rose garden, rock garden, two greenhouses; in all about
ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.
The whole Property is in first-rate order.
Lot 2.—An additional ACRE of LAND, with a hard court, fruit and vegetable garden, can be purchased if desired.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs.
HAMPTON and SONS,
in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, on TUESDAY, 10th JUNE, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).
Solicitors;—Messrs. WITHERS and Co., Howard House, 4, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1, and
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN J. M. COBBOLD.

PERTHSHIRE.

IN A FIRST-CLASS SPORTING DISTRICT.
THE RANNOCH ESTATES,
comprising about
65,650 ACRES,
WITH STALKING, GROUSE and MIXED SHOOTING, LOCH and RIVER FISHING.
AS A WHOLE OR DIVIDED.

LOCH RANNOCH.
RANNOCH LODGE with CAMUSERICHT and DUNANS LODGES.
At the head of Loch Rannoch with Grouse Shooting, Stalking and Fishing, both Salmon and Trout.
THE AREA BEING ABOUT 23,250 ACRES.
TALLADH-A-BHEITHE ESTATE with Lodge and first-class Grouse Shooting and Stalking over about 13,500 ACRES. Fishing in Lochs Ericht and Rannoch.
CRAGANOUR LODGE with capital Forest and Moor extending to about 21,500 ACRES, and Fishing in Lochs Garry and Rannoch, with or without CORRIEVARKIE LODGE, on the Shores of Loch Ericht, 5,400 ACRES of good Stalking and Grouse Ground, and Fishing in the Loch.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS during the coming Season (unless previously disposed of).
Solicitors:—Messrs. DUNDAS and WILSON, C.S., 16, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh.

BY DIRECTION OF A. E. H. BIRCH, ESQ.

NORFOLK.

BETWEEN KING'S LYNN AND SWAFFHAM.
THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL and SPORTING PROPERTY
EASTGATE HOUSE ESTATE,
MARHAM,
including the delightful Country Residence,
EASTGATE HOUSE,
containing hall, three reception rooms, eight principal and four secondary bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices.
CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
Garage and Hunting Stables.
THE HOME FARM,
with Farmhouse, ample buildings and off premises; four cottages, two bungalows, and fertile arable and grasslands.
Also the useful corn-growing holding known as
BATTLE FARM,
with a modern Residence and farm buildings; four cottages, aeroplane hangar, and the productive holding known as NARBOROUGH YARDS. The whole extending to about
937 ACRES.
FIRST-RATE PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.
VACANT POSSESSION on COMPLETION.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION as a WHOLE, in BLOCKS or in LOTS, at the DUKES HEAD HOTEL, KING'S LYNN, on Tuesday, 24th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. PICKERING, KENYON and Co., 4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NEW FOREST.

High and bracing position. Adjoining the open lands of the Forest.
UNSURPASSED VIEWS EXTENDING TO SOUTHAMPTON WATER.
£9,500
Will purchase a perfectly equipped
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
of about
26 ACRES,
about three miles from Brambaw, five miles from Lyndhurst, and convenient to Romsey, Southampton, Salisbury, Winchester and Bournemouth, with
POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
THE RESIDENCE is of picturesque design, admirably planned, and fitted with central heating, private electric light plant, septic tank drainage, fire hydrant installation.
Accommodation:—Porch and hall, three reception rooms (25ft. 4in. by 24ft., 25ft. by 17ft., and 19ft. by 15ft. 6in.), billiard room (30ft. by 25ft.), two loggias, 14 bed and dressing rooms (six additional bed rooms can easily be added if desired), four bath rooms, and complete domestic offices.
GROUNDS AND GARDENS
of an interesting and matured description.
Garages for nine cars and stabling for six horses.
HOME FARM, BAILIFF'S HOUSE
and five cottages.
Hunting with Buck, Fox and Otter Hounds.
GOLF AND YACHTING.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (24,978.)

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF VERULAM.

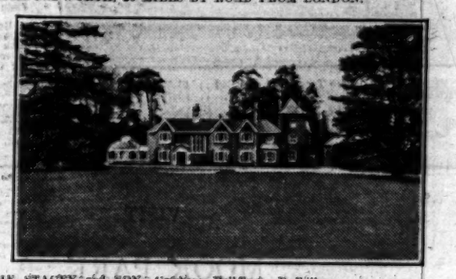
THE HISTORIC COUNTY SEAT OF GORHAMBURY, ST. ALBANS.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR A TERM OR MIGHT BE LET FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

THE MANSION
was built in 1788 to the design
OF SIR ROBERT TAYLOR
and stands 400 feet above sea level, having extensive views over the finely timbered
PARK OF 400 ACRES.
There is a fine suite of reception rooms, 15 principal bed rooms, five bath rooms, and ample secondary and servants' bed rooms, complete domestic offices.
Electric light is installed.
Stabling for 11 and Garage for 5.
WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS,
Pleasure Gardens and Cricket Ground, Hard Tennis Court, Walled Kitchen Garden, &c.
1,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING AVAILABLE FEBRUARY, 1931.
Fishing by arrangement.
HUNTING WITH THE HERTS AND OLD BERKELEY HOUNDS.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.730.)

SURREY. ADJOINING WALTON HEATH
TO WHICH IT HAS A FRONTAGE OF ABOUT 800 FEET.

OCCUPYING A MAGNIFICENT POSITION 800 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. A FEW MINUTES WALK OF THE GOLF COURSE, TWO MILES FROM TADWORTH, 20 MILES BY ROAD FROM LONDON.
THE RESIDENCE
is solidly built of brick with slate roof, and contains hall, four reception rooms, ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete domestic offices.
Company's Water. Central Heating. Acetylene Gas. Cesspool Drainage.
Excellent garage accommodation for about six cars.
STABLING. TWO COTTAGES. FARM BUILDINGS.
THE WELL TIMBERED GROUNDS contain many specimen trees, and immense clumps of Rhododendrons.
FOUR GRASS TENNIS COURTS. HARD TENNIS COURT. SEVERAL ENCLOSURES OF MEADOW LAND, in all nearly
24 ACRES.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.



Agents:—Messrs. HARRIE STACEY and SON, Gresham Buildings, Redhill.
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27,957.)

BUSINESS PREMISES, HOTELS, AND INVESTMENTS.

29 & 31, OXFORD-STREET, W.1.

Situated on the South side of that thoroughfare, within 50 yards of Tottenham Court-road Tube Station.
LONG LEASEHOLD MODERN SHOP AND BUSINESS PREMISES,
comprising
A DOUBLE-FRONTED SHOP having a frontage of about 29ft. 3in., but containing a display window space of approximately 37ft. The depth of the shop is about 63ft., and there is good natural light at rear. The basement is used for showroom purposes.
ABOVE are SIX UPPER FLOORS of well-lighted Offices, floored with wood blocks, and approached by a separate entrance with a good staircase. Good lavatory accommodation is conveniently arranged on each floor.
Electric passenger lift. Central heating.
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE
9,800 SQUARE FEET.
The entire property is held on lease for a term having about 93 years unexpired, subject to a ground-rent of £2,000 per annum, which is covered by a lease of the upper floors at the same rent—£2,000 per annum.
VACANT POSSESSION.
OF THE SHOP AND BASEMENT.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. WRIGHT, WOODROW and AYSOM, 17, Bowling Green-street, Leicester.
Agents:—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, W.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

LEAMINGTON SPA.

WITHIN TWO MINUTES' WALK OF L.M.S. AND G.W. RAILWAY STATION AND CLOSE TO THE PUMP ROOM.
THE FREEHOLD
FULLY-LICENSED
BATH HOTEL.
OCCUPYING A PROMINENT CORNER POSITION AT THE JUNCTION OF BATH-STREET WITH SMITH-STREET.
The accommodation comprises:—Three reception rooms, two billiard rooms, three lounges, saloon bar, two public bars, four stock rooms,
84 GUESTS' BED ROOMS,
FIVE BATH ROOMS,
Central Heating. Constant Hot Water.
The Hotel has an old-established connection, and Vacant Possession will be given on completion of the purchase. The Furniture, equipment, &c., are to be taken at valuation in the usual way.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 12th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitor:—W. H. POWNALL, Esq., Warwick House, Browning-avenue, Boscombe, Hants.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

MIDWAY BETWEEN OXFORD-STREET & PICCADILLY.

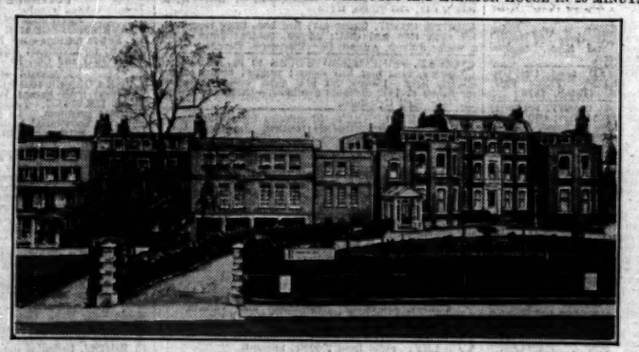
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,
134-5-6-7, NEW BOND-STREET,
with
THE AEOLIAN HALL,
and
131-2-3, NEW BOND-STREET
(Upper Floors),
comprising
EXTENSIVE GROUND-FLOOR SHOP AND SHOWROOM ACCOMMODATION,
THE AEOLIAN HALL,
SEATING 550 PERSONS.
THE SMALL HALL, SEATING 250 PERSONS.
Also excellent Showrooms and Offices on Four Upper Floors and Spacious Basements.
THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OFFERS TO IMPORTANT COMPANIES AND BUSINESS HOUSES AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OF ACQUIRING EXTENSIVE PREMISES IN ONE OF THE FINEST POSITIONS IN NEW BOND-STREET.
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE ABOUT
60,000 SQUARE FEET.
Central Heating. Four Electric and Hydraulic Lifts.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room on Monday, 30th June, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitor:—CECIL BEDFORD, Esq., 138, New Bond-street, W.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

LEICESTER.

A GILT-EDGE
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT
arising from
MODERN SHOP AND SHOWROOM PREMISES,
66, HIGH-STREET
and
7, GUILDHALL-LANE,
SITUATE IN A PREMIER SHOPPING POSITION AMONGST THE PRINCIPAL MULTIPLE TRADERS, BETWEEN UNION-STREET and HIGHCROSS-STREET,
of brick and stone construction, with a
FRONTAGE OF ABOUT 30 FEET
TO HIGH-STREET,
AND A TOTAL FLOOR AREA OF ABOUT
11,700 SQUARE FEET.
LET ON LEASE to the HACKNEY FURNISHING COMPANY, Ltd., for term of about 40 years unexpired at the extremely moderate rental of
£2,000 PER ANNUM.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. SYRETT and SONS, 2, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

RICHMOND HILL, OVERLOOKING THE THAMES VALLEY

ABOUT ONE MILE FROM RICHMOND STATIONS (SOUTHERN AND DISTRICT RAILWAYS).
WHENCE ELECTRIC TRAINS REACH WATERLOO IN 16 MINUTES AND MANSION HOUSE IN 20 MINUTES.



THE FREEHOLD FULLY-LICENSED RICHMOND HILL HOTEL
WITH 2 AND 3, MANSFIELD TERRACE and WICK HOUSE, TOGETHER CONTAINING FIVE PUBLIC ROOMS, 22 BATH ROOMS, 82 GUESTS' BED ROOMS, GARAGE, TENNIS.
ALSO 1, MANSFIELD-TERRACE, LET ON LEASE UNTIL 1932 AT £100 PER ANNUM.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover Square Estate Room, on THURSDAY, 22nd MAY, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. NICHOLSON, FREELAND & SHEPHERD, 46, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.

ABOUT 200 YARDS FROM REGENT-STREET AND MIDWAY BETWEEN OXFORD-STREET AND GREAT PORTLAND-STREET TUBE STATIONS.
FULLY-LICENSED PREMISES
THE PORTLAND HOTEL,
containing:
Six Public Rooms, Dispense Bar,
114 GUESTS' BED ROOMS.
14 Bath Rooms.
Two Passenger Lifts.
Electric Lighting. Central Heating.
ALSO THREE SHOPS IN GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.
LETTING TO PRODUCE £1,067 PER ANNUM.
The whole is held under six separate Leases from the Howard de Walden Estate, expiring 8th April, 1993, thus having about 63 years unexpired at a total ground-rent of £385 per annum.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. WELMAN and SONS, 70a, Westbourne-grove, W.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

GLASGOW.

IN THE MOST VALUABLE PART OF ARGYLE-STREET.
IMPORTANT BLOCK OF
SHOP PREMISES,
173-185, ARGYLE-STREET.
WITH EARLY OCCUPATION.
ONE OF THE FINEST SHOPPING POSITIONS IN GLASGOW, on the South side of the street, between St. Enoch-square and Jamaica-street.
TOTAL FRONTAGE TO ARGYLE-STREET,
ABOUT 95 FEET 6 INCHES,
AND RETURN FRONTAGE TO ADAMS COURT-LANE.
The Premises were formerly occupied by the Bonnana Store.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in Lots, on a date to be announced later.
Agents:—Messrs. VICKERS and STANLEY, 47-48, Berners-street, W.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

FURNITURE, PICTURES, &c.

MONDAY, 2nd JUNE, AND FOLLOWING DAYS. ON THE PREMISES AT ONE O'CLOCK.
BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEEDS.
HORNBY CASTLE,
BEDALE, YORKS.
4 miles from Bedale Station, 5 miles from Catterick Bridge Station, 9 miles from Richmond, 15 miles from Northallerton, 16 miles from Darlington.
ANTIQUE FURNITURE,
PICTURES, PORCELAIN, &c.
A JACOBEAN carved oak buffet 6ft. 3in., a WILLIAM AND MARY COFFER OF BIRD'S-EYE MAPLEWOOD, a 17th century walnut day bed, CHIPPENDALE carved and painted CONSOLE TABLES, settees, 3 sets of gilt chairs in striped silk, a MAHOGANY LONGCASE CLOCK by HINDLEY, YORK, a GEORGIAN MAHOGANY BUREAU BOOKCASE, 3ft. 10in., an 18TH CENTURY ENGLISH SERPENTINE SHAPED COMMODE of mahogany, a ditto bureau, two sets of 12 carved oak frame dining chairs, writing tables, elbow and occasional chairs, settees, dining and other tables, cabinets, mirrors, bookcases, stools, screens in QUEEN ANNE NEEDLEWORK, &c., a full-size mahogany billiard table by Burroughes and Watts and accessories.
PAINTINGS
of the English, Italian, and Dutch Schools. Drawings and Engravings, Sporting Prints in colour, after Alken and F. C. Turner, bric-a-brac, carvings in jade, tortoiseshell, and ivory.
PORCELAIN.
Chelsea, Delft, Bow, Worcester, Leeds, Chinese and Imari porcelain in figures, groups, tea, coffee and dessert services, &c. Bronzes, marble figures and busts.
A LIBRARY OF MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE comprising Works on Travel, Sport, Topography, &c.
THE CONTENTS OF THE MUSEUM,
a large collection of English and foreign birds, stuffed animals, ivory tusks, corals, shells, specimen agate, butterflies and moths in cases, Hindu figures of deities and others in alabaster, silver, terra-cotta, &c., Indian and Brazilian trappings, canoes, paddles, antlers, horns, &c.
ARMOUR, INCLUDING 16TH CENTURY HELMETS, BREASTPLATES AND SWORDS, WHEEL-LOCK AND EARLY ENGLISH GUNS, CROMWELLIAN BOOTS, A KING CHARLES I. WALKING STICK GIVEN BY HIM TO N. DRAKE PRIOR TO HIS EXECUTION, LORD BYRON'S WALKING CANE.
A Marconi 4-valve wireless set and an H.M.V. Table-grand-piano, &c., Persian, Turkey, Wilton and Axminster carpets and rugs, velvet, silk tapestry, and embroidered curtains, Four Hepplewhite carved mahogany 4-post bedsteads with drapery in Jacobean embroidery and chintz, other 18th century 4-post bedsteads, dressing tables, washstands, toilet mirrors, commodes, chests, wardrobes, household effects, including china and glass, blankets, coppers, kitchen and culinary utensils, &c., outside effects comprising 2 traps, a brougham, a station bus, boat and the equipment of the laundry.
ON VIEW Friday and Saturday prior, 30th and 31st May, from 10 to 5 o'clock each day. SOLICITORS:—Messrs. LOWE and Co., 2, Temple-gardens, Temple, E.C.4. Catalogues of Messrs. LOFTS and WARNER, 130, Mount-street, W.1, or of the Auctioneers.
NOTE:—THE CASTLE and 958 Acres will be offered by auction on the premises on 30th May.

HAVING SOLD THE FREEHOLD,
SALE TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 15th MAY, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. EACH DAY.
CONTINUING EVERY MONDAY TO FRIDAY DURING MAY.
THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT OF THE
HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.,
comprising
THE FURNISHINGS OF THE GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANTS, BANQUETING ROOMS,
BALL ROOMS, FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES,
600 BED ROOMS.
APPOINTMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, AMERICAN BAR, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING SALOONS, POST OFFICE, LAUNDRY.
50,000 ARTICLES OF PLATED WARE,
150,000 ARTICLES OF CHINA AND GLASS,
100,000 PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN,
COPPERS, COOKING AND CULINARY UTENSILS.
THE FULL EQUIPMENT OF THE KITCHENS, &c.
ADMISSION BY CATALOGUE, only (price 1s. each), to be obtained from the AUCTIONEERS' OFFICES, at the HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C., or 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

THURSDAY, 15th MAY, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, AND LINEN,
REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES. Chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, clocks, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, ash, and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors and washstands, writing tables, pictures, engravings, ten and dinner services, glass and miscellanea.

FRIDAY, 16th MAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FURNITURE,
PORCELAIN, BRONZES, &c.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS. ALSO THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN, REMOVED FROM HYDE PARK GATE, AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.
A Georgian mahogany winged bookcase (7ft. 3in. wide), a French Empire mahogany bedstead, a Chippendale mahogany card table, a pair of Sheraton satinwood semi-circular side-tables, a French Boulle and tortoiseshell table, a set of 14 Queen Anne pattern mahogany dining chairs, a Sheraton satinwood bureau bookcase, a Boulle and tortoiseshell bracket clock, a Sheraton mahogany sideboard, a Sheraton mahogany wine cooler, Queen Anne and Georgian tables, cabinets, bookcases, sideboards, chairs, stools and mirrors, &c. French canapés and fauteuils, bracket, mantel, and long-case clocks, pianofortes, gramophones and gramophones, bronzes, European and Oriental pottery and porcelain, two miniature suits of armour, costly Eastern carpets and rugs, paintings, drawings, and engravings, inlaid mahogany and other bed-room suites, and miscellanea.
ON VIEW TO-DAY.

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